

CENSUS REPORT

FOR

JAIPUR STATE,

BY

MUNSHI GOVINDA SARANA,

FAUJDAR (MAGISTRATE)

AND

CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT.



LUCKNOW:
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Jaipur Residency, No. 1314 of 1903.

DATED JAIPUR, 10th March 1903.

FROM

H. V. COBB, Esq., C. S.,

Resident.

TO

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL,

Jaipur.

The under-signed has the honour to forward, for the use of the Jaipur Durbar 7 copies of the Rajputana Census Report for 1901 and to state that the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General intimates that he has read the concluding paragraph of Captain Bannerman's Introduction to the Report with special satisfaction and requests the under-signed to convey to the Council his high appreciation of the practical aid and co-operation afforded by the Durbar throughout the progress of the recent Census Operations.

Mr. Martindale has also noticed with satisfaction the valuable assistance rendered to Captain Bannerman by the gentlemen enumerated in the penultimate paragraph of the introduction and whose names are noted in the margin, much of the success of the arrangements was doubtless due to their ready help.

W. C. C. S. B. B. B.
W. C. C. S. B. B. B.
W. C. C. S. B. B. B.

(Sd.) H. V. COBB, C. S.,

Resident.

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1901.

FROM

MUNSHI GOVINDA SARANA,

CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT,

Jaipur State.

TO

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL,

Jaipur.

Dated, Census Office Jaipur, the 13th August 1902.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the Census of the Jaipur State taken on the 1st March 1901. This was the third Census of the State.

The preliminary operations in connection with it were started in August 1899, and as soon as the Enumeration books from all the Nizamats and Tahsils were received, Abstraction and Tabulation of Schedules were taken in hand. Imperial Tables were submitted to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Rajputana, Mount Abu, before the 11th November 1901. The whole work was completed in about seven months.

The Report is divided into seven parts, namely :—

1. Jaipur State—Introductory and Descriptive.
2. The Results of the Census.
3. Imperial Tables.
4. Taking of the Census.
5. Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation.
6. Miscellaneous Papers.
7. Expenditure and Cost.

It gives me great pleasure to state that all the officials, non-officials, and clerks placed under me carried on the work most satisfactorily and with unfailing energy, ability and willing attention. I cannot help mentioning specially the valuable services rendered by my colleague Tewari Din Dayalji and my Assistants Chobay Bisvesvar Nath, B. A. and Maulvi Siraj-ud-din Ahmad. Sah Sujan Mal, Head Clerk of the Census Office, was very useful throughout and worked hard. I beg to recommend them to the kind appreciation of the authorities.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

G. SARANA,

CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT.

Jaipur State.

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PART I.
Introductory and Descriptive.

PART II.
Results of the Census.

PART II.

Results of the Census.

(Abstracts from Imperial Census Tables with short notices.)

AREA.

The area of the whole State is 14,527.75 square miles and the following shows the different units serially arranged in order of size:—

No.	Units.					Area in square miles.
1	Shekhawati	...	...	...	...	3,696
2	Jaipur District	...	...	...	...	2,392
3	Sawai Madhopur...	...	...	...	...	1,774
4	Sambhar	...	...	...	...	1,597
5	Torawati	...	...	...	...	1,504
6	Malpura	...	...	...	...	1,460
7	Dosa and Bandikui	...	...	...	...	1,088
8	Hindann	...	...	...	...	674
9	Gangapur	...	...	...	...	277
10	Kot Kasim	...	...	...	...	62.75
11	Jaipur City	...	...	...	...	3
TOTAL						14,527.75

From the above it is clear that Shekhawati has the largest area, Jaipur district comes next and then follow the other Districts or Nizamats in order of area ; Jaipur city in extent, being the last.

POPULATION.

The total population of the Jaipur State as recorded at the Census of March 1901 is 2,658,666 against 2,825,655 of the previous Census.

The following Abstract shows the Administrative Units or Nizamats arranged by population :—

No.	Units.							Population.
1	Jaipur District	...	...	...	...	...	...	534,117 ✓
2	Shekhawati	...	...	...	...	...	...	471,961
3	Torawati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357,602
4	Dosa and Bandikui	...	...	...	...	...	...	332,437 ✓
5	Sawai Madhopur	...	...	...	...	...	...	216,321-
6	Hinduan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185,113 ✓
	Sambhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171,618 ✓
8	Jaipur City	...	...	...	...	...	...	160,167 ✓
9	Malpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134,328
10	Gangapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,175 ✓
11	Kot Kasin	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,827 ✓
						TOTAL	...	2,658,666

3. Thinly populated.

Shekhawati	...	...	127·0
Sawai Madhopur	...	...	121·9
Sambhar	...	...	107·5
Malpura	...	...	92·7

Jaipur City being the official and trade centre is most densely populated.

Kot Kasim and Dosa situated so near the Rajputana-Malwa Railway line, naturally form well populated places.

Hindaun and Gangapur which are here called fairly dense as regards population possess a very fertile soil.

Shekhawati has the greatest area but owing to the sandy soil and hence scanty crops, and to the fact that the people being largely commercial and military leave their homes and live in distant places, the population is less dense than in other Nizamats.

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE.

The following Statement shows the average number of persons residing in a village in each Nizamat compared with the last Census. The units are shown in order of magnitude:—

No.	Units.				1901	1891.	Difference.
1	Jaipur City	...	...	...	160,167	158,787	+ 1,380
2	Torawati	...	...	...	664	647	+ 17
3	Sambhar	...	...	...	581	623	— 42
4	Shekhawati	...	...	...	480	508	— 28
5	Gangapur	...	...	...	475	527	— 52
6	Hindaun	...	...	...	448	454	— 6
7	Dosa and Bandikui	...	...	...	418	414	+ 4
8	Kot Kasim	...	...	...	393	327	+ 66
9	Sawai Madhopur	...	...	...	348	412	— 64
10	Malpura	...	...	...	347	506	— 159
11	Jaipur District	...	...	...	346	363	— 17

The greatest decrease, as will be manifest from the above table, is in the district of Malpura where famine and pestilence were most severely felt. Sambhar, Gangapur and Sawai Madhopur also show a decrease owing to the same cause.

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE COMPARED WITH THE LAST
CENSUS FIGURES.

The following table gives the number of persons per house for each Nizammat arranged serially to show the population density of each house :—

No.	Units.	1901.	1891.	Difference.
1	Torawati	8.27	8.43	— .16
2	Kot Kasim	7.38	7.61	— .23
3	Jaipur District	6.66	6.97	— .31
4	Sambhar	6.58	7.20	— .62
✓ 5	Jaipur City	6.54	6.62	— .08
6	Hindaun	6.53	7.71	— 1.18
7	Dosa and Bandikui	6.47	7.01	— .54
8	Shekhawati	6.00	8.87	— 2.87
9	Malpura	5.71	6.95	— 1.24
10	Gangapur	5.48	6.31	— .83
11	Sawai Madhopur	5.15	5.89	— .74

The average number of occupants in a house varies from 5 to 8. It will be observed that very little difference is seen in units 1 to 5 and seven, the figures remaining practically the same, while a decrease has taken place in the Nizamats of Hindaun, Shekhawati, Malpura and Gangapur. The cause apparently is this that many new houses have been built in Shekhawati and the other Nizamats by traders and other people who took this method of giving relief to the poor, while on the other hand they benefited pecuniarily in consequence of the cheapness of labour done, during the scarcity which prevailed.

It may be also partly attributable to famine and pestilence which carried off many lives notwithstanding the strenuous and humane measures adopted by His Highness the Maharajah to combat these calamities.

It is a matter worthy of note that the mean population density of each house in the year 1891 and 1901 for the whole State is almost the same as shown below :—

	1891.	1901.
Mean population density of each house	7.29	6.73
Difference	...	.56

The following exhibits the rural and urban population arranged in order of magnitude :—

No.	Units.	Rural.	Urban.
1	Jaipur District	506,381	27,736
2	Shekhawati	349,239	122,722
3	Torawati	319,092	38,510
4	Dosa and Bandikui... ..	310,858	21,579
5	Sawai Madhopur	201,532	14,789
6	Hindaun	166,546	18,567
✓ 7	Sambhar	154,023	17,595
8	Jaipur City ... ..	...	160,167
9	Malpura	119,547	14,781
10	Gangapur	63,726	10,449
11	Kot Kasim	20,827	...
	TOTAL	2,211,771	446,895

The sub-joined Abstract from Table II shows the variations in the male and female population as enumerated in the years 1901 and 1891 respectively :—

No.	NAME OF NIZAMAT OR THIKANA.	MALE.		Difference.	FEMALE.		Difference.
		1901.	1891.		1901.	1891.	
✓ 1	Jaipur City ...	83,854	84,024	— 170	76,313	74,763	+ 1,550
2	Jaipur District ...	280,986	298,085	— 17,099	253,131	263,360	— 10,229
3	Dosa ...	169,041	173,215	— 4,174	154,134	154,753	— 619
4	Shekhawati ...	1,40,468	148,310	— 7,842	123,287	124,192	— 905
5	Torawati ...	138,894	134,975	+ 3,919	121,516	114,448	+ 7,068
6	Sawai Madhopur ...	105,025	127,854	— 22,829	93,983	114,981	— 20,998
7	Hindaun ...	99,061	100,090	— 1,029	86,052	86,336	— 284
8	Sambhar ...	92,427	98,685	— 6,258	79,191	85,648	— 6,457
9	Malpura ...	65,322	94,496	— 29,174	58,406	84,711	— 26,305
10	Gangapur ...	39,396	42,602	— 3,206	34,779	38,614	— 3,835
11	Kot Kasim ...	10,805	8,939	+ 1,867	10,021	8,115	+ 1,906
12	Bandikui ...	5,683	2,303	+ 2,780	4,179	1,994	+ 2,185
13	Sikar Thikana ...	91,031	95,421	— 4,400	82,454	83,906	— 1,452
14	Khetri „ ...	69,278	69,371	— 93	62,635	59,810	+ 2,825
15	Unjara „ ...	14,786	23,191	— 8,405	13,127	20,191	— 7,064
	TOTAL ...	1,405,458	1,501,571	— 96,113	1,253,208	1,315,822	— 62,614

As naturally expected there is a preponderance of the rural over the urban population, many people preferring yet the village life to the town life. Most of the tributary nobles find it more economical and more beneficial to live in their country seats than to stay in towns.

The following Abstract shows the number of towns with population in each unit as compared with the Census of 1891 :—

No.	UNITS.	No. of Towns.		POPULATION.		Difference.
		1901.	1891.	1901.	1891.	
1	Jaipur city ...	1	1	160,167	158,787	+ 1,380
2	Shekhawati ...	12	11	122,722	124,504	— 1,782
3	Torawati ...	5	5	38,510	37,555	+ 955
4	Jaipur District ...	5	4	27,736	32,256	— 4,520
5	Dosa ...	3	4	21,579	22,696	— 1,117
6	Hindaun ...	2	2	18,567	20,049	— 1,482
7	Sambhar ...	3	3	17,595	17,382	+ 213
8	Sawai Madhopur ...	2	2	14,789	19,700	— 4,911
9	Malpura ...	3	3	14,781	19,826	— 5,045
10	Gangapur ...	2	2	10,449	11,686	— 1,237
	TOTAL ...	38	37	445,895	464,441	— 17,546

Jaipur district has added two more towns, namely, Shahpura and Manoharpur while Lawan, which was formerly a town, is now a village, thus showing the net increase of one town. This is owing to the tendency of many people to live close to the seat of the Government, thus swelling the number of less populated localities.

The increasing prosperity of trade in the north of the State is evident here too.

Shekhawati shows an increase by one town, namely, Mandawa.

Names of the towns which have been added—

Shahpura.

Mandawa.

Manoharpur.

The following towns have been cancelled out of this list :—

Lawan.

Bhandarez.

The following have been reckoned as towns although their population falls below 5,000 souls owing to special reasons :—

1. Chaksu	...	4,902
2. Uniara	...	4,469
3. Nawai	...	4,432
4. Toda Rai Singh	...	3,847
5. Samod	...	3,257

The following Abstract from Table VI gives the comparative statement of the population of the whole State by religions arranged in order of magnitude:—

RELIGION.					NUMBER.		DIFFERENCE.		
					1901.	1891.	Number.	Percentage.	
Hindu	...	...	...	...	2,418,401	2,570,233	— 160,832	—	6.65
Musalman	...	...	...	...	193,014	199,040	— 5,996	—	3.10
Jain	...	...	...	...	44,630	47,111	— 2,481	—	5.56
Animistic	...	...	...	...	1,438	...	+ 1,438	+	100
Christian	...	...	...	...	925	155	+ 770	+	83.23
Arya	...	...	...	...	120	46	+ 74	+	61.66
Parsi	...	...	...	...	37	6	+ 31	+	83.78
Sikh	...	...	...	...	71	64	+ 7	+	9.87
TOTAL					2,658,666	2,825,655	— 166,989	...	

There is nothing particular to be mentioned as regards increase or decrease of the strength of the followers of each religion.

The Musalmans, owing to their small number, show the least percentage in the scale of decrease. The Hindus at the last enumeration were 6 per cent. less than that of the previous enumeration.

The Jains who should be justly classed with Hindus are 5 per cent. less, and it is happy to observe that the Aryas, Sikhs, Parsis and Christians show an increase in percentage.

As remarked above the Jains, Aryas and Sikhs cannot with propriety be called as of different religions. In fact they are all the same. This is established on solid grounds: and modern customs also prove the same. The Hindus eat and drink with Jains, Aryas, and Sikhs which they will not do with others. To many of them the idea of being classed outside the Hindus is very repulsive. They all revere Brahmans.

The Animistics include Bhils, Bagria, Baoria, Kanjar, Nat, Sansi and Seheria.

The following Abstract from Table VII shows the total increase or decrease of all religions (combined) by ages:—

AGE-PERIOD.				POPULATION.		DIFFERENCE.	
				1901.	1891.	Number.	Percentage.
Infant	...	...	...	36,003	84,861	— 48,858	135.7
1 year	...	...	...	31,540	46,657	— 15,117	47.8
2 years	...	...	...	57,624	64,776	— 7,152	47.8
3 years	...	...	...	61,073	77,597	— 16,524	12.4
4 years	...	...	...	66,295	87,260	— 20,965	31.6
5 to 9	...	...	...	333,155	353,150	— 19,995	6.0
10 to 14	...	...	...	306,165	274,721	+ 31,444	10.2
15 to 19	...	...	...	252,307	235,849	+ 16,458	6.5
20 to 24	...	...	...	236,132	235,439	+ 693	— .2
25 to 29	...	...	...	236,937	251,108	— 14,171	6.9
30 to 34	...	...	...	260,330	270,187	— 9,857	3.7
35 to 39	...	...	...	146,242	161,252	— 15,010	10.2
40 to 44	...	...	...	222,675	225,607	— 2,932	1.3
45 to 49	...	...	...	86,388	97,408	— 11,020	12.5
50 to 54	...	...	...	150,614	151,032	— 418	— .2
55 to 59	...	...	...	39,372	48,513	— 9,141	23.2
60 and over	...	...	...	135,814	160,238	— 24,424	17.9
TOTAL				2,658,666	2,825,655	— 166,989	...

The greatest mortality occurs amongst infants a few months old, thus clearly showing how a weak offspring succumbs to the least ailment. About fifty per cent. of the young ones between one and two die; thus showing that a child is not safe until he or she has passed the age of four. Again a higher death-rate about 23 per cent. is observed between the ages of 55 and 59.

The following Abstract from Table VII shows the civil condition of each religion in the Jaipur State at three age-periods :—

RELIGION.	Total Population.	5 to 14.			15 to 24.			50 to 44.		
		Population.	No. of married.	Percentage.	Population.	No. of married.	Percentage.	Population.	No. of married.	Percentage.
Hindu ...	2,418,401	582,190	86,577	14.9	442,707	292,815	66.1	574,956	437,917	76.1
Musalman ...	193,014	47,715	6,833	10.1	36,639	23,426	63.8	42,980	34,353	79.9
Jain ...	44,630	8,802	1,149	13.5	8,453	5,423	64.1	10,738	6,701	62.4
Arya ...	120	19	2	10.5	30	23	76.6	25	19	76.0
Christian ...	925	227	2	.8	216	45	20.8	180	133	73.8
Parsi ...	37	12	...	...	9	1	11.1	10	10	100.0
Sikh ...	71	9	...	...	16	1	6.2	15	9	60.0
Animistic ...	1,438	316	44	12.7	369	242	65.5	313	258	75.2
TOTAL ...	2,658,666	639,320	94,607	14.7	488,439	321,976	65.8	629,247	479,400	76.1

More marriages take place amongst all the people of the chief religions from the age of 15 to 24.

A very small percentage is shown at the ages of 5 to 14 which is a healthy sign of the times, proving that people are reverting to the old customs of marrying only when of adult age.

The following Abstract from Table VIII shows the number of literates in each religion by urban and rural divisions at the last enumeration of March 1901 :—

RELIGION.	URBAN.			RURAL.		
	Population.	Number of the literate.	Percentage.	Population.	No of the literate.	Percentage
Hindu ...	332,918	22,294	6.7	2,085,483	30,176	1.4
Musalman ...	98,703	2,330	2.3	94,341	871	.9
Jain ...	14,779	4,078	27.5	29,851	6,610	22.1
Others...	495	237	47.8	2,096	570	27.2
TOTAL ...	446,895	28,939	6.4	2,211,771	38,227	1.7

The Jains being all members of trade and banking concerns or in service, nearly all receive an education both in the village and in the town, while amongst the Hindus and Mohomedans who form the bulk of the population instruction in reading and writing is neglected.

The percentage of the literate is 2.5 in the State where lately attempts have been made to extend elementary instructions. The village schools popularly called *chat shals*, will one day prove great centres for disseminating simple truths by enabling those attending them to read and write.

ABSTRACT FROM TABLE IX—CASTES.

CASTES.	TOTAL.		LITERATE.		PERCENTAGE.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hindu Brahman	178,552	169,174	17,118	223	9.03	.13
" Rajput	69,858	50,519	2,195	210	3.15	.41
" Jat	142,204	121,722	182	4	.12	...
" Gujar	98,793	84,186	173	3	.18	...
" Mina	127,731	113,121	188	1	.14	...
" Mali	61,005	54,593	69	5	.11	...
" Kumbhar	41,856	41,740	49	...	.10	...
" Ahir	36,359	30,990	48	...	.10	...
" Khatri	24,731	23,898	106	2	.43	...
" Nai	22,009	20,004	79	2	.35	...
" Kayasth	4,148	3,298	1,670	86	40.26	2.30
" Khatri	487	431	196	11	40.25	2.50
Mohomedan Sheikh	49,497	46,512	1,342	24	2.79	.05
" Pathan	17,882	15,421	648	7	3.54	...
Hindu Agarwal	58,975	57,318	16,854	74	28.57	.44
" Khandelwal	25,853	20,260	5,757	26	22.22	.12
" Mehesri	5,621	5,121	1,767	22	31.43	.42
" Bijabargi	2,363	2,331	616	5	27.34	.21
" Dhusar	261	245	153	17	58.62	6.93
" Palliwal	938	742	221	2	23.55	.26
" Srimal	689	521	337	3	48.91	.57
" Mahawar	361	467	26	...	7.20	...
" Porwal	162	371	38	...	23.45	...
" Bagerwal	52	61	1	...	1.92	...
Jain Saraogi	14,910	12,893	6,096	38	40.88	.29
" Oswal	2,953	2,726	700	10	23.02	.37
" Agarwal	1,872	1,730	297	4	15.88	.23
" Khandelwal	2,393	2,321	1,347	17	56.28	.73
" Srimal	912	654	69	1	6.56	.16
" Porwal	608	340	153	...	15.16	...
" Palliwal	16	37	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	79	32	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	997,130	883,812	58,525	797	5.7	.09

The above very graphically sets forth how castes who for their living consider it absolutely necessary to read and write are returned as literate.

The new class of Dhusars, who by mere dint of education have placed themselves so prominently forward, give a very high comparative percentage.

The trading classes hold an equally honorable place. The Khatri, Kayasth, Saraogis, Mehesri, Agarwal, Bijabargi and Porwal very much approach in percentage to those described above.

It is a matter worthy of note how the chief castes, Brahman and Rajput entirely lag behind in matters of education.

The artisan and the agricultural classes are wholly devoid of the blessings of education.

The following is the order of percentage of literacy of some of the selected castes :—

(Hindu)	Dhusar	58
(Jain)	Khandelwal	56
(Hindu)	Kayasth	40
(Hindu)	Khatri	40
(Jain)	Saraogi	40
(Hindu)	Mehesri	31
(Hindu)	Agarwal	28
(Hindu)	Bijabargi	27
(Jain)	Oswal	23
(Hindu)	Palliwal	23

The following Abstract from Table X shows the languages and the dialects spoken in the Jaipur Territory :—

LANGUAGE OR DIALECT.			No. of speaking population.	LANGUAGE OR DIALECT.			No. of speaking population.
Shekhawati	...	...	663,583	Punjabi	...	...	1,347
Torawati	...	...	258,259	Mahrathi	...	...	455
Dhundari	...	...	600,812	Telangi	...	...	33
Mixed dialect	...	}	257,445	Gujarati	...	...	1,107
Jaipuri and Dang	...			Malwi	...	...	170
Kalinal	...	...	73,107	Bengali	...	...	240
Dungarwara	...	...	96,611	Tamil	...	...	14
Dhang Bhang	...	...	50,750	Kashmiri	...	...	4
Rajawati	...	...	145,594	Sindhi	...	...	1
Nagarchal	...	...	27,661	Goanese	...	...	8
Chaurasi	...	...	93,897	Pushto	...	...	20
Kathera	...	...	44,893	Persian	...	...	9
Mewati	...	...	20,565	Arabic	...	...	1
Marwari	...	...	12,415	English	...	...	474
Mewari	...	...	661	French	...	...	12
Urdu	...	...	14,893	German	...	...	3
Hindi	...	...	8,970	Portuguese	...	...	8
Haroti	...	...	539				
Purbi	...	..	663				
Dangi	...	...	183,439	TOTAL			2,658,666

The various dialects spoken in each district possess a special character as brought out lately by the "Survey of Languages" under orders from the Government of India. This afforded a very interesting and easy means of distinguishing the one from the other.

Enquiry lately conducted at the time of the Census shows a remarkable tendency to fossilise these dialects. People who are now being more brought together by the daily increasing agencies of communication and intercourse assimilate more of the city and town dialect and thus begin to speak with great pleasure the Urdu or the vernacular of the North-Western Provinces.

ABSTRACT FROM TABLE XI.—BIRTH-PLACE.

PLACE.			POPULATION.		DIFFERENCE.			
			1901.	1891.	Number.		Percentage.	
Jaipur territory	...	...	2,589,046	2,680,007	—	91,561	—	3.5
Adjoining parts	...	...	51,199	116,930	—	65,731	—	128.3
Other parts	...	...	18,294	29,075	—	9,781	—	53.4
Foreign	...	...	127	43	+	84	+	66.1
TOTAL			2,658,666	2,825,655	—166,989		—6.2	

Owing to famine no movement for adopting new homes can be noticed into the territory as will be seen from the above comparative statement.

ABSTRACT FROM TABLE XII.—INFIRMITIES.

INFIRMITIES.						1901.	1891.
Insane	...	...	...	...	...	200	384
Deaf-mutes	...	...	...	...	...	215	0
Blind	...	...	...	...	...	1,657	6,394
Lepers	...	...	...	...	...	44	149
TOTAL						2,116	6,926

The above speaks for itself the great boon placed within the reach of all by establishing useful institutions under experienced and zealous experts who are working in all possible ways at the instance of His Highness the Maharajah, to minimise the number of infirmities by treating them on the spot, not away from their residences.

The following shows infirmities in the rural and urban population:—

PARTICULARS.					POPULATION.		PERCENTAGE.	
					Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
<i>Population.</i>					2,211,771	446,895	...	...
Infir- mities.	Insane	...	...	...	93	107	·004	·02
	Deaf-mutes	...	...	...	162	53	·007	·01
	Blind	...	...	...	1,295	362	·060	·08
	Lepers	...	...	...	33	11	·001	·002
	TOTAL	...	...	...	1,583	533	·07	·1

Attention has lately been given by His Highness the Maharajah to attract blind people to the town where their eyes can be treated at the Mayo Hospital and where they are provided with all comforts at the cost of the State.

The insane in the urban area show an increase which is owing to there being a Central Lunatic Asylum at the capital.

The following Abstract from Table XIII shows the strength of castes which are above ten thousand:—

CASTES.					1901	1891	Increase.	Decrease.
Ahir	...	...	...	...	67,551	63,643	3,908	...
Agarwal (Bania)	...	...	...	...	116,650	120,494	...	3,844
Brahmans	...	...	...	...	348,895	359,569	...	10,674
Balai	...	...	...	...	84,472	93,380	...	8,908
Bhangi	...	...	...	...	23,616	25,728	...	2,082
Bairagi and Nāth	...	...	...	...	50,862	57,337	...	6,475
Chhupa	...	...	...	...	11,553	13,853	...	2,300
Chamar	...	...	...	...	217,540	212,743	...	25,203
Daroga	...	...	...	...	39,919	41,465	...	1,516
Dhobi	...	...	...	...	11,173	12,418	...	1,245
Dhanak	...	...	...	...	16,974	17,913	...	939
Gujar	...	...	...	...	184,494	198,214	...	13,720
Jat	...	...	...	...	264,558	265,747	...	1,189
Khandelwal	...	...	...	...	46,198	50,780	...	4,582
Kunhar	...	...	...	...	87,024	90,537	...	3,513
Khati	...	...	...	...	48,716	51,485	...	2,769
Khatik	...	...	...	...	16,599	17,276	...	677
Koli	...	...	...	...	43,352	53,152	...	98,100
Meheri	...	...	...	...	11,292	12,986	...	1,694
Mali	...	...	...	...	115,946	120,543	...	4,597
Mina	...	...	...	...	240,961	246,273	...	5,312
Nai	...	...	...	...	42,201	46,147	...	3,946
Naik	...	...	...	...	15,357	19,093	...	3,736
Pathan	...	...	...	...	33,794	40,316	...	6,522
Rajput	...	...	...	...	120,810	126,759	...	5,949
Rangar	...	...	...	...	51,626	49,949	1,677	...
Sunar	...	...	...	...	16,278	17,448	...	1,170
Saraogi	...	...	...	...	27,931	37,487	...	9,566
Shaikh	...	...	...	...	97,857	125,031	...	30,174
TOTAL					2,454,259	2,620,766	...	Net decrease 166,507

Excepting the Ahirs and Raigars each caste has shared a proportionate decrease in the general decrease of the population.

The following Abstract from Table XIV shows the civil condition of a few of the selected castes :—

CASTE.	Total married population.	5 to 14		15 to 19		20 to 39	
		Number.	Percentage	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage
Brahman ...	161,788	10,990	6.6	15,114	9.1	47,510	28.8
Rajput ...	54,675	2,818	5.2	6,893	12.4	25,617	46.9
Agarwal ...	54,701	3,471	6.3	9,337	17.0	24,143	44.1
Khandelwal ...	23,279	1,808	7.7	3,157	13.5	11,098	47.6
Oswal ...	2,301	128	5.5	260	11.3	1,075	46.6
Saraogi ...	12,607	678	5.3	1,462	11.5	6,992	55.4
TOTAL ...	312,351	19,923	6.3	36,223	11.5	116,435	37.2

The highest percentage of marriages between the ages of 5 and 14 is observed amongst the Khandelwal Banias. Amongst the rest, Brahmans and Agarwals have more marriages at that period than Rajputs, Oswals and Saraogis.

Marriages at the period of from 15 years of age to 19 seem to be more prevalent amongst Agarwals who generally remain bachelors for some time owing to their costly marriages. A very small percentage of marriages is observed amongst Brahmans above 20.

ABSTRACT FROM TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION.

CLASS.	1901.		1891.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
A. Government ...	139,303	5.2	148,813	5.2
B. Pasture and Agriculture ...	1,427,920	53.7	1,430,649	50.6
C. Personal Services ...	166,299	6.2	257,836	9.1
D. Preparation and Supply of Material Substances ...	515,593	19.4	473,766	16.7
E. Commerce, Transport and Storage ...	68,494	2.5	84,174	2.9
F. Profession ...	64,363	2.4	151,727	5.3
G. Unskilled Labour ...	159,310	5.9	278,690	9.9
H. Independent Occupations ...	117,394	4.4	...	...
TOTAL ...	2,658,666	...	2,825,655	...

More than half the population is agricultural and a slight increase of percentage in that class is noteworthy, as showing how people even in the firm grip of famine did not take to other means of livelihood.

The statistics regarding other classes of occupation do not easily lend themselves to a fair comparison with those of the last Census, as the groups now formed are not identically the same as prescribed for the Census of 1891.

The chief art industries of Jaipur are—

1. Cotton prints of Sanganer and Bagru.
2. Tie and Dye work.
3. Malpura felts.
4. Coarse cloths, printed and plain.
5. Stone carving.
6. Painting.
7. Pottery.
8. Arms, (swords, daggers, etc., etc.)
9. Brass-work.
10. Enamelling.
11. Workers in precious stones, lapidary's work.
12. Papiermaché.
13. Lacquer ware.
14. Perfumery.

Most of these according to the notions of the public in general, have, owing to the facilities for exporting afforded by the Railway, to some extent improved, but there is always a limited supply to meet the demands of persons on the spot. There exists no very large trade in any of them. The manufacturers themselves are not able to carry on anything on a large scale so as to affect the prosperity of the community as regards their strength. No particular art manufacture is produced in very large quantities. Sanganer and Bagru prints, do not now, as is too well-known to require mention, sell well owing to the presence of cheap imitations in the Bazar, a circumstance extremely prejudicial to the interests of Sanganer and Bagru prints.

From the knowledge of the people, it could be safely remarked that the number of persons employed in these industries are almost the same as it was at the Census of 1891.

Industries in India, as a rule, are confined within certain castes who generally preserve the secrets of their art. They are transmitted to their progeny and whether profitable or otherwise they keep them up. Affluence amongst some of these have led them to abandon their native and ancestral art industry, but such instances are very few.

It can therefore be easily inferred that there is no appreciable defect or increase in the numbers to indicate the decline or growth of any special industry of art productions. Education and co-operation have not yet advanced so far as to create organised efforts to increase the production of special indigenous manual arts and thereby necessitating an increase in the numbers employed in the manufacture.

The above may be relied upon as the most approximate account of the actual state of affairs.

PART III.
Imperial Tables.

TABLE I.

Area, Houses and Population.

Jaipur State.

Serial No.	Tehsil, Pergana, Zilla or other Administrative Unit.	Area in square miles.	Towns.	Villages.	OCCUPIED HOUSES.				POPULATION.										REMARKS.
					Total.	In Towns.		In Villages.	Persons.			Males.			Females.				
						Total.	Urban.		Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.		
1	Jaipur City	3	1	...	24,484	24,484	...	160,167	160,167	...	83,854	83,854	...	76,313	76,313	...			
	Total	3	1	...	24,484	24,484	...	160,167	160,167	...	83,854	83,854	...	76,313	76,313	...			
2	Jaipur Tehsil ✓	...	2	572	31,586	1,785	29,801	195,368	12,557	182,811	103,166	6,291	96,875	92,502	6,266	85,936			
3	Jamuna Rangarh ✓	...	2	365	21,519	1,480	20,058	144,223	10,277	133,946	75,498	5,230	70,268	68,725	5,017	63,678			
4	Chaksu ✓	...	1	316	13,638	1,103	12,535	86,819	4,902	81,917	45,507	2,701	42,803	41,312	2,198	39,114			
5	Kalegh ✓	...	...	252	13,386	...	13,386	107,707	...	107,707	56,815	...	56,815	60,892	...	50,892	
	Total	2,392	5	1,535	80,168	4,378	75,780	534,117	27,730	506,381	280,980	14,225	266,701	253,131	13,511	239,620			
6	Dosa ... ✓	...	1	308	19,568	1,230	18,338	125,244	7,540	117,704	65,511	3,836	61,675	59,733	3,704	56,029			
7	Lalsote ✓	...	1	242	15,749	1,181	14,568	96,829	8,131	88,698	50,784	4,031	46,753	46,045	4,100	41,915			
8	Sikrai ... ✓	...	...	67	4,611	...	4,611	31,118	...	31,118	16,392	...	16,392	14,726	...	14,726	
9	Baswa ✓	...	1	168	9,483	1,136	8,347	69,984	5,908	64,076	36,351	3,052	33,302	33,630	2,856	30,774			
	Total	1,088	3	755	49,441	3,547	45,894	323,175	21,579	304,596	169,041	10,919	153,122	154,134	10,660	143,474			
10	Jhunjhunu	...	6	367	26,759	7,158	19,601	200,033	47,901	152,139	105,480	23,492	81,988	94,553	24,412	70,141			
11	Udaipur	...	1	70	7,278	948	6,330	63,722	8,638	55,084	31,988	4,793	30,195	28,734	3,845	24,889			
	Total	3,696	7	437	34,037	8,106	25,931	263,755	56,542	207,213	140,468	28,285	112,183	123,287	28,267	95,030			
12	Sawai Rangarh	...	1	166	15,542	858	14,704	130,051	6,741	123,313	69,796	3,726	66,070	60,258	3,015	57,243			
13	Khandela ✓	...	1	135	8,187	1,167	7,020	72,230	9,156	63,074	38,633	4,441	34,189	33,597	1,712	28,885			
14	Bairath	...	1	64	7,666	787	6,879	58,126	5,537	52,589	30,465	2,806	27,659	27,661	2,831	24,830			
	Total	1,504	3	365	34,395	2,792	28,603	200,410	21,534	238,578	138,594	10,970	127,918	121,516	10,558	110,958			
15	Sawai Madhopore ✓	...	1	125	11,219	2,806	8,413	51,329	10,328	41,001	27,101	5,109	21,692	21,228	4,829	19,399			
16	Boni ... ✓	...	...	141	8,909	...	8,909	50,209	...	50,209	26,317	...	26,317	23,892	...	23,892	
17	Malarna ✓	...	...	135	9,043	...	9,043	45,739	...	45,739	24,329	...	24,329	21,410	...	21,410	
18	Khandar ✓	...	...	86	5,961	...	5,961	31,131	...	31,131	16,515	...	16,515	14,616	...	14,616	
19	Isarda Thikana	...	...	39	2,231	...	2,231	11,729	...	11,729	6,160	...	6,160	5,569	...	5,569	
20	Barwara "	...	...	25	1,647	...	1,647	8,871	...	8,871	4,603	...	4,603	4,268	...	4,268	
	Total	1,774	1	554	39,013	2,806	36,207	199,008	10,328	188,680	105,025	5,499	99,526	93,983	4,829	89,154			

21	Hindaun ✓	1	82	8,322	2,261	6,058	51,740	11,938	39,802	27,468	6,200	21,268	24,272	5,738	18,534
22	Toda Bhim ✓	1	103	6,559	1,179	5,380	42,908	6,929	36,279	22,617	3,422	19,225	22,617	3,207	17,054
23	Mohwa ✓	...	92	5,001	...	5,001	35,569	...	35,569	18,894	...	18,894	16,675	...	16,675
24	Waegbat ✓	...	65	3,369	...	3,369	21,867	...	21,867	12,033	...	12,033	9,831	...	9,831
25	Gauresha ✓	...	39	2,162	...	2,162	15,913	...	15,913	8,801	...	8,801	7,112	...	7,112
26	Ratan Zilla ✓	...	30	3,243	...	3,243	17,116	...	17,116	9,218	...	9,218	7,898	...	7,898
	Total	2	411	28,059	3,443	25,216	185,113	18,507	166,546	90,061	0,922	89,439	80,052	8,945	77,107
27	Sambhar (Lt. jr.) ✓	1	6	1,690	1,320	370	7,439	5,437	2,002	3,008	2,834	1,074	3,531	2,603	928
28	Narain ✓	1	81	5,318	1,035	4,283	27,738	5,266	22,472	15,311	3,289	12,022	12,427	1,977	10,450
29	Danta Rongarh ✓	1	100	11,125	972	10,153	91,158	6,892	81,266	49,252	3,219	45,733	41,906	3,373	38,533
30	Mazamabad ✓	...	67	4,625	...	4,625	25,800	...	25,800	13,663	...	13,663	12,137	...	12,137
31	Phagi ✓	...	51	3,010	...	3,010	19,483	...	19,483	10,293	...	10,293	9,190	...	9,190
	Total	2 1/2	303	20,008	3,327	22,741	171,018	17,005	154,023	92,427	9,642	82,785	79,101	7,953	71,238
32	Malpura ✓	1	129	9,075	1,352	8,593	55,525	6,502	49,023	29,397	3,267	26,030	26,128	3,135	22,993
33	Toda Rai Singh ✓	1	118	7,076	606	6,470	40,835	3,947	37,038	21,442	1,974	19,468	19,443	1,873	17,570
34	Newai ✓	1	79	4,289	729	3,560	27,318	4,422	22,896	11,483	2,077	11,803	12,835	1,755	11,080
	Total	3	326	21,340	2,717	18,023	123,728	14,781	108,947	65,322	8,018	57,304	58,406	6,763	51,643
35	Gangapur ✓	1	94	7,215	1,058	6,187	39,466	5,155	34,311	21,059	2,709	18,350	18,107	2,446	15,961
36	Wazirpur ✓	...	30	3,649	...	3,649	22,063	...	22,063	11,592	...	11,592	10,471	...	10,471
37	Bamanwas ✓	1	30	2,630	1,080	1,510	12,016	5,294	7,332	6,745	2,853	3,882	5,901	2,431	3,470
	Total	2	154	13,524	2,148	11,376	74,175	10,449	63,726	39,396	5,572	33,824	34,779	4,877	29,902
38	Kot Kasim ✓	...	53	2,820	...	2,820	20,827	...	20,827	10,806	...	10,806	10,021	...	10,021
	Total	...	53	2,820	...	2,820	20,827	...	20,827	10,806	...	10,806	10,021	...	10,021
39	Bardikni ✓	...	7	1,893	...	1,893	9,262	...	9,262	5,083	...	5,083	4,179	...	4,179
	Total	...	7	1,893	...	1,893	9,262	...	9,262	5,083	...	5,083	4,179	...	4,179
40	Sikar Talukani	4	426	22,125	7,989	14,136	173,485	59,115	114,370	91,031	29,314	61,687	82,451	29,771	52,683
41	Kheuri "	3	255	15,850	3,116	12,443	131,913	24,041	107,872	69,278	12,234	57,014	62,636	11,807	50,828
42	Unara "	1	122	5,585	1,000	4,585	27,913	4,161	23,452	11,786	2,307	12,479	13,127	2,154	10,973
	Total	8	803	43,560	12,405	31,164	333,311	57,617	245,694	175,095	43,885	131,210	158,216	43,732	114,484
	Grand Total	37 1/2	5,735	396,401	70,153	326,248	2,658,666	446,895	2,211,771	1,405,458	230,497	1,174,961	1,253,208	216,398	1,036,810

TABLE II.

Variation in Population Since 1881.

Jaipur State.

Tehsil, Pergana, Zilla or other Administrative Unit.	PERSONS.			VARIATION INCREASE (+) DECREASE (—)			NET VARIATION PERIOD—1881-1901.		MALES.			FEMALES.			REMARKS.
	1901	1891	1881	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	Per cent.	Number.	7	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		

Jaipur City	...	...	...	+	+	+	+	+	83,854	81,024	75,532	76,313	74,763	67,246	
Total	160,167	158,787	142,678	+	1,380	+	17,589	+	83,854	84,024	75,532	76,313	74,763	67,246	
Jaipur Tehsil	...	...	...	+	1,433	+	6,668	+	103,166	103,197	101,032	92,202	90,738	87,668	
Jamwa Ramgarh	...	...	...	—	3,075	—	5,254	—	75,498	77,920	73,474	68,725	69,378	65,495	
Chakau	...	...	...	—	25,944	—	8,021	—	45,507	59,911	51,495	41,312	52,852	43,345	
Kalegh	...	...	...	+	258	+	11,256	+	56,815	57,057	52,329	50,692	50,392	44,122	
Total	534,117	561,445	518,900	—	27,328	+	15,157	+	280,986	298,085	278,330	253,131	263,300	240,630	
Dosa	...	...	...	—	4,448	—	5,290	—	65,511	68,538	63,142	59,733	61,154	56,812	
Lakote	...	...	...	—	5,551	—	8,919	—	50,781	54,050	51,456	46,015	48,310	46,192	
Sikrai	...	...	...	—	4,536	—	4,362	—	16,392	14,174	14,174	14,726	12,408	12,582	
Daswa	...	...	...	+	650	+	11,163	+	36,354	36,453	31,254	33,630	32,881	27,567	
Total	323,175	327,908	303,179	—	4,793	+	19,996	+	169,041	173,215	160,026	154,134	154,753	143,153	
Jhunjhunu	...	...	...	—	9,701	—	33,405	—	105,480	112,925	92,831	94,553	96,809	74,497	
Udaipur	...	...	...	+	954	+	7,930	+	34,938	36,385	32,052	28,734	27,383	23,740	
Total	263,755	272,502	222,420	—	8,747	+	41,335	+	140,468	148,310	124,183	123,287	124,102	98,237	
Sawai Ramgarh	...	...	...	+	2,479	+	13,756	+	69,796	70,163	64,925	60,258	57,412	51,373	
Khandela	...	...	...	+	3,832	+	11,455	+	38,633	36,356	33,169	33,597	32,042	27,006	
Bairath	...	...	...	+	4,676	+	6,719	+	30,465	28,456	27,630	27,661	24,991	23,777	
Total	260,410	249,423	228,480	+	10,987	+	31,930	+	138,894	134,975	125,724	121,516	114,448	102,756	
Sawai Madhopur	...	...	...	—	9,302	—	7,873	—	27,101	31,659	31,184	24,228	28,972	28,018	
Bonli	...	...	...	—	19,254	—	15,854	—	26,317	36,762	35,573	23,892	32,701	30,490	
Malarana	...	...	...	—	7,758	—	3,911	—	24,329	28,105	26,529	21,410	25,392	23,121	
Khandar	...	...	...	—	2,368	—	2,253	—	16,515	17,790	15,320	14,616	15,709	13,558	
Jasrda Thikana	...	...	...	—	1,752	—	3,387	—	6,160	7,090	4,341	5,569	6,391	4,001	
Barwara "	...	...	...	—	3,393	—	245	—	4,603	6,448	4,788	4,268	5,816	4,328	
Total	199,008	242,835	221,251	—	43,827	+	23,243	—	105,035	127,854	117,735	93,983	114,981	103,510	

Hindaun	...	51,740	50,500	44,000	+	1,240	+	6,500	+	7,740	+	14-95	27,468	27,070	23,934	24,372	29,421	20,086
Toda Bhim	...	42,908	43,512	42,475	-	604	-	1,037	-	433	-	10-09	22,617	22,956	22,586	20,261	20,556	19,889
Mohwa	...	35,669	37,188	33,000	-	1,619	-	3,588	-	1,969	-	5-53	18,894	19,688	17,665	16,675	17,520	15,935
Walghat	...	21,867	25,508	24,469	-	3,639	-	1,037	-	2,602	-	11-89	12,033	14,084	13,738	11,422	10,731	10,422
Ghonsla	...	15,913	14,862	10,540	+	1,051	+	4,322	+	5,373	+	33-76	8,801	8,208	6,072	7,112	6,654	4,468
Ratan Zilla	...	17,116	14,868	15,640	+	2,258	+	782	-	1,476	+	8-62	9,218	8,095	8,080	7,898	6,763	6,954
Total	...	185,113	186,426	170,724	-	1,313	+	15,702	+	14,389	+	7-77	99,061	100,090	92,681	86,052	86,336	78,043
Sambhar (Jt. Jr.)	...	7,439	8,311	7,216	-	872	-	1,005	+	223	+	3-09	3,908	4,513	3,941	3,531	3,768	3,275
Naraina	...	27,738	33,147	32,204	-	5,409	-	913	+	4,466	+	16-1	15,311	17,555	17,497	12,427	14,707	14,707
Danta Rangarh	...	31,158	33,182	71,823	+	7,976	+	8,360	+	16,336	+	17-92	49,252	45,096	41,836	41,906	38,086	32,986
Muzamabad	...	25,800	33,811	25,609	-	8,011	-	8,232	+	191	+	7-4	13,663	17,993	14,166	12,137	16,938	11,443
Plagi	...	19,483	25,952	25,852	-	6,369	-	...	+	6,369	-	32-69	10,293	13,578	13,578	9,190	12,274	12,274
Total	...	171,618	184,333	165,703	-	12,715	+	18,630	+	5,916	+	3-44	92,427	98,085	91,018	79,191	85,648	74,686
Malpura	...	55,525	76,613	67,912	-	21,118	-	8,701	+	12,417	-	22-36	29,397	40,180	36,819	26,123	36,463	31,123
Toda Rai Singh	...	40,885	62,904	52,487	-	22,019	-	10,417	+	11,602	-	28-32	21,442	33,145	27,776	19,443	29,759	24,711
Newai	...	27,318	39,680	35,638	-	12,342	-	4,022	+	8,320	-	30-45	14,483	21,171	19,195	12,835	18,489	16,443
Total	...	123,728	179,207	156,067	-	55,479	+	23,140	+	32,339	-	26-37	65,322	94,498	83,790	53,408	84,711	72,277
Gangapur	...	39,466	44,687	43,451	-	5,231	+	1,233	+	3,988	-	10-1	21,059	23,558	23,034	18,407	21,129	20,420
Wazirpur	...	22,063	22,718	20,175	-	655	-	2,513	+	1,888	+	8-55	11,592	11,844	11,039	10,471	10,874	9,136
Bamanwas	...	12,646	13,811	14,350	-	1,165	-	539	-	1,701	-	13-47	6,745	7,200	7,406	5,901	6,611	6,944
Total	...	74,175	81,216	77,979	-	7,041	+	3,237	+	3,804	-	5-12	39,390	42,602	41,479	34,779	38,614	36,500
Kot Kasim	...	20,827	17,054	17,138	+	3,773	-	84	+	3,689	+	17-71	10,906	8,939	9,131	10,021	8,115	8,007
Total	...	20,827	17,054	17,138	+	3,773	-	84	+	3,689	+	17-71	10,906	8,939	9,131	10,021	8,115	8,007
Bandikui	...	9,262	4,297	2,374	+	4,965	+	1,923	+	6,888	+	61-44	5,083	2,303	1,031	4,179	1,994	1,343
Total	...	9,262	4,297	2,374	+	4,965	+	1,923	+	6,888	+	61-44	5,083	2,303	1,031	4,179	1,994	1,343
Sikar	...	173,485	179,337	149,709	-	5,852	+	29,638	+	23,776	+	13-7	91,031	95,431	80,661	82,454	83,906	69,048
Khetri	...	131,913	129,181	167,159	+	2,732	+	22,032	+	24,751	+	18-76	69,278	69,371	59,149	62,635	59,810	47,710
Uniana	...	27,913	43,382	37,794	-	15,469	-	5,588	+	9,881	-	35-39	14,786	23,191	20,324	13,127	20,191	17,470
Total	...	333,311	351,900	294,662	-	18,589	+	57,238	+	38,649	+	11-69	175,095	187,993	160,434	158,216	163,907	134,228
Undistributed Railway and European population	...	...	6,573	5,627	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,194	4,300	...	2,379	1,327
Total	...	...	6,573	5,627	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,194	4,300	...	2,379	1,327
Grand Total	...	2,658,666	2,823,966	2,527,142	-	165,300	+	296,824	+	131,524	+	5-20	1,405,458	1,505,765	1,365,194	1,253,208	1,318,201	1,161,948

TABLE III.

Towns and Villages classified by Population.

Jaipur State.

Serial No.	Tehsil, Pargana, Zilla or other Administrative Unit.	Total number of inhabited towns and villages.	1—499		500—999		1,000—1,999		2,000—4,999		5,000—9,999		10,000—19,999		20,000— 49,999		50,000— 99,999		100,000 and over		Population unclassified and Railway popu-		
			Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1	Jaipur City	1	160,167	1	160,167	...
	Total	1	160,167	1	160,167	...
2	Jaipur Tehsil	574	125,368	489	86,567	50	33,700	23	30,928	11	35,173	1	9,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Jaipur Tehsil	367	144,223	297	61,558	44	30,142	17	21,325	7	17,921	2	10,277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Chaksu Tehsil	347	86,819	314	50,773	21	14,075	9	12,630	3	9,341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Kalegh "	252	107,707	197	39,111	26	17,744	20	27,211	9	23,605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,540	534,117	1,297	238,012	141	95,661	69	94,827	30	88,040	3	19,577	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Dosa Tehsil	309	125,244	249	50,211	35	21,387	19	27,102	5	16,001	1	7,510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Lalsote "	243	96,929	180	35,982	33	21,128	14	18,436	5	13,152	1	8,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Sikrai "	67	31,118	45	9,927	15	9,729	5	5,840	2	5,622	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Baswa "	169	69,981	135	27,015	24	16,616	4	4,540	5	15,875	1	5,908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	788	323,175	610	123,135	107	71,890	42	65,918	17	60,653	3	21,579	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Jhunjhunu Tehsil	373	200,033	288	65,355	53	35,605	15	20,601	11	30,568	4	23,310	2	21,594	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Udaipur "	71	63,722	34	9,010	21	16,041	11	16,291	4	13,712	1	8,638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	444	263,755	322	74,395	74	51,646	26	36,892	15	44,280	5	31,948	2	24,594	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Sawai Ramgarh Tehsil	167	130,054	98	21,971	29	20,123	22	31,386	17	49,833	1	6,741	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Khandela Tehsil	138	72,230	97	23,659	23	16,017	12	15,147	3	8,221	1	9,156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Bairath "	65	58,126	37	7,754	9	6,748	10	14,772	8	23,215	1	5,637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	368	260,410	232	53,384	61	42,918	44	61,305	28	81,289	3	21,534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Sawai Madhopur Tehsil	126	51,329	104	20,781	15	10,812	5	7,359	1	2,016	...	...	1	10,328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Bonli Tehsil	141	50,209	125	26,268	13	9,149	2	2,560	4	12,252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Malarna "	135	45,739	110	19,727	17	11,630	5	5,898	3	8,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Khandar "	86	31,131	68	13,350	14	9,573	2	2,555	2	5,653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Isarda "	39	11,729	31	5,136	2	1,487	2	2,963	1	2,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Barwara "	25	8,871	22	3,312	...	...	2	3,137	1	2,392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	655	199,008	463	88,597	61	42,681	18	24,492	12	32,940	...	...	1	10,328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

21	Hindaun	83	51,740	51	13,720	17	10,588	9	10,894	2	4,600	...	1	11,938	...	...	...	...	...
22	Toda Bhim	101	42,908	77	14,754	22	15,420	4	6,105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Mohwa	92	35,569	74	13,086	11	7,093	5	5,950	...	8,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Walghat	65	21,867	49	7,104	11	8,263	5	6,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Ghonsla	39	15,913	29	7,675	8	5,336	2	2,902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Ratan Zilla	30	17,116	19	5,808	7	5,512	3	4,229	1	2,073	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	413	185,113	302	62,307	70	52,312	28	30,514	5	15,513	1	0,629	11,938	...	...	...	...	...
27	Sambhar (Jt. Jr.)	63	7,439	41	899	1	577	1	526	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Naraina	82	27,738	69	10,529	7	4,888	4	4,934	...	2,121	...	...	6,437	...	...	...	...	...
29	Danta Ramgarh	101	91,158	56	17,077	19	13,939	15	19,239	9	28,160	2	12,983	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Munzambad	67	25,800	54	9,749	8	5,541	2	2,878	3	7,629	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Phagi	51	19,483	42	7,179	4	2,782	3	4,286	2	5,236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3,071	171,018	2251	45,493	80	27,490	241	31,803	15	43,146	3	18,249	5,437	...	...	...	...	...
32	Malpura	130	55,525	102	19,914	18	12,704	5	7,064	4	9,311	1	6,502	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Toda Raisingh	119	40,885	96	16,144	17	11,763	3	4,282	3	8,696	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Nowal	80	27,318	66	9,946	9	6,978	3	3,444	2	6,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	329	123,728	284	46,004	44	31,445	11	14,790	9	24,987	1	6,502	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Gangapur	95	39,166	78	15,328	9	6,047	5	7,479	2	4,417	1	5,155	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Wazirpur	30	22,063	16	3,828	5	3,617	7	9,648	2	4,940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Bamanwas	31	12,616	28	4,612	1	647	...	...	1	2,053	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	156	74,175	122	24,778	15	10,341	12	17,127	5	11,480	2	10,449	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Kot Kasim	53	20,827	46	10,305	3	1,679	2	2,615	2	6,198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	53	20,827	46	10,305	3	1,679	2	2,615	2	6,198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Bandikui	7	9,262	2	413	3	1,824	1	1,127	1	5,898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	7	9,262	2	413	3	1,824	1	1,127	1	5,898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Sikar Thikana	430	173,435	391	74,371	33	23,531	10	12,258	2	4,207	3	37,593	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Khetri	258	131,913	183	42,289	54	37,354	14	17,942	4	10,287	3	24,041	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Uniera	123	27,913	111	12,677	7	4,470	3	4,237	2	6,529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	811	333,311	675	129,337	94	65,358	27	34,437	8	21,023	6	61,633	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	75,721	2,658,666	4,5691	896,100	718	495,145	3041	411,907	147	423,427	27	198,100	52,297	...	...	...	1 160,167	...

Towns classed by population with variation since 1881.

TOWNS.	Tehsil, Pergana, Zilla or other administrative Unit.	Municipality, Suburbs, Canton- ment, &c.	POPULATION.			Variation Increase (+) or Decrease (—).		Net variation in period 1881 Increase (+) or Decrease (—)			MALES.			FEMALES.			REMARKS.		
			1901 1891 1881			1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	Number	Percent.	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881				
			4	5	6	7	8									9		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Jaipur City	...	City Proper	132,091	132,421	125,785	—	330	+	6,636	+	6,306	4.77	67,237	68,187	65,277	64,854	64,234	60,503	
		Suburbs	28,076	263,66	16,793	+	1,710	+	9,573	+	11,283	40.18	16,617	15,837	10,055	11,459	10,529	6,738	
		Total	160,167	158,787	142,578	+	1,380	+	16,209	+	17,589	10.98	83,854	84,024	75,332	76,313	74,763	67,246	
Sikar	...	Sikar	21,523	19,897	17,739	+	1,626	+	2,158	+	3,784	17.57	11,373	10,621	9,418	10,150	9,273	8,321	
Fatehpur	...	Do.	16,393	16,580	14,731	—	187	+	1,849	+	1,662	10.13	7,730	7,932	7,183	8,663	8,648	7,548	
Nawalgarh...	...	Jhunjhunu	12,315	12,567	10,032	—	252	+	2,535	+	2,283	18.63	6,113	6,267	5,166	6,202	6,300	4,866	
Jhunjhunu	...	Do.	12,279	12,267	9,538	+	12	+	2,729	+	2,741	21.50	6,168	6,387	5,064	6,111	5,880	4,474	
Hindaun	...	Hindaun	11,938	12,996	12,761	—	1,058	+	236	—	823	6.89	6,200	6,780	6,786	5,738	6,216	5,975	
Ramgarh	...	Sikar	11,023	12,197	11,313	—	1,174	+	884	—	260	2.63	5,299	5,980	5,188	5,724	6,217	5,925	
Madhopur	...	Sawai Madhopur	10,328	13,972	14,075	—	3,644	—	103	—	3,747	36.28	5,499	7,143	6,980	4,829	6,829	7,095	
Laehmangarh	...	Sikar	10,176	9,507	8,713	+	669	+	794	+	1,463	14.37	4,942	4,656	4,209	5,234	4,851	4,504	
Chomu	...	Jaipur	9,300	8,570	3,928	+	730	+	4,612	+	5,372	57.76	4,631	4,351	2,075	4,669	4,219	1,853	
Khandela	...	Khandela	9,166	10,067	7,949	—	911	+	2,118	+	1,207	13.18	4,444	4,960	4,138	4,712	5,087	3,811	
Odeypur	...	Odeypur	8,638	10,313	9,161	—	1,703	+	1,182	—	523	6.05	4,793	6,562	5,618	3,845	3,781	3,543	
Khetri	...	Khetri	8,537	8,418	5,283	+	119	+	3,135	+	3,254	38.11	4,479	4,420	2,592	4,058	3,998	2,691	
Kote	...	Do.	8,439	7,589	8,091	+	850	—	495	—	355	4.20	4,153	3,796	3,973	4,287	3,793	4,111	
Lalsote	...	Lalsote	8,131	8,163	8,743	—	32	—	580	—	612	7.52	4,031	4,021	4,365	4,100	4,142	4,377	
Bisau	...	Jhunjhunu	7,726	8,041	6,546	—	316	+	1,495	+	1,180	15.27	3,716	4,047	3,257	4,010	3,994	3,289	
Dosa	...	Dosa	7,540	8,416	7,381	—	876	+	1,032	+	156	2.06	3,836	4,518	3,760	3,704	3,898	3,624	
Chirawa	...	Khetri	7,065	6,701	5,489	+	564	+	1,212	+	1,576	22.30	3,603	3,382	2,629	3,463	3,319	2,860	
Madhopur	...	Danta Ramgarh	6,892	6,130	6,817	+	762	—	717	+	45	.76	3,519	3,094	3,804	3,373	3,036	3,043	
Nimka Thana	...	Sawai Ramgarh	6,741	5,793	2,711	+	1,008	+	3,022	+	4,030	59.79	3,726	3,323	1,379	3,015	2,410	1,333	

Toda Bhim ...	...	Toda Bhim ...	7,142-1	-	424	-	89	-	513	7-72	3,422	3,682	3,634	3,207	3,371	3,453-
Malpura ...	...	Malpura ...	8,212	-	1,843	+	133	+	1,710	26-29	3,367	4,336	4,469	3,135	4,009	3,743
Baswa ...	...	Baswa ...	5,791	-	209	+	326	+	117	1-98	3,052	3,230	2,980	2,856	2,887	2,811
Bairath ...	...	Bairath ...	5,619	-	111	+	99	+	12	-20	2,806	2,912	2,825	2,831	2,836	2,824
Sambhar ...	...	Sambhar ...	5,397	-	744	+	781	+	40	-73	2,834	3,401	2,912	2,603	2,780	2,485
Bamanwas ...	...	Bamanwas ...	6,125	-	512	-	319	-	831	15-69	2,863	3,014	3,123	2,431	2,792	3,002
Naraina ...	...	Naraina ...	4,974	+	195	+	97	+	292	5-54	3,289	2,668	2,698	1,977	2,403	2,286
Jamwa Rangarh ...	...	Jamwa Rangarh ...	3,758	+	655	+	832	+	1,487	28-35	2,681	2,398	1,939	2,564	2,192	1,819
Jhunjunu ...	...	Jhunjunu ...	5,250	-	318	+	311	+	7	-13	2,531	2,761	2,597	2,712	2,800	2,653
" "	...	" "	5,259	-	725	+	612	+	88	1-60	2,432	2,770	2,447	2,744	3,131	2,812
" "	...	" "	4,409	+	223	+	533	+	756	14-63	2,532	2,479	2,173	2,633	2,463	2,236
Gangapur ...	...	Gangapur ...	5,880	-	725	...	...	...	725	14-06	2,709	3,108	2,989	2,445	2,772	2,891
Manoharpur ...	...	Jamwa Rangarh ...	3,570	+	388	+	1,074	+	1,462	29-05	2,549	2,425	1,953	2,483	2,219	1,617
Chaksu ...	...	Chaksu ...	6,219	-	2,968	+	1,651	+	1,317	26-86	2,704	4,589	3,436	2,198	3,281	2,783
Unlara ...	...	Unlara ...	4,680	-	1,267	+	1,018	+	219	4-90	3,307	2,920	2,421	2,154	2,808	2,259
Newai ...	...	Newai ...	45,501	-	1,400	+	1,331	+	69	1-55	2,677	3,569	2,279	1,755	2,263	2,222
Toda Rai Singh ...	...	Toda Rai Singh ...	5,546	-	1,802	+	103	+	1,699	44-16	1,974	2,927	3,189	1,873	2,722	2,357
Sanod ...	...	Jaipur ...	3,676	-	3,325	+	2,906	+	419	12-86	1,660	3,386	1,862	1,597	3,196	1,814
Total	...	Total	440,896,464,441,409,643	-17,546	+	54,798	+	37,252	8.33	230,487,242,862	213,183,210,393	221,579	196,460			

Jaipur State.

Towns arranged Territorially

Tehsil, Pergana, Zilla, or other Ad- ministrative Unit.	Town, Municipa- lity, Suburb, Cantonment, etc.	POPULATION.			HINDU.			MUSALMAN.								
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.			Males.			Females.		
								Sunni.	Shia.	Wahabi.	Sunni.	Shia.	Wahabi.	Sunni.	Shia.	Wahabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Jaipur City ...	Jaipur City ...	160,167	83,854	76,313	110,601	58,114	52,487	39,774	612	...	20,640	344	...	19,134	268	...
Jaipur Tehsil ...	Chomu ...	9,300	4,631	4,669	7,841	3,912	3,932	1,215	...	...	596	...	...	619	...	...
"	Saund ...	3,257	1,600	1,597	2,798	1,420	1,378	435	...	...	227	...	...	208	...	...
Jamwa Ramgarh ...	Manoharpur ...	5,032	2,549	2,483	4,005	2,062	1,943	1,027	...	...	487	...	...	540	...	...
"	Shahpura ..	5,245	2,681	2,564	4,652	2,388	2,264	593	...	...	293	...	...	300	...	...
Chaksu Tehsil ...	Chaksu ...	4,902	2,704	2,198	3,667	2,040	1,627	938	...	...	495	...	...	443	...	...
Dosa " ...	Dosa ...	7,510	3,836	3,704	6,242	3,156	3,086	1,143	4	...	590	4	...	553	...	...
Lalsote " ...	Lalsote ...	8,131	4,031	4,100	7,350	3,647	3,703	589	...	...	287	...	...	302	...	...
Baswa " ...	Baswa ...	5,908	3,052	2,856	5,286	2,728	2,558	509	...	...	268	...	...	241	...	...
Jhunjunu ..	Bisau ...	7,726	3,716	4,010	5,286	2,500	2,786	2,410	...	...	1,201	...	...	1,209	...	...
"	Nawalgarh ...	12,315	6,113	6,202	10,289	5,079	5,220	1,949	...	...	998	...	...	951	...	...
"	Surajgarh ...	5,243	2,531	2,712	4,168	2,014	2,154	1,075	...	...	517	...	...	558	...	...
"	Mandawa ...	5,165	2,532	2,633	4,419	2,138	2,281	741	...	...	391	...	...	350	...	...
"	Jhunjunu ...	12,279	6,168	6,111	7,278	3,748	3,530	4,842	...	2	2,354	...	2	2,488	...	...
"	Singhana ...	5,176	2,432	2,744	3,005	1,475	1,530	2,171	...	...	957	...	...	1,214	...	...
Udaipur ...	Udaipur ...	8,638	4,793	3,845	7,707	4,320	3,387	929	...	...	471	...	...	458	...	...
Sawai Ramgarh ...	Nim-ka-thana...	6,741	3,726	3,015	5,821	3,196	2,625	900	...	...	516	...	...	384	...	...
Khandela ...	Khandela ...	9,156	4,444	4,712	6,616	3,295	3,321	2,422	...	...	1,092	...	...	1,330	...	...
Bairath ...	Bairath ...	5,637	2,866	2,831	4,457	2,256	2,201	835	...	...	386	...	...	449	...	...
Sawai Madhopur ...	Madhopur ...	10,328	5,499	4,829	7,392	3,950	3,442	2,241	...	...	1,201	...	...	1,040	...	...
Hindaun ...	Hindaun ...	11,938	6,200	5,738	9,331	4,895	4,436	2,441	55	...	1,210	32	...	1,231	23	...
Toda Bhim ...	Toda Bhim ...	6,629	3,422	3,207	5,714	2,983	2,731	877	13	...	422	7	...	455	6	...
Sambhar ...	Sambhar ...	5,437	2,834	2,603	3,547	1,861	1,686	1,785	2	...	910	2	...	875	...	...
Naraina ...	Naraina ...	5,266	3,289	1,977	4,332	2,781	1,551	815	2	...	441	2	...	374	...	...
Danta Ramgarh ...	Sri Madhopur ...	6,892	3,519	3,373	6,214	3,164	3,050	650	...	...	342	...	...	308	...	...
Malpura ...	Malpura ...	6,502	3,367	3,135	4,733	2,412	2,321	1,473	...	...	780	...	...	693	...	...
Toda Raisingh ...	Toda Raisingh,	3,817	1,974	1,873	2,927	1,493	1,434	541	...	...	286	...	...	255	...	...
Newai ...	Newai ...	4,432	2,677	1,755	3,710	2,294	1,416	318	...	...	188	...	...	130	...	...
Gangapur ...	Gangapur ...	5,155	2,709	2,446	4,538	2,366	2,172	552	...	...	310	...	...	242	...	...
Bamanwas ...	Bamanwas ...	5,294	2,863	2,431	5,046	2,731	2,315	214	...	...	117	...	...	97	...	...
Sikar Thikana ...	Sikar ...	21,523	11,373	10,150	12,967	7,034	5,933	7,704	...	...	3,917	...	...	3,787	...	...
"	Fatehpur ...	16,393	7,730	8,663	11,205	5,360	5,845	4,575	...	...	2,106	...	...	2,469	...	...
"	Ramgarh ...	11,023	5,299	5,724	8,465	4,056	4,409	2,441	...	...	1,192	...	...	1,249	...	...
"	Lachnagarh...	10,176	4,942	5,234	8,445	4,065	4,380	1,638	...	...	831	...	...	807	...	...
Khetri ..	Khetri ...	8,537	4,479	4,058	6,455	3,417	3,038	2,071	...	...	1,056	...	...	1,015	...	...
"	Chirawa ...	7,065	3,603	3,462	6,119	3,110	3,009	934	...	...	487	...	...	447	...	...
"	Kot ...	8,439	4,152	4,287	6,682	3,356	3,326	1,757	...	...	796	...	...	961	...	...
Uniarra ..	Uniarra ...	4,461	2,307	2,154	3,595	1,844	1,751	489	...	...	265	...	...	224	...	...
Total ...		446,895	230,497	216,398	332,918	172,680	180,258	93,013	688	2	49,623	391	2	48,390	297	...

V.

with Population by Religion.

[illegible]

Tehsil, Pergana, Zilla or other Administrative Unit.	POPULATION.			HINDU.			MUSALMAN.								
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.			Males.			Females.		
							Sunni.	Shia.	Wahabi.	Sunni.	Shia.	Wahabi.	Sunni.	Shia.	Wahabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jaipur city ...	160,167	83,854	76,313	110,601	58,114	52,487	39,774	612	...	20,640	344	...	19,134	268	...
Total ...	160,167	83,854	76,313	110,601	58,114	52,487	39,774	612	...	20,640	344	...	19,134	268	...
Jaipur Tehsil ...	195,368	103,166	92,202	186,201	97,817	88,387	6,742	44	...	3,963	22	...	2,779	22	...
Jaunwa Ramgarh ...	141,223	75,499	68,725	138,507	72,545	65,962	5,341	43	3	2,726	40	2	2,618	3	...
Chaksu ...	86,819	45,507	41,312	81,250	42,460	38,790	2,584	...	...	1,403	...	...	1,181	...	...
Kalegh ...	107,707	56,815	50,892	99,483	52,470	47,013	4,615	8	2	2,389	5	2	2,256	3	...
Total ...	534,117	280,986	253,131	505,444	265,292	240,152	19,315	95	5	10,481	67	4	8,834	28	...
Dosa ...	125,244	65,511	59,733	120,495	62,956	57,539	3,163	4	...	1,712	4	...	1,451	...	...
Lalsote ...	96,829	50,784	46,045	93,548	49,041	44,507	2,382	23	...	1,264	8	...	1,118	15	...
Sikrai ...	31,118	16,392	14,726	30,486	16,048	14,138	587	...	...	319	...	...	268	...	...
Baswa ...	69,984	36,354	33,630	67,854	35,239	32,615	1,583	...	...	830	...	...	753	...	...
Total ...	323,175	169,041	154,134	312,383	163,284	140,099	7,715	27	...	4,125	12	...	3,590	15	...
Jhunjhunu ...	200,033	105,480	94,553	172,930	91,770	81,160	26,090	14	2	13,171	8	2	12,919	6	...
Udaipur ...	63,722	34,988	28,734	60,469	33,274	27,195	3,234	3	...	1,702	...	...	1,532	3	...
Total ...	263,755	140,468	123,287	233,399	125,044	108,355	29,324	17	2	14,873	8	2	14,451	9	...
Sawai Ramgarh ...	130,054	69,796	60,258	125,032	67,122	57,910	4,901	1	...	2,608	1	...	2,296	...	...
Khandela ...	72,230	38,633	33,597	67,599	36,382	31,277	3,825	...	...	1,842	...	...	1,983	...	...
Bairath ...	58,126	30,465	27,661	55,146	28,972	26,174	2,597	15	1	1,303	15	1	1,294	...	...
Total ...	260,410	138,894	121,516	247,777	132,476	115,301	11,326	16	1	5,753	16	1	5,573	...	...
Sawai Madhopur ...	51,329	27,101	24,228	43,804	23,123	20,676	6,081	...	...	3,214	...	...	2,867	...	...
Bonli ...	50,209	26,317	23,892	46,219	24,227	21,992	2,427	17	...	1,235	10	...	1,192	7	...
Malarana ...	45,739	24,329	21,410	40,696	21,576	19,120	4,375	50	...	2,364	33	...	2,011	17	...
Khandar ...	31,131	16,515	14,616	30,408	16,098	14,310	464	4	...	279	2	...	185	2	...
Isarda ...	11,729	6,160	5,569	11,021	5,767	5,254	432	7	...	243	3	...	189	4	...
Barwara ...	8,871	4,603	4,268	7,809	4,028	3,781	507	...	...	278	...	...	229	...	...
Total ...	199,008	105,025	93,983	179,957	94,824	85,133	14,286	78	...	7,613	48	...	6,673	30	...
Hindaun ...	51,740	27,468	24,272	46,993	25,014	21,979	3,951	160	...	2,033	87	...	1,918	73	...
Toda Bhim ...	42,908	22,647	20,261	40,067	21,228	18,839	2,595	49	...	1,292	21	...	1,303	28	...
Mohwa ...	35,569	18,891	16,675	33,099	17,527	15,572	1,845	...	...	1,006	...	...	839	...	...
Wa'ghat ...	21,867	12,033	9,834	20,476	11,330	9,146	1,226	...	...	616	...	...	610	...	...
Ghoosla ...	15,913	8,801	7,112	14,921	8,230	6,691	803	20	...	465	12	...	333	8	...
Ratan Zilla ...	17,116	9,218	7,898	15,994	8,603	7,391	999	1	...	552	1	...	447	...	...
Total ...	185,113	98,061	86,052	171,550	91,932	79,618	11,419	230	...	5,964	121	...	5,455	109	...
Sambhar ...	7,439	3,908	3,531	5,483	2,891	2,592	1,841	2	...	947	2	...	894	...	...
Naraina ...	27,738	15,311	12,427	24,007	13,258	10,749	2,396	28	...	1,316	16	...	1,089	12	...
Danta Ramgarh ...	91,158	49,252	41,906	85,566	46,239	39,327	3,720	...	...	2,055	...	...	1,665	...	...
Munazunabad ...	25,800	13,663	12,137	22,712	11,953	10,759	1,679	11	...	877	...	...	802	11	...
Phagi ...	19,483	10,293	9,190	17,861	9,390	8,471	531	2	...	313	2	...	218	...	...
Total ...	171,618	92,427	79,191	155,629	83,731	71,898	10,167	43	...	5,508	20	...	4,659	23	...
Malpura ...	55,525	29,397	26,128	49,871	26,289	23,582	3,001	34	...	1,610	25	...	1,391	9	...
Toda Rai Singh ...	40,885	21,442	19,443	37,079	19,412	17,667	1,514	1	...	817	1	...	697	...	...
Newai ...	27,318	14,483	12,835	25,477	13,499	11,978	804	2	...	436	2	...	368	...	...
Total ...	123,728	65,322	58,406	112,427	59,200	53,227	5,319	37	...	2,863	28	...	2,456	9	...
Gangapur ...	39,166	21,659	18,497	37,145	19,813	17,333	2,105	...	...	1,133	...	...	972	...	...
Wazirpur ...	22,063	11,592	10,471	20,080	10,498	9,582	1,751	10	...	965	10	...	786	...	...
Bamanwas ...	12,646	6,745	5,901	12,140	6,472	5,668	406	...	...	221	...	...	185	...	...
Total ...	74,175	39,396	34,779	69,366	36,783	32,583	4,262	10	...	2,319	10	...	1,943	...	...
Kot Kasim ...	20,827	10,806	10,021	18,366	9,607	8,759	2,423	...	...	1,182	...	...	1,241	...	...
Total ...	20,827	10,806	10,021	18,366	9,607	8,759	2,423	...	...	1,182	...	...	1,241	...	...
Bandikui ...	9,262	5,083	4,179	6,926	3,829	3,097	1,833	22	...	994	10	...	839	12	...
Total ...	9,262	5,083	4,179	6,926	3,829	3,097	1,833	22	...	994	10	...	839	12	...
Silar ...	173,185	91,031	82,454	117,973	78,083	69,890	23,033	...	...	11,756	...	...	11,277	...	...
Khetri ...	131,913	69,278	62,635	121,257	63,936	57,321	10,569	...	...	5,291	...	...	5,278	...	...
Unia ...	27,913	14,786	13,127	25,346	13,366	11,980	1,082	2	...	608	2	...	474	...	...
Total ...	333,311	175,095	158,216	294,576	155,385	139,191	34,684	2	...	17,655	2	...	17,029	...	...
Grand Total ...	2,658,666	1,405,458	1,253,208	2,405,444	1,265,292	1,140,152	19,315	95	5	10,481	67	4	8,834	28	...

VI.

gion.

JAIN.									ANIMISTIC.			ARYA.			CHRISTIAN.			PARSI.			SIKH.			REMARKS.
Persons.			Males.			Females.			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Swetam- buri.	Digam- buri.	Dhondia	Swetam- ba i.	Digam- buri.	Dhondia	Swetam- buri.	Digam- buri.	Dhondia																
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25																
1,428	7,275	23	723	3,726	11	705	3,549	12	106	95	11	89	48	41	242	142	100	15	10	5	2	1	1	
1,428	7,275	23	723	3,726	11	705	3,549	12	106	95	11	89	48	41	242	142	100	15	10	5	2	1	1	
109	2,206	...	62	1,250	...	47	956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	60	51	9	
7	287	...	5	166	...	2	121	...	32	14	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
161	2,823	...	96	1,547	...	65	1,276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	3,488	...	31	1,903	...	20	1,585	...	30	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
328	8,804	...	194	4,866	...	134	3,938	...	62	29	33	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	60	51	9	
400	1,157	...	211	616	...	189	511	...	21	9	12	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	824	...	23	447	...	28	377	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	29	...	3	19	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
211	330	...	103	177	...	108	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	1	
666	2,340	...	340	1,259	...	326	1,081	...	21	9	12	1	1	...	16	6	10	...	...	...	6	5	1	
204	596	...	99	314	...	105	282	...	197	116	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	11	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
204	601	...	99	319	...	105	282	...	208	123	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	113	...	2	62	...	...	51	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
105	701	...	51	358	...	54	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	345	...	13	161	...	9	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129	1,159	...	66	581	...	63	578	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
442	770	231	262	372	124	180	398	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
148	1,353	...	88	740	...	60	623	...	35	17	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
317	301	...	186	170	...	131	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	237	...	10	126	...	8	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	259	...	1	146	...	9	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
235	320	...	117	180	...	118	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,170	3,250	231	664	1,734	124	506	1,516	107	35	17	18	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
349	287	...	172	162	...	177	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	116	...	40	66	...	41	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
300	324	...	179	181	...	121	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
165	...	...	87	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	115	...	29	65	...	25	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
115	7	...	56	6	...	59	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,064	849	...	563	480	...	501	369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	57	...	17	34	...	8	23	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	28	14	14	1	1	...	1	1	...	
194	977	...	98	547	...	96	430	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	130	72	58	1	1	...	2	2	...	
88	1,784	...	40	918	...	48	866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,219	...	...	657	...	...	562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	176	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,089	...	...	588	...	...	501	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
307	5,126	...	155	2,744	...	152	2,382	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	337	262	75	2	2	...	3	3	...	
254	1,933	...	155	1,072	...	99	861	...	431	245	186	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
102	1,700	...	53	925	...	49	775	...	485	233	252	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
204	829	2	149	395	2	55	434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
660	4,462	2	357	2,392	2	203	2,070	...	916	478	438	...	...	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	119	...	29	63	...	30	56	...	34	18	16	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
168	54	...	89	30	...	79	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	66	...	15	37	...	19	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
261	239	...	133	130	...	125	109	...	34	18	16	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	36	...	...	16	...	...	20	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	36	...	...	16	...	...	20	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	123	...	3	72	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	21	9	12	317	160	157	17	6	11	...	...	...
3	123	...	3	72	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	21	9	12	317	160	157	17	6	11	...	...	...
264	2,212	...	94	1,096	...	170	1,116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
24	9	...	18	5	...	6	4	...	52	27	25	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
235	1,245	1	156	651	1	79	594	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
523	3,463	1	268	1,752	1	255	1,714	...	52	27	25	2	2	...	2	2	...	3	1	2	...	...	...
6,643	37,730	257	3,565	20,071	138	3,078	17,659	119	1,438	798	640	120	65	55	925	578	347	37	19	18	71	60	11	

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

All Religions.

Jaipur State.

AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Infant ...	36,003	18,424	17,579	35,989	18,419	17,570	13	4	9	1	1	...
1	31,510	15,948	15,592	31,513	15,933	15,580	27	15	12	...	...	...
2	57,624	29,476	28,148	57,468	29,420	28,039	152	46	106	4	1	3
3	61,073	30,463	30,610	60,691	30,295	30,399	361	162	202	15	6	9
4	66,295	33,358	32,937	65,533	33,073	32,460	707	272	435	55	13	42
Total 0-4	252,535	127,669	124,866	251,197	127,149	124,048	1,263	499	764	75	21	54
5-9	333,155	174,977	158,178	317,705	171,765	145,941	14,697	2,992	11,705	752	220	532
10-14	306,165	174,577	131,588	223,370	154,035	69,335	79,910	19,589	60,321	2,885	953	1,932
15-19	252,307	142,661	109,646	99,711	90,914	8,797	145,293	49,071	96,222	7,303	2,676	4,627
20-24	236,132	119,305	116,827	46,248	44,347	1,901	176,685	70,186	106,503	13,195	4,772	8,423
25-29	236,937	127,572	109,365	30,225	29,059	1,166	189,082	92,024	97,058	17,630	6,489	11,141
30-34	260,330	133,827	126,503	21,493	20,233	1,250	209,268	105,074	104,214	29,559	8,520	21,039
35-39	146,242	80,054	66,188	10,331	9,865	466	114,848	64,050	50,798	21,063	6,139	14,924
40-44	222,675	112,964	109,711	12,874	12,696	778	155,264	88,252	67,012	54,537	12,616	41,921
45-49	86,388	48,699	37,689	5,153	4,940	213	57,684	37,057	20,627	23,551	6,702	16,849
50-54	150,614	78,075	72,539	7,439	7,030	409	81,071	56,335	27,736	59,104	14,710	44,394
55-59	39,372	22,254	17,118	2,070	1,983	87	22,263	15,371	6,892	15,039	4,900	10,139
60 and over	135,803	62,822	72,986	5,710	5,314	396	51,155	37,544	13,611	78,943	19,964	58,979
Not stated	6	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	2	3
Total ...	2,658,666	1,405,458	1,253,208	1,033,517	678,730	354,787	1,301,508	638,044	663,464	323,641	88,684	234,957

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

Jaipur State.

Hindu.

AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Infant ...	31,675	16,284	15,391	31,664	16,281	15,383	10	2	8	1	1	...
1	28,700	14,541	14,159	28,678	14,529	14,149	22	12	10	...	...	...
2	52,613	26,912	25,701	52,478	26,873	25,605	131	38	93	4	1	3
3	55,918	27,926	27,992	55,581	27,769	27,812	323	151	172	14	6	8
4	60,897	30,713	30,184	60,237	30,454	29,783	606	246	360	54	13	41
Total 0-4	229,503	116,376	113,427	228,638	115,906	112,732	1,092	449	643	73	21	52
5-9	303,626	159,718	143,908	289,737	156,911	132,826	13,224	2,622	10,602	665	185	480
10-14	278,564	159,229	119,335	202,609	140,609	62,000	73,353	17,776	55,577	2,602	844	1,758
15-19	229,401	130,008	99,393	90,039	82,665	7,374	132,769	44,965	87,804	6,593	2,378	4,215
20-24	213,306	107,790	105,516	41,320	39,793	1,527	160,046	63,649	96,397	11,940	4,348	7,592
25-29	216,082	116,338	99,744	27,459	26,512	947	172,625	83,948	88,677	15,998	5,878	10,120
30-34	238,108	122,545	115,563	19,716	18,675	1,041	191,445	96,173	95,272	26,947	7,697	19,250
35-39	133,925	73,244	60,681	9,503	9,115	388	105,181	58,542	46,639	19,241	5,587	13,654
40-44	202,923	103,016	99,907	11,802	11,173	629	141,291	80,384	60,907	49,830	11,459	38,371
45-49	78,551	44,250	34,301	4,747	4,575	172	52,335	33,605	18,730	21,469	6,070	15,399
50-54	136,387	70,727	65,660	6,844	6,516	328	75,887	50,880	25,007	53,656	13,331	40,325
55-59	35,583	20,030	15,553	1,690	1,815	75	20,116	13,839	6,277	13,577	4,376	9,201
60 and over	122,140	56,229	65,911	5,232	4,913	319	45,635	33,378	12,257	71,273	17,938	53,335
Not stated	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...
Total ...	2,418,401	1,279,501	1,138,900	939,536	619,178	320,358	1,185,000	560,210	604,790	293,865	80,113	213,752

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

Jaipur State.

Musalman.

AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Infant ...	3,621	1,764	1,857	3,618	1,762	1,856	3	2	1	...	...	...
1	2,335	1,152	1,183	2,331	1,150	1,181	4	2	2	...	...	...
2	4,164	2,122	2,042	4,144	2,114	2,030	20	8	12	...	...	...
3	4,303	2,124	2,179	4,269	2,114	2,155	34	10	24	...	...	...
4	4,540	2,200	2,340	4,446	2,178	2,268	93	22	71	1	...	1
Total 0-4	18,963	9,362	9,601	18,808	9,318	9,490	154	44	110	1	...	1
5-9	24,635	12,705	11,930	23,221	12,342	10,879	1,336	332	1,004	78	31	47
10-14	23,080	12,706	10,375	17,348	11,026	6,322	5,497	1,582	3,915	235	97	138
15-19	18,499	10,227	8,272	7,969	6,681	1,288	9,978	3,298	6,680	552	248	304
20-24	1,8140	9,056	9,084	3,770	3,442	328	13,418	5,266	8,182	922	348	574
25-29	16,357	8,730	7,627	1,934	1,745	189	13,278	6,505	6,773	1,145	480	665
30-34	17,943	9,024	8,919	1,137	943	194	14,930	7,454	7,476	1,876	627	1,249
35-39	9,284	5,125	4,159	417	346	71	7,720	4,411	3,306	1,147	365	782
40-41	15,753	7,861	7,892	580	451	129	11,703	6,593	5,110	3,470	817	2,653
45-49	5,547	3,146	2,401	160	130	30	4,105	2,647	1,458	1,282	369	913
50-54	11,186	5,807	5,379	323	247	76	6,942	4,609	2,333	3,921	951	2,970
55-59	2,658	1,570	1,088	82	72	10	1,637	1,160	477	939	338	601
60 and over	10,998	5,345	5,653	330	263	67	4,743	3,576	1,167	5,925	1,506	14,419
Not stated	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total ...	103,044	100,663	92,381	76,079	47,006	29,073	95,471	47,480	47,991	21,494	6,177	15,317

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

Jaipur State.

Jain.

AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Infant ...	666	360	306	666	360	306	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	486	245	241	485	244	241	1	1	...	...	...	...
2	789	411	378	788	411	377	1	...	1	...	...	...
3	797	390	407	789	389	400	7	1	6	1	...	1
4	802	415	387	736	411	385	6	4	2	...	...	...
Total 0—4	3,540	1,821	1,719	3,524	1,815	1,709	15	6	9	1	...	1
5—9	4,600	2,389	2,211	4,467	2,354	2,113	125	32	93	8	8	5
10—14	4,202	2,433	1,769	3,138	2,203	935	1,024	222	802	40	8	32
15—19	4,092	2,255	1,841	1,536	1,447	89	2,410	761	1,649	146	43	103
20—24	4,361	2,255	2,106	1,034	1,003	31	3,013	1,187	1,826	314	65	249
25—29	4,239	2,341	1,898	779	757	22	2,992	1,458	1,534	468	126	342
30—34	4,039	2,114	1,925	601	588	13	2,725	1,312	1,383	713	181	529
35—39	2,888	1,610	1,278	398	392	6	1,812	1,040	802	648	178	470
40—44	3,811	1,968	1,843	476	460	16	2,134	1,184	950	1,201	323	877
45—49	2,212	1,257	955	242	232	10	1,188	766	422	782	259	17
50—54	2,952	1,497	1,455	267	263	4	1,191	816	375	1,491	418	1,071
55—59	1,093	630	463	96	94	2	486	356	130	511	180	.
60 and over	2,601	1,208	1,393	145	136	9	746	561	182	1,710	508	1,206
Not stated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Total ...	44,630	23,774	20,856	16,703	11,744	4,959	19,891	9,784	10,157	8,036	2,290	5,7

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

Jaipur State.

Laya

AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Infant ...	9	5	4	9	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	3	1	5	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total 0-4	20	11	9	19	11	8	1	...	1	...	...	...
5-9	12	5	7	12	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-14	7	6	1	5	5	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
15-19	16	6	10	2	2	...	11	4	1	...	...	...
20-24	14	7	7	4	4	...	9	3	1	1	...	1
25-29	8	5	3	...	...	...	5	3	3	...	...	...
30-34	9	6	3	1	1	...	7	3	2	1	...	1
35-39	6	1	5	...	...	...	3	...	2	3	1	2
40-44	10	7	3	1	1	...	9	6	3	...	...	...
45-49	7	6	1	...	...	...	5	5	...	2	1	1
50-54	4	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	2
55-59	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60 & over	5	3	2	1	1	...	3	2	1	2	1	1
Not stated	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total ...	120	65	55	45	30	15	63	32	31	12	3	9

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

Jaipur State.

Christian.

AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Infant ...	25	9	16	25	9	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	12	4	8	12	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	33	17	16	33	17	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	23	12	11	23	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	16	7	9	16	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 0-4	109	49	60	109	49	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-9	98	60	38	96	60	36	2	...	2	...	...	...
10-14	129	108	21	129	108	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-19	98	59	39	86	58	28	12	1	11	...	...	...
20-24	118	77	41	85	71	14	33	6	27	...	...	...
25-29	83	50	33	31	23	8	48	25	23	4	2	2
30-34	63	33	30	14	12	2	48	21	27	1	...	1
35-39	51	33	18	7	7	...	38	22	16	6	4	2
40-44	66	40	26	9	8	1	47	27	20	10	5	5
45-49	37	26	11	1	1	...	30	22	8	6	3	3
50-54	31	20	14	3	2	1	23	15	8	8	3	5
55-59	12	9	3	2	2	...	7	6	1	3	1	...
60 and over	27	14	13	1	1	...	14	10	4	12	3	...
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	925	578	347	573	402	171	302	155	147	50	21	...

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

Jaipur State.

Parsi.

AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Infant. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 0-4	3	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-9	5	2	3	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-14	7	4	3	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-19	6	3	3	5	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
20-24	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25-29	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
30-34	4	2	2	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...
35-39	3	2	1	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...
40-44	3	2	1	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...
45-49	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
50-54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55-59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60 and over.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	37	19	18	23	12	11	14	7	7	...	...	...

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

Jaipur State.

Animistic.

AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Infant ...	7	2	5	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	6	5	1	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	20	12	8	20	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	28	10	18	28	10	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	33	18	15	32	18	14	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total 0-4	94	47	47	93	47	46	1	...	1	...	...	...
5-9	175	96	79	164	89	75	10	6	4	1	1	...
10-14	171	89	82	129	77	52	34	8	26	8	4	4
15-19	190	103	87	70	55	15	108	41	67	12	7	5
20-24	179	108	71	27	26	1	134	71	63	18	11	7
25-29	150	94	56	14	14	...	121	77	44	15	3	12
30-34	158	97	61	11	11	...	126	74	52	21	12	9
35-39	79	33	46	4	3	1	57	26	31	18	4	14
40-44	106	68	38	6	3	3	75	55	20	25	10	15
45-49	33	14	19	3	2	1	20	12	8	10	...	10
50-54	47	19	28	2	2	...	22	10	12	23	7	16
55-59	21	10	11	...	...	...	14	7	7	7	3	4
60 and over.	33	19	14	1	...	1	13	13	...	19	6	13
Not stated.	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
Total ...	1,438	798	640	524	329	195	735	400	335	179	69	110

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

Jaipur State.

Sikh.

AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Infant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 0-4	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-9	4	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-14	5	3	2	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-19	5	4	1	4	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
20-24	11	9	2	5	5	...	6	4	2	...	...	...
25-29	16	14	2	8	8	...	8	6	2	...	...	...
30-34	6	6	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
35-39	6	6	...	2	2	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
40-44	3	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	...
45-49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50-54	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
55-59	5	5	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	2	2	...
60 and over.	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...
Not stated.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	71	60	11	34	29	5	32	26	6	5	6	...

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

All Religions.

Jaipur State.

AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Infant ...	3,353	1,654	1,699	3,353	1,654	1,699	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1,184	518	666	1,184	518	666	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2,546	1,243	1,303	2,539	1,242	1,297	7	1	6	...	...	...
3	2,698	1,340	1,358	2,680	1,336	1,344	16	4	12	2	...	2
4	2,556	1,312	1,244	2,521	1,304	1,217	30	7	23	5	1	4
Total 0—4	12,337	6,087	6,270	12,277	6,054	6,223	53	12	41	7	1	6
5—9	15,232	7,682	7,550	14,328	7,510	6,818	863	165	698	41	7	34
10—14	14,489	8,007	6,482	9,362	6,669	2,693	4,950	1,278	3,672	177	60	117
15—19	15,114	7,974	7,140	4,725	4,276	449	9,897	3,505	6,392	492	193	299
20—24	16,837	8,995	7,842	2,896	2,726	170	12,837	5,830	7,007	1,104	439	665
25—29	15,671	8,618	7,053	1,612	1,516	96	12,595	6,566	6,029	1,464	536	928
30—34	16,673	8,866	7,807	1,085	999	86	13,388	7,189	6,199	2,200	678	1,522
35—39	8,412	4,695	3,717	486	458	28	6,510	3,788	2,722	1,416	449	967
40—44	15,171	7,761	7,410	676	619	57	10,235	6,170	4,065	4,260	972	3,288
45—49	5,180	2,852	2,328	241	219	22	3,363	2,128	1,235	1,576	505	1,071
50—54	11,243	5,555	5,688	384	334	50	6,056	4,159	1,897	4,803	1,062	3,741
55—59	2,940	1,663	1,277	147	138	9	1,656	1,164	492	1,137	361	776
60 and over.	10,868	5,119	5,749	305	273	32	3,907	3,165	742	6,656	1,681	4,975
Not stated.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	160,167	83,854	76,313	48,524	31,791	16,733	86,310	45,119	41,191	25,333	6,944	18,389

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

Hindu.

Jaipur State.

AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Infant ...	2,098	1,033	1,065	2,098	1,033	1,065	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	767	325	442	767	325	442	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1,564	784	780	1,560	783	777	4	1	3	...	...	...
3	1,685	849	836	1,670	845	825	13	4	9	2	...	2
4	1,662	910	752	1,640	902	738	17	7	10	5	1	4
Total 0-4	7,776	3,901	3,875	7,735	3,888	3,847	34	12	22	7	1	6
5-9	9,681	4,886	4,795	9,124	4,795	4,329	525	85	440	32	6	26
10-14	9,347	5,233	4,114	5,662	4,272	1,390	3,545	917	2,628	140	44	96
15-19	10,316	5,420	4,896	2,832	2,656	176	7,111	2,618	4,493	373	146	227
20-24	11,938	6,375	5,563	1,863	1,784	79	9,242	4,257	4,985	833	334	499
25-29	11,299	6,267	5,032	1,075	1,034	41	9,111	4,819	4,262	1,113	384	729
30-34	12,076	6,512	5,564	768	720	48	9,686	5,333	4,353	1,622	459	1,163
35-39	6,117	3,420	2,697	361	345	16	4,688	2,744	1,944	1,068	331	737
40-44	11,023	5,651	5,372	468	446	22	7,362	4,507	2,855	3,193	698	2,495
45-49	3,693	2,025	1,668	179	165	14	2,343	1,487	856	1,171	373	798
50-54	7,981	3,905	4,076	259	233	26	4,242	2,928	1,314	3,480	744	2,736
55-59	2,129	1,176	953	104	98	6	1,186	839	347	839	239	600
60 and over.	7,225	3,343	3,882	185	170	15	2,495	2,054	441	4,545	1,119	3,426
Not stated.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	110,601	58,114	52,487	30,615	20,606	10,009	61,570	32,630	28,940	18,416	4,878	13,538

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

Musalman.

Jaipur State.

AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Infant ...	1,064	517	547	1,061	517	547	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	359	168	191	359	168	191	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	843	395	448	840	395	445	3	...	3	...	...	...
3	872	420	452	870	420	450	2	...	2	...	...	...
4	787	349	438	775	319	426	12	...	12	...	...	...
Total 0-4	3,925	1,849	2,076	3,908	1,849	2,059	17	...	17	...	...	...
5-9	4,802	2,401	2,398	4,502	2,328	2,174	294	75	219	6	1	5
10-14	4,432	2,350	2,082	3,268	2,030	1,238	1,136	306	830	28	14	14
15-19	5,911	2,106	1,805	1,644	1,333	261	2,181	685	1,499	83	38	45
20-24	4,038	2,151	1,887	862	779	83	2,987	1,284	1,703	189	88	101
25-29	3,507	1,938	1,659	428	379	49	2,905	1,433	1,472	264	126	138
30-34	3,744	1,912	1,832	195	161	34	3,126	1,569	1,557	423	182	241
35-39	1,739	988	751	68	56	12	1,457	818	609	214	84	130
40-44	3,299	1,678	1,621	103	74	29	2,416	1,404	1,012	780	200	580
45-49	1,070	581	486	29	21	8	780	488	292	261	75	186
50-54	2,506	1,297	1,209	61	41	23	1,531	1,036	495	911	220	691
55-59	570	310	230	20	18	2	355	245	110	195	77	118
60 and over.	2,753	1,387	1,366	71	55	16	1,181	936	245	1,501	396	1,105
Not stated.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	40,386	20,984	19,402	15,162	9,174	5,988	20,369	10,309	10,660	4,855	1,501	3,354

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

Jaipur State.

Jain.

AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Infant ...	178	97	81	178	97	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	56	25	31	56	25	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	128	61	67	128	61	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	135	67	68	134	67	67	1	...	1	...	...	...
4	99	47	52	99	47	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 0-4	596	297	299	595	297	298	1	...	1	...	...	...
5-9	709	367	342	662	362	300	44	5	39	3	...	3
10-14	675	397	278	399	341	58	267	54	213	9	2	7
15-19	810	421	419	220	217	3	585	196	389	35	8	27
20-24	803	431	372	151	149	2	572	265	307	80	17	63
25-29	731	379	352	99	95	4	546	259	287	86	25	61
30-34	805	410	395	112	109	3	540	261	276	153	37	116
35-39	529	271	258	55	55	...	343	184	159	131	32	99
40-44	803	399	404	100	95	5	423	234	189	280	70	210
45-49	402	232	170	33	33	...	229	144	85	140	55	85
50-54	731	341	390	58	58	...	268	187	81	405	96	309
55-59	231	139	92	21	20	1	109	75	34	101	44	57
60 and over.	871	376	495	47	46	1	224	169	55	600	161	439
Not stated.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8,726	4,460	4,266	2,552	1,877	675	4,151	2,036	2,115	2,023	547	1,476

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

Jaipur State.

Arya.

AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Infant ...	9	5	4	9	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	3	1	3	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total 0-4	17	10	7	10	10	6	1	...	1	...	...	...
5-9	7	4	3	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-14	5	4	1	3	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
15-19	12	5	7	2	2	...	10	3	7	...	...	...
20-24	9	4	5	3	3	...	5	1	4	1	...	1
25-29	4	1	3	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...
30-34	8	5	3	1	1	...	6	4	2	1	...	1
35-39	4	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	1	1
40-44	8	5	3	1	1	...	7	4	3	...	...	...
45-49	6	5	1	...	...	...	4	4	...	2	1	1
50-54	4	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	2
55-59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60 and over.	5	3	2	1	1	...	3	2	1	1	...	1
Not stated.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	89	48	41	34	25	9	46	21	25	9	2	7

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

Jaipur State.

Parsi.

AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Infant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 0-4	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-9	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-14	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-19	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20-24	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25-29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30-34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35-39	3	2	1	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...
40-44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45-49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50-54	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
55-59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60 and over.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	15	10	5	11	8	3	4	2	2	...	...	...

TABLE VII.

For Jaipur City.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

Jaipur State.

Sikh.

AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Infant
1
2
3
4
Total 0-4
5-9
10-14
15-19	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
20-24	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
25-29
30-34
35-39
40-44
45-49
50-54
55-59
60 and over.
Not stated.
Total ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

Jaipur State.

Animistic.

AGE.	POPULATION			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Infant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 0-4	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-9	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-14	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-19	13	13	...	10	10	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
20-24	28	25	3	5	4	1	21	20	1	2	1	1
25-29	19	18	1	1	1	...	18	17	1	...	...	...
30-34	20	17	3	3	3	...	16	14	2	1	...	1
35-39	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
40-44	13	12	1	1	1	...	11	10	1	1	1	...
45-49	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
50-54	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
55-59	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
60 and over.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Not stated.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	106	95	11	24	21	3	75	69	6	7	6	2

TABLE VII.

For Jaipur City.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

Jaipur State.

Christian.

AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Infant ...	4	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	7	2	5	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	5	3	2	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 0-4	21	9	12	21	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-9	30	20	10	30	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-14	26	20	6	26	20	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-19	18	7	11	15	7	8	3	...	3	...	...	...
20-24	17	5	12	8	3	5	9	2	7	...	...	...
25-29	21	15	6	9	7	2	11	7	4	1	1	...
30-34	20	10	10	6	5	1	14	5	9	...	...	...
35-39	18	12	6	2	2	...	15	9	6	1	1	...
40-44	25	16	9	3	2	1	16	11	5	6	...	...
45-49	6	3	3	...	...	...	4	2	2	2	1	1
50-54	19	10	9	3	2	1	12	7	5	4	1	...
55-59	9	7	2	2	2	...	5	4	1	2	1	1
60 and over.	12	8	4	1	1	...	4	4	...	7	2	1
Not stated.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	242	142	100	126	80	46	93	51	42	20	11	12

URBAN.

TABLE VII.

Sex and Civil Condition.

Jaipur State.

All Religions.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jaipur ...	160,167	83,854	76,313	48,524	31,791	16,733	86,310	45,119	41,191	25,333	6,944	18,389
Chomu ...	9,300	4,631	4,669	3,336	2,035	1,301	4,983	2,371	2,612	981	225	756
Sainode ...	3,257	1,660	1,597	1,123	734	389	1,684	810	874	450	116	334
Manoherpur.	5,032	2,549	2,483	1,888	1,192	696	2,564	1,203	1,361	580	154	426
Shihpura ...	5,215	2,681	2,534	1,983	1,230	753	2,715	1,296	1,419	547	155	392
Chaksu ...	4,902	2,704	2,498	1,663	1,186	477	2,402	1,251	1,151	837	267	570
Dosa ...	7,540	3,836	3,704	2,819	1,711	1,108	3,741	1,885	1,856	980	240	740
Lalsoto ...	8,131	4,031	4,100	3,267	2,065	1,202	3,873	1,773	2,100	991	193	798
Baswa ...	5,908	3,052	2,856	2,315	1,455	860	2,834	1,386	1,448	759	211	548
Bisao ...	7,726	3,716	4,010	3,005	1,858	1,147	3,693	1,649	2,044	1,028	209	819
Nawalgarh ...	12,315	6,113	6,202	4,431	2,693	1,738	6,313	3,051	3,262	1,571	369	1,202
Surajgarh ...	5,243	2,531	2,712	1,933	1,162	770	2,673	1,228	1,445	628	141	497
Mandawa ...	5,165	2,532	2,633	1,879	1,181	698	2,691	1,196	1,495	595	155	440
Jhunjhunu ...	12,279	6,168	6,111	4,976	3,108	1,868	5,955	2,757	3,198	1,348	303	1,045
Singhana ...	5,176	2,432	2,744	1,947	1,146	801	2,581	1,138	1,443	648	143	500
Odeypur ...	8,638	4,793	3,845	3,830	2,676	1,154	4,012	1,932	2,080	796	185	611
Nimkathana,	6,741	3,726	3,015	2,836	1,905	931	3,236	1,648	1,588	669	173	496
Khandela ...	9,156	4,444	4,712	3,460	2,054	1,396	4,694	2,144	2,550	1,002	236	766
Bairath ...	5,637	2,806	2,831	2,224	1,369	855	2,745	1,274	1,471	668	163	505
Sawai } Madhopur }	10,328	5,499	4,829	3,705	2,572	1,133	4,697	2,404	2,293	1,926	523	1,403
Hindaun ...	11,938	6,200	5,738	4,357	2,764	1,593	5,882	2,947	2,935	1,699	489	1,210
Toda Bhira...	6,629	3,422	3,207	2,576	1,647	929	3,221	1,560	1,661	832	215	617
Sambhar ...	5,437	2,834	2,603	1,914	1,182	732	2,798	1,425	1,373	725	227	498
Naraina ...	5,266	3,289	1,977	2,491	2,002	489	2,195	1,136	1,059	580	151	429
Srinadhapur,	6,892	3,519	3,373	2,750	1,687	1,063	3,395	1,651	1,744	747	181	566
Malpura ...	6,502	3,567	3,135	2,160	1,422	738	3,415	1,667	1,748	927	278	649
Todaraisingh,	3,847	1,974	1,673	1,339	911	428	1,861	871	990	647	192	455
Newai ...	4,432	2,677	1,755	2,045	1,587	458	1,832	947	885	555	143	412
Gangapur ...	5,155	2,709	2,446	1,835	1,237	598	2,482	1,244	1,238	838	228	610
Bamanwas ...	5,294	2,863	2,431	1,873	1,257	616	2,656	1,356	1,300	765	250	515
Sikar ...	21,523	11,373	10,150	8,109	5,169	2,940	10,915	5,566	5,349	2,499	638	1,861
Fatehpur ...	16,393	7,730	8,663	6,107	3,683	2,424	8,108	3,670	4,438	2,178	377	1,801
Ramgarh ...	11,023	5,299	5,724	3,763	2,343	1,420	5,718	2,637	3,081	1,512	319	1,223
Luchmangarh	10,176	4,942	5,234	3,880	2,383	1,497	5,054	2,316	2,738	1,242	243	999
Rhetri ...	8,537	4,479	4,058	3,248	2,091	1,157	4,239	2,114	2,125	1,050	274	776
Chirawa ...	7,065	3,603	3,462	2,701	1,758	943	3,525	1,643	1,882	839	202	637
Kote ...	8,439	4,152	4,287	3,504	2,068	1,336	3,898	1,722	2,176	1,037	262	775
Uniar ...	4,461	2,307	2,154	1,621	1,160	521	2,079	1,000	1,079	761	207	554
Total ...	446,895	230,497	216,398	157,416	101,524	55,892	227,669	112,987	114,682	61,810	15,986	45,883

URBAN.

TABLE VII.

Sex and Civil Condition.

Jaipur State.

Hindu.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jaipur ...	110,601	58,114	52,487	30,615	20,606	10,009	61,570	32,630	28,940	18,416	4,878	13,538
Chomu ...	7,844	3,912	3,932	2,759	1,675	1,084	4,267	2,056	2,211	818	181	63
Samode ...	2,798	1,420	1,378	950	624	326	1,455	701	754	393	95	29
Manoherpur,	4,005	2,062	1,943	1,479	933	546	2,063	1,001	1,062	463	128	33
Shahpura ...	4,652	2,388	2,264	1,737	1,089	648	2,436	1,160	1,276	479	139	34
Chaksu ...	3,667	2,040	1,627	1,236	885	351	1,816	958	858	615	197	41
Dosa ...	6,242	3,156	3,086	2,334	1,335	999	3,076	1,556	1,520	832	205	62
Lalsote ...	7,350	3,647	3,703	2,979	1,900	1,079	3,478	1,576	1,902	893	171	72
Biswa ...	5,286	2,728	2,558	2,092	1,306	786	2,534	1,240	1,294	660	182	47
Bisao ...	5,286	2,500	2,786	1,994	1,233	761	2,567	1,122	1,445	725	145	58
Nawalgarh ...	10,299	5,079	5,220	3,671	2,222	1,449	5,258	2,546	2,712	1,370	311	1,058
Surajgarh ...	4,168	2,014	2,154	1,496	920	576	2,141	977	1,164	531	117	41
Mandawa ...	4,419	2,138	2,281	1,598	1,021	577	2,302	991	1,311	519	126	39
Jhunjhunu ...	7,278	3,743	3,535	2,967	1,915	1,052	3,415	1,635	1,780	896	198	69
Singhana ...	3,005	1,475	1,530	1,123	680	443	1,515	707	808	367	108	25
Odeypur ...	7,707	4,320	3,387	3,444	2,448	996	3,559	1,717	1,842	704	155	54
Nimkathana,	5,821	3,196	2,625	2,456	1,669	787	2,765	1,383	1,382	600	144	46
Khandela ...	6,616	3,295	3,321	2,454	1,475	979	3,436	1,613	1,793	726	177	54
Bairath ...	4,457	2,256	2,201	1,753	1,084	669	2,184	1,036	1,148	520	136	38
Sawai } Madhopur }	7,392	3,950	3,442	2,588	1,840	748	3,420	1,734	1,686	1,384	376	1,008
Hindaun ...	9,331	4,895	4,436	3,366	2,183	1,183	4,603	2,305	2,298	1,362	407	95
Toda Bhim...	5,714	2,983	2,731	2,225	1,449	776	2,773	1,342	1,431	716	192	52
Sambhar ...	3,547	1,861	1,686	1,184	745	439	1,860	952	908	503	164	33
Naraina ...	4,332	2,781	1,551	2,172	1,794	378	1,672	858	814	488	129	35
Sri Madhopur	6,214	3,164	3,050	2,454	1,518	936	3,073	1,485	1,588	687	161	52
Malpura ...	4,733	2,412	2,321	1,568	1,024	544	2,491	1,198	1,293	674	190	48
Todaraisingh	2,927	1,493	1,434	1,033	689	344	1,415	668	747	479	136	34
Newai ...	3,710	2,294	1,416	1,790	1,431	359	1,400	741	719	460	122	33
Gangapur ...	4,538	2,366	2,172	1,594	1,082	512	2,173	1,072	1,101	771	212	55
Bamanwas ...	5,046	2,731	2,315	1,760	1,191	569	2,554	1,299	1,255	732	241	49
Sikar ...	12,967	7,034	5,933	4,593	3,014	1,579	6,767	3,588	3,179	1,607	432	1,175
Patehour ...	11,205	5,360	5,845	4,095	2,544	1,551	5,565	2,546	3,019	1,545	270	1,275
Ramgarh ...	8,465	4,056	4,409	2,814	1,771	1,043	4,414	2,023	2,391	1,237	262	97
Lachmangarh	8,445	4,065	4,380	3,165	1,968	1,197	4,207	1,891	2,316	1,073	206	86
Khetri ...	6,455	3,417	3,038	2,409	1,605	804	3,201	1,601	1,600	845	211	63
Chirawa ...	6,119	3,110	3,009	2,324	1,531	793	3,035	1,401	1,634	760	178	58
Kote ...	6,682	3,256	3,326	2,738	1,727	1,011	3,109	1,401	1,708	835	228	60
Unara ...	3,595	1,811	1,784	1,317	899	418	1,676	795	881	602	150	4,522
Total ...	332,918	172,660	160,258	114,326	75,065	39,261	171,303	85,535	85,770	47,287	12,060	35,227

URBAN.

TABLE VII.
Sex and Civil Condition

Jaipur State.

Jain.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jaipur ...	8,726	4,460	4,266	2,552	1,877	675	4,151	2,036	2,115	2,023	547	1,476
Chomu ...	241	123	118	85	61	24	115	50	65	41	12	29
Samode ...	24	13	11	8	5	3	10	5	5	6	3	3
Manoherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chaksu ...	297	169	128	104	82	22	118	62	56	75	25	50
Dosa ...	147	83	64	51	42	9	76	39	37	20	2	18
Lalsote ...	191	96	95	68	46	22	96	46	50	27	4	23
Baswa ...	113	56	57	37	25	12	53	24	29	23	7	16
Bisao ...	20	15	15	12	9	3	13	6	7	5	...	5
Nawalgarh...	67	36	31	28	18	10	31	16	15	8	2	6
Surajgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandawa ...	5	3	2	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhunjhunu...	157	64	93	68	45	23	61	15	46	28	4	24
Singhana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Odeypur ...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Nimkathana,	20	14	6	6	5	1	13	9	4	1	...	1
Khandela ...	118	57	61	50	...	19	47	20	27	21	6	15
Bairath ...	345	164	181	150	97	53	142	57	85	53	10	43
Sawai } Madhopur }	615	348	347	209	151	58	286	148	138	200	49	151
Hinduan ...	111	63	48	49	40	9	41	17	24	21	6	15
Toda Blim...	25	10	15	10	6	4	11	4	7	4	...	4
Sambhar ...	72	44	28	25	22	3	39	21	18	8	1	7
Naraina ...	117	65	52	42	29	13	61	31	30	14	5	9
Krimadhopur,	28	13	15	13	7	6	13	6	7	2	...	2
Malpura ...	236	175	121	116	89	27	124	65	59	56	21	35
Todaraisingh,	379	195	184	132	97	35	175	77	98	72	21	51
Newai ...	404	195	209	144	88	56	194	96	98	66	11	55
Gangapur ...	65	33	32	24	15	9	27	15	12	14	3	11
Bamanwas ...	31	15	19	11	7	4	13	7	6	10	1	9
Sikar ...	849	420	429	287	183	104	442	206	236	120	31	89
Fatehpur ...	613	264	349	226	133	93	286	116	170	101	15	86
Ramgarh ...	117	51	66	44	26	18	59	24	35	14	1	13
Laohmangarh	93	46	47	35	23	12	44	21	23	14	2	12
Khetri ...	9	5	4	6	3	3	2	2	...	1	...	1
Chirawa ...	12	6	6	6	5	1	5	1	4	1	...	1
Kote ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unlra ...	377	198	179	122	88	34	166	83	83	89	27	62
Total ...	14,779	7,501	7,278	4,726	3,359	1,367	6,914	3,325	3,589	3,139	817	2,322

URBAN.

TABLE VII.
Sex and Civil Condition.

Jaipur State.

Musalm:

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jaipur ...	40,386	20,984	19,402	15,162	9,174	5,988	20,369	10,309	10,060	4,855	1,501	3
Chomu ...	1,215	596	619	492	299	193	601	265	336	122	32	
Samode ...	435	227	208	165	105	60	219	104	115	51	18	
Manoherpur	1,027	487	540	409	259	150	501	202	299	117	26	
Shahpura ...	593	293	300	216	141	105	279	136	143	68	16	
Chaksu ...	938	495	443	323	219	304	468	231	237	147	45	
Dosa ...	1,147	594	553	430	271	159	589	290	299	128	33	
Lalsote ...	589	287	302	220	119	101	298	150	148	71	18	
Baswa ...	509	268	241	186	124	62	247	122	125	76	22	
Bisao ...	2,410	1,201	1,209	979	616	363	1,113	521	592	298	64	
Navalgarh...	1,949	998	951	732	453	279	1,021	489	535	193	56	
Surajgarh ...	1,075	517	558	436	242	194	532	251	281	107	21	
Mandawa ...	741	391	350	276	157	119	389	205	184	76	29	
Jhunjhunu...	4,844	2,356	2,488	1,941	1,148	793	2,479	1,107	1,372	424	101	3
Singhana ...	2,171	957	1,214	824	486	338	1,066	431	635	221	40	2
Odeypur ...	929	471	458	335	227	158	453	215	238	91	29	
Nimkathana	900	516	384	374	231	143	458	256	202	68	29	
Khandela ...	2,422	1,092	1,330	956	558	398	1,211	481	730	255	53	20
Bairath ...	835	386	449	321	188	133	419	181	238	95	17	
Sawai } Madhopur }	2,241	1,201	1,040	908	581	327	991	522	469	312	98	24
Hindaun ...	2,496	1,242	1,254	942	541	401	1,238	625	613	316	76	21
Toda Bhim ...	890	429	461	341	192	149	437	214	223	112	23	8
Sambhar ...	1,787	912	875	689	407	282	889	446	443	209	59	15
Naraina ...	817	443	374	277	179	98	462	247	215	78	17	6
Srimadhapur,	650	342	308	283	162	121	309	160	149	68	20	3
Malpura ...	1,473	780	693	476	309	167	800	404	396	197	67	13
Toduraisingh,	541	286	255	174	125	49	271	126	145	96	35	6
Newai ...	318	188	130	111	68	43	178	110	68	29	10	15
Gangapur ...	552	310	242	217	140	77	282	157	125	63	13	40
Bamanwas...	214	117	97	102	59	43	89	50	39	23	8	15
Sikar ...	7,704	3,917	3,787	3,229	1,972	1,257	3,704	1,771	1,933	771	174	597
Fatehpur ...	4,575	2,106	2,469	1,786	1,006	780	2,257	1,008	1,249	532	92	440
Ramgarh ...	2,441	1,192	1,249	905	546	359	1,245	590	655	291	56	235
Luchmangarb	1,638	831	807	680	392	288	803	404	399	155	35	120
Khetri ...	2,071	1,056	1,015	833	483	350	1,034	510	524	204	63	141
Chirawa ...	934	487	447	371	222	149	485	241	244	78	24	54
Kote ...	1,757	796	961	766	441	325	789	321	468	202	34	168
Uniara ...	489	265	224	182	113	69	237	122	115	70	30	49
Total ...	98,703	50,018	48,687	38,149	22,955	15,194	49,215	23,974	25,241	11,339	3,087	8,252

URBAN.

TABLE VII.

For the whole State.

Sex and Civil Condition.

Jaipur State.

Others.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jaipur ...	454	296	158	195	134	61	220	144	76	39	18	21
Chomu
Samode
Manoherpur
Shahpura
Chaksu
Dosa ...	4	3	1	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lalsote ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Baswa
Bisao
Nawalgarh
Surajgarh
Mandawa
Jhunjhunu...
Singhana
Odeypur
Nimkathana,
Khandela
Bairath
Sawai } Madhopur }
Hindaun
Toda Bhim.
Sambhar ...	31	17	14	16	8	8	10	6	4	5	3	2
Naraina
Srimadhapur
Malpura
Todara Singh
Newai
Gangapur
Bamanwas...
Sikar ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	...
Fatehpur
Ramgarh
Lachmangarh
Khetri ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
Chirawa
Kote
Umara
Total ...	495	320	175	215	145	70	235	153	82	45	22	23

Sex and Civil Condition.

All Religions.

NAME OF THIRHS.	POPULATION.				UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	2	3	4	5	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Jaipur	182,811	96,875	85,936	67,399	45,003	22,306	92,069	46,020	46,009	22,413	5,722	16,721	
Jamwa Ramgadh	133,916	70,268	63,678	61,922	31,223	17,599	66,427	32,216	34,201	15,697	3,819	11,878	
Chaksu	81,917	42,803	39,114	31,914	20,691	10,353	39,075	19,001	20,071	11,798	3,108	8,690	
Kalidkh	107,707	56,815	50,892	43,218	28,281	11,981	53,153	25,838	27,315	11,206	2,713	8,493	
Total	506,381	260,751	239,020	193,513	128,271	65,242	261,024	123,128	128,400	61,244	16,302	45,882	
Dausi	117,701	61,675	56,029	45,508	29,133	16,075	57,961	28,576	29,389	14,255	3,006	10,579	
Lalsote	88,698	46,753	41,945	35,100	22,926	12,174	42,439	20,987	21,551	11,109	2,940	8,220	
Sikari	31,118	16,392	14,726	12,527	7,891	4,006	15,195	7,191	7,701	3,396	1,007	2,389	
Baywa	64,076	33,362	30,771	24,779	15,692	9,177	31,692	15,959	16,121	7,705	2,231	5,474	
Total	304,596	158,122	143,474	117,914	75,982	42,002	147,180	72,150	74,780	38,408	9,944	28,052	
Shekhawati	152,199	81,998	70,141	62,491	41,452	21,619	73,213	35,626	37,587	16,153	4,909	11,535	
Udey pur	55,081	30,195	24,889	22,341	15,114	7,597	27,292	13,513	13,746	5,441	1,556	3,876	
Total	207,213	112,193	96,030	84,832	56,570	28,290	100,475	49,142	51,333	21,570	6,465	15,411	
Torwadi	123,313	66,070	57,243	61,061	36,233	16,518	59,551	29,119	30,433	13,411	3,419	9,992	
Khandela	63,074	34,189	28,835	25,352	17,849	8,613	31,779	14,000	15,523	6,913	1,514	4,399	
Banath	52,489	27,059	21,830	21,427	14,043	7,419	22,295	12,110	13,695	5,867	1,541	4,316	
Total	238,876	127,018	110,058	98,860	66,030	32,050	114,836	55,484	59,351	25,181	6,501	18,077	
Madhopur	41,001	21,093	19,399	16,725	10,646	6,019	19,127	9,391	9,731	5,281	1,506	3,719	
Banb	50,299	26,317	23,592	20,225	13,214	7,017	22,974	11,195	11,969	7,000	1,894	5,093	

Malama	...	45,739	24,329	21,410	18,613	12,114	6,422	21,462	10,554	10,908	5,664	1,631	4,003
Khandhar	...	31,131	16,515	14,616	12,680	8,002	4,678	14,820	7,335	7,485	3,731	1,178	2,553
Isarda	...	11,729	6,160	5,639	4,631	3,007	1,624	5,482	2,693	2,789	1,616	460	1,156
Barwara	...	8,871	4,603	4,268	3,459	2,255	1,304	4,092	1,987	2,105	1,320	361	959
Total	...	188,080	99,526	89,154	70,113	40,242	26,871	87,952	43,005	44,887	24,615	7,219	17,398
Hinduan	...	39,802	21,268	18,534	15,151	9,807	5,344	20,767	10,318	10,449	3,884	1,143	2,741
Toda Bhim	...	33,279	19,225	17,054	14,489	9,400	5,089	17,737	8,675	9,032	4,053	1,150	2,903
Mohwa	...	35,569	18,894	16,675	14,245	9,152	5,093	17,205	8,512	8,693	4,119	1,230	2,889
Walghat	...	21,867	12,033	9,834	8,545	6,101	2,744	10,582	5,265	6,317	2,410	667	1,773
Ghonsla	...	15,913	8,391	7,112	6,266	4,312	1,954	8,219	4,041	4,175	1,428	445	983
Ratanzilla	...	17,116	9,218	7,898	6,503	4,379	2,124	8,657	4,329	4,328	1,656	510	1,146
Total	...	106,546	89,480	77,107	65,799	43,151	22,648	83,167	41,143	42,024	17,580	5,145	12,435
Sambhar	...	2,002	1,074	928	760	489	271	978	498	480	261	87	177
Naraina	...	22,472	12,022	10,450	9,070	5519	2,521	11,239	5,676	5,663	3,163	897	2,266
Danta Rangarh	...	84,266	45,733	38,533	31,323	22,961	11,369	41,767	20,602	21,145	8,176	2,167	6,009
Muzamabad	...	25,800	13,663	12,137	9,676	6,586	3,080	12,736	6,196	6,510	3,388	881	2,507
Phagi	...	19,483	10,293	9,190	7,129	4,819	2,310	9,445	4,583	4,632	2,909	891	2,018
Total	...	154,023	82,785	71,238	59,058	40,407	19,551	76,165	37,455	38,710	17,900	4,923	12,977
Malpura	...	49,023	26,030	22,993	17,423	11,878	5,545	24,102	11,760	12,352	7,498	2,402	5,096
Toda Ratsirgh	...	37,038	19,458	17,570	13,428	9,093	4,335	17,180	8,303	8,877	6,430	2,072	4,358
Nawal	...	22,886	11,803	11,080	8,631	5,702	2,929	10,615	5,132	6,483	3,640	972	2,668
Total	...	108,947	67,304	51,643	39,482	26,673	12,809	51,897	25,185	26,712	17,568	5,446	12,122
Gangapur	...	34,311	18,350	15,961	13,925	9,047	4,878	16,095	8,076	8,019	4,291	1,227	3,064
Wazirpur	...	22,063	11,592	10,471	8,644	5,634	3,010	10,782	5,186	5,596	2,637	772	1,865
Bamanwas	...	7,352	3,882	3,470	2,870	1,941	929	3,358	1,638	1,720	1,124	303	821
Total	...	93,726	33,824	29,902	25,489	19,622	8,817	30,235	14,900	15,335	8,052	2,302	5,750
Kote Kasim	...	20,827	10,806	10,921	8,511	5,120	3,421	9,937	4,928	5,009	2,349	758	1,591
Total	...	20,827	10,806	10,921	8,541	5,120	3,421	9,937	4,928	5,009	2,349	758	1,591
Bandikni	...	9,262	5,083	4,179	3,636	2,266	1,370	4,781	2,546	2,235	845	271	574
Total	...	6,262	5,083	4,179	3,636	2,266	1,370	4,781	2,546	2,235	845	271	574
Sikur	...	114,370	61,687	52,683	4,6985	31,220	15,765	51,583	26,530	28,053	12,802	3,937	8,805
Khethri	...	107,872	57,044	50,898	45,815	29,683	16,132	50,515	24,069	26,446	11,542	3,292	8,250
Unkara	...	23,452	12,479	10,973	9,184	6,193	2,991	10,487	5,056	5,431	3,781	1,230	2,551
Total	...	245,694	131,210	114,484	101,984	67,096	34,888	115,685	55,055	69,930	28,125	8,459	19,666
Total	...	2,211,771	1,174,901	1,036,810	870,101	577,206	298,895	1,073,839	525,037	548,782	261,831	72,698	189,133

Barwara	...	...	7,803	4,028	3,781	3,060	1,932	1,068	3,581	1,726	1,855	1,168	310	858
	...	...	172,505	90,574	81,091	69,410	44,882	24,523	80,002	39,415	41,247	22,493	6,577	15,916
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinduan Tehsil	...	...	37,602	20,119	17,543	14,274	9,871	5,003	19,748	9,785	9,963	3,610	1,033	2,577
Toda Bhim	...	...	31,353	18,215	16,108	13,729	8,937	4,792	16,789	8,222	8,567	3,835	1,086	2,749
Mohwa	...	...	32,099	17,527	15,672	13,253	8,502	4,751	16,000	7,868	8,112	3,810	1,137	2,709
Walghat	...	...	20,476	11,350	9,143	8,283	5,757	2,526	9,904	4,939	4,965	2,289	631	1,655
Ghonsla	...	...	11,921	8,230	6,691	5,573	4,050	1,825	7,708	3,770	3,738	1,333	410	928
Ratanzillah	...	...	15,994	8,603	7,391	6,350	4,086	2,261	8,070	4,029	4,041	1,574	488	1,086
Total	...	...	120,505	54,054	72,451	61,704	40,603	21,161	78,219	38,633	39,560	16,522	4,818	11,704
Sambhar Tehsil	...	...	1,936	1,030	906	736	471	265	941	476	468	255	83	173
Naraina	...	...	19,675	10,477	9,198	6,999	4,810	2,159	9,887	4,830	5,037	2,789	777	2,012
Daura Ramgarh	...	...	79,352	43,075	36,277	32,327	21,692	10,635	39,313	19,361	19,382	7,682	2,022	5,660
Muzanabad	...	...	22,712	11,953	10,759	8,455	5,632	2,743	11,323	5,508	5,815	2,954	753	2,201
Phagi	...	...	17,861	9,390	8,471	6,510	4,361	2,146	8,725	4,212	4,513	2,626	814	1,812
Total	...	...	141,536	75,925	65,611	55,007	37,059	17,948	70,222	34,417	35,805	16,307	4,449	11,858
Malpura Tehsil	...	...	45,138	23,877	21,261	16,047	10,935	5,412	22,196	10,744	11,452	6,895	2,198	4,697
Toda Raistangh	...	...	34,152	17,919	16,235	12,411	8,400	4,011	15,794	7,609	8,185	5,947	2,910	4,037
Nawai	...	...	21,767	11,205	10,562	8,211	5,417	2,794	10,101	4,875	5,226	3,455	913	2,512
Total	...	...	101,067	53,001	48,058	36,669	24,752	11,917	48,091	23,238	24,883	16,297	5,021	11,270
Gangapur Tehsil	...	...	32,008	17,447	15,161	13,222	8,611	4,611	15,280	7,656	7,631	4,096	1,180	2,916
Wazirpur	...	...	20,080	10,468	9,582	7,820	6,077	2,713	9,810	4,724	5,116	2,420	697	1,723
Bamanwas	...	...	7,694	3,711	3,353	2,775	1,874	901	3,242	1,581	1,661	1,077	236	791
Total	...	...	59,782	31,680	28,096	23,817	15,502	8,255	28,372	13,961	14,411	7,593	2,163	5,430
Kote Kasini Tehsil	...	...	18,366	9,507	8,759	7,515	4,542	2,974	8,788	4,382	4,406	2,062	683	1,379
	...	...	19,366	9,607	8,759	7,516	4,542	2,974	8,788	4,382	4,406	2,062	683	1,379
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dandikui Tehsil	...	...	6,926	3,829	3,097	2,625	1,680	945	3,623	1,930	1,693	678	219	459
	...	...	6,926	3,829	3,097	2,625	1,680	945	3,623	1,930	1,693	678	219	459
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sikar Thebana	...	...	106,891	57,568	49,323	43,723	29,019	14,683	51,175	24,810	26,336	11,992	3,718	8,274
Khetri	...	...	102,001	54,053	47,948	43,298	28,146	15,152	47,796	22,781	25,015	10,507	3,126	7,781
Uniyara	...	...	21,751	11,522	10,229	8,558	6,754	2,801	9,727	4,652	5,075	3,469	1,116	2,350
Total	...	...	230,643	123,143	107,500	95,579	62,940	32,639	108,699	52,243	56,456	26,465	7,950	18,405
Total	...	...	2,055,493	1,196,841	978,642	826,210	544,113	281,097	1,013,695	494,675	510,020	246,578	68,053	178,525

Sex and Civil Condition

RURAL.

Musalmans.

N' ME OF TEHSIL.	POPULATION.				UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Juipur Tehsil...	5,136	3,162	1,974		1,848	1,335	513	2,721	1,596	1,125	567	231	336
Jamwa Rangarh "	3,770	1,988	1,782		1,553	989	564	1,841	886	955	376	113	263
Chaksu "	1,646	908	738		575	387	188	850	445	405	221	76	145
Kalakh "	4,655	2,396	2,259		1,885	1,145	740	2,284	1,113	1,171	486	138	348
Total ...	15,207	8,454	6,753		5,861	3,856	2,005	7,698	4,040	8,656	1,650	558	1,092
Dausa Tehsil...	2,020	1,122	898		766	495	271	1,013	546	497	211	81	130
Lalsoto "	1,816	985	831		678	410	268	951	509	442	187	66	121
Sikrai "	587	319	268		230	149	81	296	154	142	61	16	45
Baswa "	1,074	562	512		437	262	175	513	256	257	124	44	80
Total ...	5,497	2,988	2,509		2,111	1,316	795	2,803	1,405	1,338	583	207	376
Shekhawati Tehsil...	12,916	6,761	6,155		5,333	3,367	1,966	6,235	3,037	3,198	1,348	357	991
Udeyपुर "	2,308	1,231	1,077		911	596	315	1,165	575	590	232	60	172
Total ...	15,224	7,992	7,232		6,244	3,963	2,281	7,400	3,612	3,788	1,580	417	1,163
Torawati Tehsil...	4,005	2,093	1,912		1,623	978	645	2,021	1,014	1,007	361	101	260
Khandela "	1,403	750	653		540	337	203	727	372	355	136	41	95
Paniath "	1,778	933	845		784	429	355	860	447	413	134	57	77
Total ...	7,186	3,776	3,410		2,947	1,744	1,203	3,608	1,833	1,775	631	199	432
Madhopur Tehsil...	3,840	2,013	1,827		1,729	1,063	666	1,670	845	825	441	105	336
Bonli "	2,444	1,245	1,199		892	548	344	1,190	572	618	262	125	237
Malarna "	4,425	2,397	2,028		1,907	1,245	662	2,038	1,009	1,029	480	143	337
Khandhar "	468	281	187		182	127	55	201	121	80	85	33	52
Isarda Thekana...	439	246	193		174	115	59	214	113	101	51	18	33
Barwala "	507	278	229		186	125	61	236	123	112	86	30	56

	Total	12,123	6,460	5,663	5,070	3,223	1,947	5,548	2,783	2,765	1,505	454	1,051
Hindann	...	1,615	878	737	672	401	268	785	419	350	158	55	103
Toda Bhun	...	1,754	884	870	686	411	272	872	420	452	198	50	146
Mohwa	...	1,815	1,006	839	760	488	272	888	455	433	197	63	134
Walghat	...	1,226	616	610	489	305	181	607	287	320	130	24	106
Ghousha	...	823	477	346	319	211	105	412	240	202	62	23	39
Ratauzilla	...	1,000	553	447	394	257	137	541	270	262	65	17	48
Total	Total	8,293	4,414	3,849	3,320	2,082	1,338	4,135	2,100	2,095	808	232	578
Sambhar	...	56	37	19	18	13	5	32	21	11	6	3	3
Naraina	...	1,607	889	718	592	382	210	840	455	385	175	52	123
Danta Rangarh	...	3,070	1,713	1,357	1,212	770	442	1,538	839	739	260	81	176
Muazamabad	...	1,690	877	813	587	376	211	878	435	413	225	66	159
Phagi	...	533	315	218	181	132	49	274	150	121	78	33	45
Total	Total	6,950	3,831	3,125	2,500	1,673	917	3,022	1,920	1,702	744	238	506
Malpura	...	1,562	855	707	503	332	175	855	450	405	199	73	126
Toda Raisingh	...	994	532	412	319	203	116	492	269	523	163	60	103
Newai	...	488	230	238	165	100	65	250	126	121	73	24	49
Total	Total	3,024	1,637	1,387	992	635	357	1,597	845	752	435	157	278
Gangapur	...	1,553	823	730	641	399	248	739	383	356	167	41	126
Wazirpur	...	1,761	975	786	746	505	241	853	416	487	162	54	108
Banarwas	...	192	101	88	73	47	26	93	46	47	26	11	15
Total	Total	3,506	1,902	1,604	1,466	951	515	1,685	845	840	355	108	249
Koto Kasim	...	2,423	1,182	1,241	1,006	570	436	1,133	538	505	284	74	210
Total	Total	2,423	1,182	1,241	1,006	570	436	1,133	538	505	284	74	210
Bandikui	...	1,855	1,004	851	761	449	312	961	516	445	133	39	91
Total	Total	1,855	1,004	851	761	449	312	961	516	445	133	39	91
Sikar	...	6,875	3,710	2,965	2,889	1,945	944	3,053	1,559	1,491	733	206	527
Khetri	...	5,807	2,952	2,855	2,483	1,518	965	2,697	1,274	1,423	627	160	467
Uniyara	...	595	315	250	190	126	64	318	176	142	87	43	44
Total	Total	13,077	7,007	6,070	5,502	3,589	1,973	6,068	3,009	3,059	1,447	409	1,038
Total	Total	94,341	50,647	43,684	37,980	24,051	13,879	46,266	23,508	22,750	10,155	3,090	7,685

Sex and Civil Condition.

RURAL.

Jains.

NAME OF TEHSIL.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Japur Tehsil ...	2,050	1,176	874	779	587	192	906	487	419	365	102	263
Jamwa Ranguth " ...	294	171	123	117	86	31	123	68	55	54	17	37
Chakun " ...	12,037	1,471	1,213	1,101	797	307	1,114	538	576	469	139	330
Kalakh " ...	3,539	1,931	1,605	1,517	1,052	455	1,517	727	790	505	155	350
Total ...	8,570	4,755	3,815	3,517	2,522	995	3,660	1,820	1,840	1,393	413	980
Dausa Tehsil ...	1,110	744	666	491	337	154	640	319	321	279	88	191
Ialsote " ...	681	371	310	265	136	79	289	141	148	130	47	83
Sikrai " ...	33	22	11	9	7	2	18	11	7	6	4	2
Baswa " ...	428	224	201	161	117	47	175	76	90	89	31	58
Total ...	2,555	1,364	1,191	929	647	282	1,122	547	575	504	170	334
Shekhawati Tehsil ...	511	295	246	250	172	78	222	103	117	69	18	51
Udeyppur " ...	3	3	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	544	298	248	252	174	78	223	106	117	89	18	51
Fouawati Tehsil ...	95	50	45	35	22	13	47	21	23	13	4	9
Khandela " ...	688	352	336	267	175	92	338	163	175	83	14	69
Dairath " ...	22	10	12	9	6	3	9	4	5	4	...	4
Total ...	805	412	393	311	203	108	394	191	203	100	18	82
Madhopur Tehsil ...	748	410	338	302	213	89	322	159	164	124	39	85
Bonli " ...	1,511	828	683	631	443	188	657	320	337	223	65	158
Malarna " ...	618	353	262	255	182	73	253	132	121	110	42	68
Khandhar " ...	255	136	119	107	73	31	113	51	59	35	9	26
Isarda Thekana... ..	269	147	122	106	75	31	111	60	51	52	12	40

Sex and Civil Condition.

RURAL

Others

NAME OF TEHSILS.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Person.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jaipur Tehsil ...	63	52	11	31	26	5	29	23	6	3	3	...
Jaunwa Ramgarh ...	32	14	18	10	6	5	20	7	13	2	2	...
Chaksu ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalakh ...	30	15	15	10	6	4	18	9	9	2	...	3
Total ...	126	82	44	52	38	14	67	39	28	7	5	2
Dausa Tehsil ...	21	9	12	7	5	2	11	4	7	3	...	3
Lalsoto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sikrai ...	12	3	9	3	2	1	8	1	7	1	...	1
Baswa ...	6	6	1	3	2	1	2	2	...	1	1	...
Total ...	39	17	22	13	9	4	21	7	14	6	1	4
Shekhawati Tehsil...	197	116	81	82	59	21	103	52	51	12	6	6
Udeypur ...	11	7	4	6	5	1	4	2	2	1	...	1
Total ...	208	123	85	88	30	25	107	54	53	13	6	7
Toravati Tehsil ...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Khandela ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bairath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Madhopur Tehsil...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ponli ...	35	17	18	19	13	6	9	4	5	7	...	7
Makarna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isarda Thekana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barwara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Total	30	18	18	806	984	637	327	911	467	444	201	78	125
Hindaun Tehsil
Toda Bhim
Mohwa	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walghat
Ghousla
Ratanzilla
Total	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambhar Tehsil
Naraina	...	136	76	60	...	...	35	31	65	30	26	5	2	3
Danta Rangarh
Muzanabad	...	179	176	3	...	...	175	...	4	1	3	...	...	...
Phagi
Total	...	315	252	63	...	...	210	31	60	40	29	5	2	3
Malpura Tehsil
Toda Raisingh	...	432	246	186	...	...	95	55	215	123	92	67	28	39
Nowai	...	489	234	255	...	...	96	75	246	111	135	72	27	45
Total	...	921	480	441	...	...	...	...	...	234	227	139	55	84
Gangapur Tehsil
Wazirpur	...	37	21	16	...	...	10	7	19	11	8	1	...	1
Bamanwas
Total	...	37	21	16	...	...	10	7	19	11	8	1	...	1
Kote Kasim Tehsil
Total	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
Bandikuni Tehsil
Total	...	355	175	180	...	...	104	95	138	66	72	18	5	13
Sikar Thekana
Khatri	...	52	27	25	...	...	16	15	18	10	8	3	1	2
Uniana	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total	...	54	29	25	...	...	17	15	10	11	8	3	1	2
Total	...	2,096	1,200	806	984	637	327	911	467	444	201	78	125	

TABLE VIII.
Education.For whole State.
All Religions.

POPULATION.				LITERATE IN																		ILLITERATE.					
Age.				ENGLISH.			MARWARI.			MEWAR.			DHUNDARI.			URDU.			HINDI.			OTHER LANGUAGES.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0-9	585,690	302,646	283,044	77	44	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	74	1	801	774	27	11	9	2	584,726	301,745	282,981
10-14	306,165	174,577	131,588	166	148	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299	293	6	4,236	4,181	55	16	14	2	301,448	169,941	131,507
15-19	252,307	142,661	109,646	263	227	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	472	463	9	7,522	7,373	149	18	12	6	241,032	134,586	109,446
20 and over	1,511,498	785,572	728,926	1,413	1,265	148	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,701	2,661	40	48,995	48,304	691	99	84	15	1,461,288	733,256	728,032
Not stated	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	4
Total	2,658,666	1,406,458	1,253,208	1,919	1,684	235	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,547	3,491	68	61,554	60,632	922	144	119	25	2,591,500	1,339,530	1,251,970

TABLE VIII.
Education.For whole State.
Hindus.

Age.	POPULATION.			LITERATE IN																		ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	ENGLISH.			MARWARI.			MEWAR.			DHUNDARI.			URDU.			HINDI.			OTHER LANGUAGES.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
				Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0-9	533,429	276,074	257,355	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29	...	625	610	15	8	6	2	532,758	275,440	257,318
10-14	278,561	159,229	119,335	77	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	129	1	3,416	3,368	43	1	1	...	271,940	155,651	119,286
15-19	229,401	130,008	99,393	145	144	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	228	1	6,372	6,238	134	4	...	4	222,651	123,398	99,253
20 and over	1,377,005	714,169	662,836	724	722	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	976	975	1	30,685	30,120	565	38	28	10	1,335,580	673,322	662,258
Not stated	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
Total	2,418,401	1,279,501	1,138,900	955	952	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,304	1,301	3	50,008	49,330	762	51	35	16	2,365,931	1,227,815	1,138,116

Jaipur State.

TABLE VIII.
Education.For whole State,
Arya.

A. R.	POPULATION.			LITERATE IN																		ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	ENGLISH.			MARWARI.			MEWAR.			DHUNDARI.			URDU.			HINDI.			OTHER LANGUAGES.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
				Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0-9	32	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	13	13
10-14	7	6	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
15-19	10	6	10	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	...	10	4	6
20 & over	65	37	28	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	12	5	7	...	...	...	35	14	21
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	120	65	55	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	24	11	13	1	...	1	73	32	41

Jaipur State.

TABLE VIII.
Education.

For whole State.

Parsi.

Age.	POPULATION.			LITERATE IN																		ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females	ENGLISH.			MARWARI.			MEWAR.			DHUNDARI.			URDU.			HINDI.			OTHER LANGUAGES.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
				Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0-9	8	3	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	6
10-14	7	4	3	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
15-19	6	3	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	1	2
20 and over	16	9	7	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	7	1	6
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	37	19	18	13	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	19	3	16

Age.	POPULATION.										LITERATE IN														ILLITERATE.						
							ENGLISH.				MARWARI.			MEWARI.			DHUNDABI.			URDU.			HINDI.			OTHER LANGUAGES.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
0-9	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	3			
10-14	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2			
15-19	5	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1				
20 and over	54	49	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	49	44	5				
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	71	60	11	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	65	54	11				
For whole State.																															

For whole State.

TABLE VIII.
Education.

Jaipur State.

Christians.

LITERATE IN										ILLITERATE.																				
Age.	POPULATION.										OTHER LANGUAGES.																			
				ENGLISH.			MARWARI.			MEWAR.			DHUNDARI.			URDU.			HINDI.			PERSONS.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Persons.	Males.	Females.
0-9	207	109	98	62	29	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	13	12	1	...	...	...	130	66	64	1	...	...
10-14	129	108	21	48	30	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	76	75	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...
15-19	98	59	39	59	25	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	34	33	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
20 and over	491	302	189	333	189	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	3	87	79	8	...	...	...	55	21	34	...	...	...
Not Stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	925	575	347	502	273	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	19	6	210	199	11	...	...	...	189	87	102	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

For whole State.
Animistics.

Education.

Jaipur State.

Age.	POPULATION.			LITERATE IN																								ILLITERATE.			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	English.						MARWARI.			MEWAR.			DHUNDARI.			URDU.			HINDI.			OTHER LANGUAGES.						
				Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
0-9	269	143	126	269	143	126
10-14	171	89	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	89	82	...	...	...
15-19	190	103	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	103	87	...	...	...
20 and over	806	462	344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	806	462	344	...	...	...
Not stated	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
Total	1,438	798	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,438	798	640	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.
Education.Jaipur City.
All Religions.

AGE.	POPULATION.				LITERATE IN												ILLITERATE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
				Females.	ENGLISH.			MARWARI.			MEWARI.			DHUNDARI.			URDU.			HINDI.			OTHER LANGUAGES.			Persons.	Males.	Females.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									

TABLE VIII.
Education.Jaipur City.
Hindus.

Jaipur State.

POPULATION.				LITERATE IN																		ILLITERATE.					
AGE.			Persons.	ENGLISH.			MARWARI.			MEWAR.			DHUNDARI.			URDU.			HINDI.			OTHER LANGUAGES.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0—9	17,457	8,787	8,670	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	...	91	85	6	2	...	2	17,328	8,666	8,662
0—14	9,347	5,233	4,114	55	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	77	1	454	434	20	...	...	...	8,760	4,667	4,093
5—19	10,316	5,420	4,896	97	96	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	143	1	948	891	51	2	...	2	9,120	4,282	4,838
0 and over	73,481	38,674	34,807	408	406	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	565	561	1	5,821	5,627	194	13	2	11	66,674	32,075	34,599
not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	110,601	58,114	52,487	568	565	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	820	817	3	7,314	7,040	274	17	2	15	101,882	49,690	52,192

TABLE VIII.

Education.

Jaipur State.

Jaipur City.

Musalmans.

POPULATION.				LITERATE IN												ILLITERATE.											
Age.				ENGLISH.			MARWARI.			MEWAR.			DHUNDARI.			URDU.			HINDI.			OTHER LANGUAGES.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0-9	8,727	4,253	4,474	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	4	4	...	2	2	...	8,710	4,236	4,474
10-14	4,432	2,350	2,082	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	85	1	17	17	...	8	6	2	4,303	2,224	2,079
15-19	3,911	2,106	1,805	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	119	3	33	33	...	7	6	1	3,726	1,925	1,801
20 and over	23,316	12,275	11,041	98	95	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	853	844	9	411	409	2	39	35	4	21,915	10,891	11,024
not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	40,388	20,984	19,402	140	138	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,071	1,058	13	465	463	2	56	49	7	38,654	19,276	19,378

Jaipur State.

TABLE VIII.

Education.

Jaipur City.

Jains.

AGE.	POPULATION.			LITERATE IN																		ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	ENGLISH.			MARWARL.			MEWARL.			DHUNDARI.			URDU.			HINDI.			OTHER LANGUAGES.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
				Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
- 9	1,305	654	641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	42	42	...	...	...	...	1,262	621	641
14	675	397	278	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	165	131	4	...	...	...	492	218	274
-19	840	421	419	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	33	1	181	179	2	...	...	...	613	197	416
nd over	5,906	2,978	2,928	113	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	174	1	2,026	1,974	52	14	14	...	3,578	703	2,875
stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8,728	4,460	4,266	129	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	222	2	2,414	2,356	58	14	14	...	5,945	1,739	4,208

Jaipur State

TABLE VIII.

Jaipur 1907

Jaipur State.

TABLE VIII.

Jaipur City.

TABLE VIII.

Education.

Jaipur State.

Jaipur City.

Arya.

AGE.	POPULATION.			LITERATE IN																		ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	ENGLISH.			MARWARI.			MEWAR.			DHUNDARI.			URDU.			HINDI.			OTHER LANGUAGES.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
				Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0-9	...	21	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	20	13	7
0-14	...	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
5-19	...	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	7	3	4
20 and over	...	48	23	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	11	5	6	...	...	...	23	6	17
Not stated
Total	...	89	41	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	21	9	12	...	...	...	53	24	29

Jaipur State.

TABLE VIII.

Education.

Jaipur City.

Parsi.

Age.	POPULATION.			LITERATE IN																		ILLITERATE.						
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	ENGLISH.			MARWARI.			MEWAR.			DHUNDARI.			URDU.			HINDI.			OTHER LANGUAGES.			Persons.	Males.	Females.	
				Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
0-9	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	
10-14	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1		
15-19	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...		
20 and over	7	5	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	15	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	7	2	5	

TABLE VIII.
Education.Jaipur City.
Sikh.

Age.	POPULATION.			LITERATE IN																		ILLITERATE.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	English.			MARWARI.			MEWAR.			DHUNDARI.			URDU.			HINDI.			OTHER LANGUAGES.		
				Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
0-9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-19	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 and over	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1

Jaipur State.

TABLE VIII.
Education.Jaipur City.
Christians.

82

Age.	POPULATION.			LITERATE IN																		ILLITERATE.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	English			MARWARI.			MEWAR.			DHUNDARI.			URDU.			HINDI.			OTHER LANGUAGES.		
				Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
0-9	51	29	22	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	3	1	...	...	...
10-14	26	20	6	15	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	6	5	1	...	...	...
15-19	18	7	11	15	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 and over	147	86	61	88	55	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	2	20	14	6	...	...	...
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	242	142	100	121	77	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	13	3	30	22	8	...	...	...

Jaipur State.

TABLE VIII.

Jaipur City.

Age.	POPULATION.						LITERATE IN																		ILLITERATE.		
	English.			Marwari.			Mewari.			Dhundari.			Urdu.			Hindi.			Other Languages.			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0—9	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..
10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over	91	82	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	82	9	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	106	95	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	95	11	..	..	..	..

TABLE VIII.

URBAN.

Education.

All Religions.

84

Name of Towns.	POPULATION.			LITERATE IN												ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	English.						Urdu.			Hindi.			Others.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
				Persons.		Males.		Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
Jaipur City	160,167	85,854	76,313	974	925	49	2,135	2,114	21	10,245	9,891	354	90	68	22	146,723	70,856	75,867			
Chomu	9,300	4,631	4,669	1	1	...	26	26	...	484	482	2	...	...	...	8,789	4,122	4,667
Samode	3,257	1,660	1,597	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	216	...	...	...	...	3,041	1,444	1,597
Manoharpur	5,032	2,540	2,483	...	...	...	...	...	...	272	272	...	...	...	...	4,760	2,277	2,483
Shahpura	5,245	2,681	2,564	...	...	...	3	2	1	98	98	...	...	...	...	5,144	2,581	2,563
Chaksu	4,902	2,704	2,198	...	...	...	14	14	...	128	127	1	...	...	...	4,760	2,563	2,197
Dausa	7,540	3,836	3,704	20	20	...	54	53	1	393	386	7	...	...	...	7,073	3,377	3,696
Lalsote	8,131	4,031	4,100	1	1	...	14	14	...	334	331	3	...	...	...	7,782	3,685	4,097
Baswa	5,908	3,052	2,856	5	5	...	21	21	...	230	218	12	...	...	...	5,652	2,808	2,844
Bisau	7,726	3,716	4,010	1	1	...	7	7	...	372	372	...	...	...	...	7,316	3,336	4,010
Nawalgarh	12,315	6,113	6,202	7	7	...	1	1	...	673	666	7	...	...	...	11,634	5,439	6,195
Surajgarh	5,243	2,531	2,712	1	1	...	3	3	...	274	271	3	...	...	...	4,965	2,256	2,709
Mandawa	5,165	2,532	2,633	...	...	...	2	2	...	365	354	11	...	...	...	4,798	2,176	2,622
Jhunjhunu	12,279	6,168	6,111	4	4	...	22	22	...	641	640	1	...	...	...	11,612	5,502	6,110
Singhana	5,176	2,432	2,744	1	1	...	28	28	...	286	286	...	...	...	...	4,861	2,117	2,744
Udaipur	8,638	4,793	3,845	...	...	...	5	5	...	378	371	7	...	...	...	8,255	4,417	3,838
Nīm-ka-thana	6,741	3,726	3,015	2	2	...	45	45	...	228	228	...	...	...	...	6,466	3,451	3,015

TABLE VIII.
Education.URBAN.
Hindus.

Name of Towns.	POPULATION.			LITERATE IN												ILLITERATE.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	English.			Urdu.			Hindi.			Others.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
				Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Jaipur City ...	110,601	58,114	52,487	568	565	3	820	817	3	7,314	7,040	274	17	2	15	101,882	49,690	52,192
Chomu ...	7,844	3,912	3,932	1	1	...	9	9	...	400	398	2	...	...	...	7,434	3,501	3,930
Samode ...	2,798	1,420	1,378	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	204	...	...	...	...	2,594	1,216	1,378
Manoharpur ...	4,005	2,062	1,943	...	...	...	...	...	...	272	272	...	...	...	...	3,733	1,790	1,943
Shehpura ...	4,652	2,388	2,261	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	98	...	...	...	...	4,554	2,290	2,264
Chaksu ...	3,667	2,010	1,627	...	...	...	2	2	...	75	75	...	...	...	...	3,590	1,963	1,627
Dausa ...	6,242	3,156	3,086	13	13	...	39	39	...	360	354	6	...	...	...	5,830	2,750	3,080
Lalsoto ...	7,350	3,647	3,703	1	1	...	4	4	...	300	297	3	...	...	...	7,045	3,345	3,700
Baswa ...	5,286	2,728	2,558	5	5	...	17	17	...	197	185	12	...	...	...	5,067	2,521	2,546
Bisau ...	5,286	2,500	2,786	1	1	...	...	...	...	363	363	...	...	...	...	4,922	2,136	2,786
Navalgarh ...	10,299	5,079	5,220	6	6	...	...	...	...	655	649	6	...	...	...	9,638	4,424	5,214
Burjgarh ...	4,168	2,014	2,154	1	1	...	1	1	...	273	270	3	...	...	...	3,893	1,742	2,151
Mendawa ...	4,419	2,138	2,281	...	...	...	...	...	...	363	351	11	...	...	...	4,057	1,787	2,270
Jaipur ...	7,278	3,748	3,530	3	3	...	...	...	...	620	619	1	...	...	...	6,065	2,882	3,183
Bangalore ...	3,005	1,476	1,520	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Binghane	...	3,005	1,476	1,530	1	1	...	13	12	...	256	286	...	...	...	2,706	1,176	1,530
Udaipur	...	7,707	1,320	3,387	...	...	...	...	...	...	374	307	7	...	...	7,333	3,053	3,380
Nim-la-thana	...	5,821	3,196	2,625	1	1	...	17	17	...	220	220	...	...	...	5,583	2,958	2,625
Khandela	...	6,616	3,295	3,321	1	1	...	1	1	...	308	296	12	...	...	6,303	2,997	3,303
Birath	...	4,457	2,256	2,201	...	...	...	2	2	...	222	221	1	...	...	4,233	2,033	2,200
Savva V. dhopur	...	7,392	3,950	3,442	2	2	...	21	21	...	340	332	8	...	...	7,020	3,595	3,434
Hindan	...	9,331	4,895	4,436	1	1	...	37	37	...	417	417	...	...	...	8,876	4,440	4,436
Toda Blim	...	5,714	2,983	2,731	1	1	...	23	23	...	253	253	...	...	...	5,432	2,701	2,731
Sambhar	...	3,517	1,861	1,686	29	29	...	8	8	...	101	333	13	1	1	3,108	1,435	1,673	
Nawana	...	4,332	2,781	1,551	4	4	...	11	11	...	755	755	...	...	...	3,562	2,011	1,551
Sri Madhopur	...	6,214	3,164	3,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	209	...	...	...	5,905	2,855	3,050
Melpura	...	4,733	2,412	2,321	1	1	...	8	8	...	201	201	...	...	...	4,523	2,202	2,321
Tola Raisingh	...	2,927	1,493	1,434	...	...	...	5	5	...	171	165	5	...	...	2,751	1,322	1,429
Nawai	...	3,710	2,294	1,416	...	...	...	2	2	...	107	107	...	...	...	3,601	2,185	1,416
Gangapur	...	4,533	2,366	2,172	...	...	...	10	10	...	287	287	...	...	...	4,241	2,069	2,172
Lanauvas	...	5,046	2,731	2,315	...	...	...	3	3	...	65	66	...	...	...	4,977	2,662	2,315
Shila	...	12,967	7,031	5,933	...	...	...	...	...	...	733	733	...	1	1	12,233	6,300	6,933
Patelpur	...	11,205	5,369	5,845	...	...	...	...	...	...	941	939	2	...	...	10,264	4,421	5,843
Ramgarh	...	8,465	4,056	4,409	...	...	...	...	...	...	697	674	23	...	...	7,768	3,382	4,386
Laehmangali	...	8,445	4,065	4,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	628	620	8	...	...	7,317	3,445	4,372
Khetri	...	6,455	3,417	3,033	11	11	...	28	28	...	393	372	21	21	21	6,002	2,985	3,017	
Chhawa	...	6,119	3,110	3,009	1	1	...	1	1	...	517	501	16	...	...	5,600	2,607	2,993
Kote	...	6,682	3,356	3,326	14	14	...	36	36	...	284	276	8	...	...	6,348	3,030	3,318
Urauna	...	3,595	1,844	1,751	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	63	...	...	...	3,532	1,781	1,751
Total	...	332,918	172,660	160,258	666	663	3	1,117	1,114	3	20,471	20,029	442	40	25	15	310,624	150,829	159,795

TABLE VIII.
Education.URBAN.
Muslimans.

Name of Towns.	POPULATION.			LITERATE IN															ILLITERATE.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	English.			Urdu.			Hindi.			Others.			Persons.	Males.	Females.			
				Persons	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
Jaipur City	40,386	20,984	19,402	140	138	2	1,071	1,058	13	465	463	2	56	49	7	38,654	19,276	19,378			
Chomu	1,215	596	619	...	...	...	17	17	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	1,185	566	619
Samode	435	227	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	429	221	208
Manoharpur	1,027	487	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,027	487	540
Bhalpura	593	293	300	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	590	291	299
Chaksu	938	495	443	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	931	488	443
Dausa	1,147	594	553	5	5	...	15	14	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	1,123	571	552
Laleote	589	287	302	...	...	...	8	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	580	278	302
Baawa	509	268	241	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	505	264	241
Bisanu	2,110	1,201	1,209	...	...	...	7	7	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	2,399	1,190	1,209
Navalgarh	1,949	998	951	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1,945	994	951
Suraigarh	1,075	517	558	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1,072	514	558
Mandawa	741	391	350	...	...	...	2	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	738	366	350
Jhunjhunu	4,844	2,356	2,458	1	1	...	22	22	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	4,814	2,326	2,458
Singhana	2,171	957	1,214	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,155	941	1,214
Udaipur	929	471	458	...	...	...	5	5	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	921	463	458
Nim-ka-thana	900	516	384	1	1	...	23	23	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	873	489	384
Khandela	2,422	1,092	1,330	...	...	...	26	26	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	2,391	1,061	1,330
Sawai Madhopur	2,241	1,201	1,040	2	2	...	25	24	...	6	7	1	...	...	...	2,200	1,102	1,050
Bundi	2,490	1,242	1,244	2	2	...	46	46	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	2,450	1,112	1,264

[illegible]

TABLE VIII.
Education.URBAN.
Jains.

Name of Towns.	POPULATION.			LITERATE IN															ILLITERATE.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	English.			Urdu.			Hindi.			Others.			Persons.	Males.	Females.			
				Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
Jaipur City	8,726	4,460	4,266	129	129	...	224	222	2	2,411	2,356	58	14	14	...	5,945	1,739	426			
Choum	241	123	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	71	...	...	...	...	170	52	118
Samode	24	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	18	7	11
Manoharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chaksai	297	169	128	...	...	...	5	5	...	53	52	1	...	...	...	239	112	127
Dausa	147	83	64	1	1	...	...	...	...	29	28	1	...	...	...	117	54	63
Lalsote	191	96	95	...	...	...	2	2	...	33	33	...	...	...	...	156	61	95
Babwa	113	56	57	...	...	...	2	2	...	31	31	...	...	...	...	80	33	57
Bisau	30	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	25	10	11
Navalgarh	67	36	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	15	1	...	...	...	51	21	30
Shri Ganganagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mudawa	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2
Munghana	157	64	93	14	14	143	50	93			
Jinghana			
Udaipur	2	2	1	1	1	1	...			
Khanda	20	14			

Nimbarwana	20	14	6</
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TABLE VIII.

URBAN.
Others.

Name of Towns.	POPULATION.			LITERATE IN																ILLITERATE.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	English.			Urdu.			Hindi.			Others.			Persons.	Males.	Females.				
				Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19				
Jaipur City	454	296	158	137	93	44	20	17	3	52	32	20	3	3	...	242	151	91				
Chomu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manoharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chaksu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dausa	4	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
Lalsote	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Baswa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bisan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Navalgari				
Surajgarh				
Mandawa				
Jhunjhunu				
Singhana				
Udaipur				
Nim-ka-thana				
Khandela				

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TABLE VIII.

Education.

RURAL.
All Religions.

Jaipur State.

Name of Tehsils.	POPULATION.				LITERATE IN															ILLITERATE.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	1	English.			Marwari.			Urdu.			Hindi.			Other Languages.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
					Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
Jaipur Tehsil	182,811	96,875	85,936	2	44	44	...	...	...	100	100	...	3,413	3,373	40	4	3	1	179,250	93,355	85,895
Jaunwa Ramgarh	133,946	70,268	63,678	...	2	2	...	...	...	27	27	...	1,762	1,761	11	...	...	...	132,155	68,488	63,667
Chakau	81,917	42,803	39,114	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	1,360	1,350	10	...	...	...	80,552	41,448	39,104
Kalagh	107,707	56,815	50,892	...	10	10	...	...	...	40	34	6	2,110	2,093	17	2	2	...	105,545	54,676	50,869
Total	506,381	266,761	239,620	...	56	56	...	...	...	172	166	6	8,645	8,567	78	6	5	1	467,502	257,967	238,535
Dausa	117,704	61,675	56,029	...	14	14	...	...	...	17	17	...	1,539	1,524	15	...	...	...	116,134	60,120	56,014
Lalsote	88,698	46,753	41,945	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	887	886	1	...	...	...	87,806	45,862	41,944
Sikrai	31,118	16,392	14,726	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	5	...	479	477	2	...	...	...	30,633	15,909	14,724
Baswa	64,076	33,302	30,774	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	586	581	5	...	...	...	63,480	32,711	30,769
Total	301,586	158,122	143,474	...	25	25	...	...	...	27	27	...	3,491	3,468	23	...	...	...	288,053	154,602	143,451
Shekhawati	152,129	81,988	70,141	...	1	1	...	...	...	47	47	...	1,997	1,970	27	...	...	...	150,084	79,970	70,114
Udaipur	55,084	30,195	24,889	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	1,248	1,235	13	1	1	...	53,822	28,946	24,876
Total	207,213	112,183	95,030	...	1	1	...	...	...	60	60	...	3,245	3,205	40	1	1	...	203,906	108,916	94,990
Torawati	123,313	66,070	57,243	...	4	4	...	...	...	25	24	1	2,982	2,951	31	...	...	...	120,302	63,091	57,211
Khandela	63,074	34,139	28,885	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	...	706	700	6	...	...	...	62,340	33,461	28,879
Bairath	52,489	27,559	24,830	...	2	2	...	...	...	7	7	...	1,320	1,318	2	...	...	...	51,160	26,332	24,828
Total	238,876	127,918	110,958	...	6	6	...	...	...	60	59	1	5,008	4,989	39	...	...	...	233,802	122,884	110,918
Sawai Madhopur	41,001	21,602	19,399	...	2	2	...	...	...	3	3	...	390	390	...	...	...	...	40,606	21,207	19,399
Boni	50,209	26,317	23,892	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	1,047	1,045	2	...	...	...	49,135	25,245	23,890
Malarna	45,739	24,329	21,410	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	814	802	12	...	...	...	44,924	23,556	21,398
Khandar	31,131	16,515	14,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	522	520	2	...	...	...	30,606	15,992	14,614
Tearda (Thikana)	11,729	6,160	5,569	...	11	11	...	...	...	6	6	...	309	294	15	...	...	...	11,403	5,849	5,554

[illegible]

TABLE VII.
Education.

RURAL.
Hindus.

[illegible]

TABLE VIII.

RURAL.

Jaipur State.

Education.

Musalmans.

Name of Tehsils.	POPULATION.				LITERATE IN															ILLITERATE.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	1	English.			Marwari.			Urdu.			Hindi.			Other Languages.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
					Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Jaipur Tehsil	5,136	3,162	1,974		10	10	...	...	...	...	63	63	...	47	47	...	3	3	...	5,013	3,039	1,974
Jaunpur Rangarh	3,770	1,988	1,782		...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	3,754	1,972	1,782
Chaksu	1,646	908	738		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	1,634	896	738
Salagh	4,665	2,396	2,259		...	...	...	...	...	...	17	11	6	7	7	...	...	...	...	4,631	2,378	2,253
Total ...	15,207	8,454	6,763		10	10	...	...	...	...	83	87	6	69	69	...	3	3	...	15,032	8,285	6,747
Jaunpur	2,020	1,122	898		...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	2,001	1,103	898
Salote	1,816	985	831		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	1,808	977	831
Jikrai	587	319	268		...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	581	313	268
Jaswa	1,074	562	512		2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	1,066	554	512
Total ...	5,497	2,988	2,509		2	2	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	5,456	2,947	2,509
beikhuwari	12,916	6,761	6,155		...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	...	38	38	...	...	...	...	12,837	6,702	6,155
daipur	2,308	1,231	1,077		...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	2,293	1,216	1,077
Total ...	15,224	7,992	7,232		...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32	...	42	42	...	...	...	...	15,150	7,918	7,232
orawati	4,005	2,493	1,912		...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	3,996	2,085	1,911
bandela	1,403	750	653		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	1,392	739	653
virath	1,778	933	845		2	2	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	1,764	919	845
Total ...	7,186	3,776	3,410		2	2	...	...	...	...	16	14	1	17	17	...	...	...	...	7,162	3,743	3,409
wai Madhopur	3,840	2,013	1,827		1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	3,823	2,001	1,827
dhuli	2,444	1,245	1,109		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	2,440	1,241	1,109
aharna	4,425	2,397	2,028		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	28	...	...	...	...	4,396	2,369	2,027
bandar	468	281	187		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	463	276	187
nida	439	246	193		1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	236	184
twara	507	278	229		1	1	506	277	229
Total ...	12,123	6,460	5,663		3	3	7	7	...	60	60	10	12,063	6,400	5,653

Hindan	...	1,616	878	737
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[illegible]

TABLE VIII.
Education.

Rural.
Others.

Name of Tehsil.	POPULATION.			LITERATE IN															ILLITERATE.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	English.			Marwari.			Urdu.			Hindi.			Other Languages.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
				Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Juipur Tehsil	63	52	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	60	49	11
Juauwa Kaugarh	32	14	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	14	18
Chakau	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Kalagh	30	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	15	15
Total	126	82	44	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	123	79	44
Dausa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lalsote	21	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	9	12
bihari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baswa	12	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	9
Total	39	17	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	17	22
Shekhawati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Udaipur	197	116	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	116	81
Total	208	123	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	123	85
Torawati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandela	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
Baroth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
Sawai Madhopur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ronli	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	17	18
Malana	35	17	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isarda (Tihana)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barwara "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	99	40	40	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	17	18

Details of Persons shown as Literate in Other Languages in Table VIII.

Religion.	Population.			Sanskrit.		Arabic.		Gujrati.		Persian.		Bengali.		Total.		° Railway.		° Sanbhar.		Total.										
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Hindu	11	10	1	1	1	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	10	9	1	..	..	..	10	9	1
Musliman	9	9	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	6	6	..
Arya	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Parsi	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total of the Rural areas	22	19	3	1	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	18	15	3	..	..	..	18	15	3
Hindu	40	25	15	22	22	..	..	..	..	7	1	6	1	1	..	8	..	8	38	24	14	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	1	1
Musliman	65	58	7	..	..	..	56	49	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	49	7	1	1	..	8	8	..	9	9	..
Jain	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	..	..	..	..	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parsi	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of the Urban areas	122	100	22	22	22	..	56	49	7	10	4	6	15	15	..	8	..	8	111	90	21	1	1	..	10	9	1	11	10	1
Grand Total	144	119	25	23	23	..	59	52	7	10	4	6	15	15	..	8	..	8	115	94	21	10	10	3	10	9	1	20	25	4

* Persons shown in Railway and Sanbhar returns as literate in other languages have not been filled in, owing to want of requisite information in the returns received from Census Office, Abu.

Jaipur State.

Details of Persons shown as Literate in Other Languages in Table VIII.

Jaipur City.

Religion.	Population.			Sanskrit.		Persian.		Arabic.		Bengali.		Gujrati.		Railway.		Remarks.						
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Hindu	...	17	2	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	6	...	6	1	...	...	1
Musalman	...	56	49	7	...	...	...	...	...	55	48	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Jain	...	14	14	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parsi	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	90	68	22	2	2	14	14	...	65	48	7	8	...	8	9	3	6	2	1	1	1
Persons shown in railway returns as literate in other languages have not been filled in, owing to want of requisite information in the returns received from Census Office, Abu.																						

Persons shown in railway returns as literate in other languages have not been filled in, owing to want of requisite information in the returns received from Census Office, Abu.

Jaipur State.

Details of Persons knowing Other Languages along with the English knowing.

Jaipur City.

Religion.	Population.			Hindi.			Urdu.			English.			Hindi and Urdu.			Urdu and Persian.			Gujrati.			Remarks.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Hindu	...	568	565	3	282	279	4	4	...	...	...	...	185	185	...	97	97	...	...	...	...
Musalman	...	140	138	2	...	...	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	185	...	...	...	...
Jain	...	129	129	...	64	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	48	...	17	17	...	...	...	...
Arya	...	11	11	...	4	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
Parsi	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	
Christian	...	110	70	34	21	17	24	15	9	65	44	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	963	924	39	271	264	35	24	11	65	44	21	233	233	...	254	254	...	5	5	...	

TABLE

Jaipur State.

Education by

Name of Caste.	TOTAL POPULATION.			TOTAL ILLITERATE.			TOTAL LITERATE.			Eng
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hindu-Brahman ...	24,296	12,284	12,012	20,709	8,785	11,924	3,587	3,499	88	175
„ Rajput ...	5,313	3,521	1,792	4,604	2,875	1,729	709	646	63	76
„ Jat ...	1,055	632	423	1,028	606	422	27	26	1	4
„ Gujar ...	3,319	1,824	1,495	3,287	1,795	1,492	32	29	3	2
„ Mina ..	2,624	1,634	990	2,600	1,611	989	24	23	1	4
„ Male ...	9,548	4,886	4,662	9,526	4,867	4,659	22	19	3	2
„ Kunhar ...	4,388	2,221	2,167	4,381	2,214	2,167	7	7	...	...
„ Ahir ...	1,111	565	546	1,096	550	546	15	15	...	2
„ Khati ...	2,354	1,247	1,107	2,294	1,189	1,105	60	58	2	...
„ Nai ...	2,647	1,372	1,275	2,610	1,335	1,275	37	37	...	...
„ Kayastha ...	3,391	1,870	1,521	2,434	974	1,460	957	896	61	94
„ Khatri ...	486	244	242	339	106	233	147	138	9	45
Musalman-Sheikh ...	24,195	12,469	11,726	23,332	11,619	11,713	863	850	13	69
„ Pathan ...	9,802	5,125	4,677	9,370	4,696	4,674	432	429	3	20
Hindu-Agarwal ...	8,007	4,145	3,862	6,513	2,667	3,846	1,494	1,478	16	49
Jain „ ...	691	316	345	522	179	343	169	167	2	11
Hindu-Khandelwal ...	4,717	2,507	2,210	4,077	1,881	2,196	640	626	14	14
Jain „ ...	3,635	1,831	1,804	2,303	516	1,787	1,332	1,315	17	38
Hindu-Bijabergi ...	360	191	169	307	138	169	53	53	...	...
„ Palliwal ...	62	40	22	48	27	21	14	13	1	...
„ Shrimal ...	22	9	13	16	4	12	6	5	1	1
Jain „ ...	126	80	46	109	63	46	17	17	...	1
Hindu-Mahesri ...	1,256	651	605	987	399	588	269	252	17	11
„ Dhoosar ...	381	178	203	244	46	198	137	132	5	35
Jain-Saraogi ...	2,926	1,519	1,407	2,082	690	1,392	706	693	13	45
„ Oswal ...	1,296	653	643	882	265	617	406	330	26	31
„ Porwal ...	4	3	1	1	...	1	3	3	...	2
„ Unspecified ...	45	25	20	45	25	20	...	...	...	...
Hindu-Parwal ...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	118,059	62,074	55,985	105,748	50,124	55,624	12,311	11,950	361	731

[illegible]

Jaipur State.

Education by

Name of Caste.		TOTAL POPULATION.			TOTAL ILLITERATE.			TOTAL LITERATE.			Eng-Total.
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Hindu—Brahman	...	347,726	178,552	169,174	330,385	161,434	168,951	17,341	17,118	223	198
„ Rajput	...	120,377	69,858	50,519	117,972	67,663	50,309	2,405	2,195	210	79
„ Jat	...	263,926	142,204	121,722	263,740	142,022	121,718	186	182	4	4
„ Gujar	...	182,979	98,793	84,186	182,803	98,620	84,183	176	173	3	4
„ Mina	...	240,852	127,731	113,121	240,663	127,643	113,120	189	188	1	7
„ Malo	...	115,598	61,005	54,593	115,524	60,936	54,588	74	69	5	2
„ Kumhar	...	86,596	44,856	41,740	86,547	44,807	41,740	49	49	...	2
„ Ahir	...	67,349	36,359	30,990	67,301	36,311	30,990	48	48	...	3
„ Khatri	...	48,629	24,731	23,898	48,521	24,625	23,896	108	106	2	...
„ Nai	...	42,013	22,009	20,004	41,932	21,930	20,002	81	79	2	2
„ Kayastha	...	7,446	4,148	3,298	5,690	2,478	3,212	1,756	1,670	86	110
„ Khatri	...	918	487	431	711	291	420	207	196	11	48
Musalman—Sheikh	...	96,039	49,497	46,542	94,673	48,155	46,518	1,366	1,342	24	79
„ Pathan	...	33,303	17,882	15,421	32,618	17,234	15,414	655	648	7	25
Hindu—Agarwal	...	116,293	58,975	57,318	99,365	42,121	57,244	16,928	16,854	74	63
„ Khandelwal	...	46,113	25,853	20,260	40,330	20,096	20,234	5,783	5,757	26	15
„ Mahesri	...	10,742	5,621	5,121	8,953	3,854	5,099	1,789	1,767	22	12
„ Bijabargi	...	4,697	2,363	2,334	4,046	1,717	2,329	651	646	5	...
„ Dhoosar	...	506	261	245	336	108	228	170	153	17	35
„ Palliwal	...	1,680	938	742	1,457	717	740	223	221	2	1
„ Shrinial	...	1,210	689	521	870	352	518	340	337	3	1
„ Mahawar	...	828	361	467	802	335	467	26	26	...	5
„ Porwal	...	533	162	371	495	124	371	38	38	...	3
„ Bagherwal	...	113	52	61	112	51	61	1	1	...	...
Jain—Saraogi	...	27,803	14,910	12,893	21,669	8,814	12,855	6,134	6,096	38	55
„ Oswal	...	5,679	2,953	2,726	4,969	2,253	2,716	710	700	10	33
„ Agarwal	...	3,602	1,872	1,730	3,301	1,575	1,726	301	297	4	11
„ Khandelwal	...	4,714	2,393	2,321	3,350	1,046	2,304	1,364	1,347	17	38
„ Shrinial	...	1,566	912	654	1,496	843	653	70	69	1	1
„ Porwal	...	948	608	340	795	455	340	153	153	...	...
„ Palliwal	...	53	16	37	53	16	37	...	...	...	...
„ Unspecified	...	111	79	32	111	79	32	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1,880,942	897,130	883,812	1,821,620	938,605	883,015	59,322	58,525	797	836

For Jaipur State.

[illegible]

TABLE X.
Language.

Tehsil, Pargana, Zilla or other Administrative unit.	Total Population.			A.—Vernaculars of India, beginning with those of the State compiling.															
	1	2	3	4	Shekhawati.			Tonawati.			Dhundhauri.			Mixed dialect, Jaipuri and Dang.			Dang or Dangli.		
					Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Jaipur City	...	160,167	83,854	76,313	...	...	...	...	...	...	147,917	76,998	70,919	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	160,167	83,854	76,313	...	...	...	...	...	...	147,917	76,998	70,919	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaipur Tehsil	...	195,368	103,165	92,202	...	...	...	...	...	...	194,092	102,376	91,716	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaunwa Raungarh	...	144,223	76,498	68,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	143,830	75,315	68,515	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chakasi	...	86,819	45,507	41,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,584	45,389	41,195	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalaghi	...	107,707	56,816	50,892	...	...	...	...	...	...	106,617	56,456	50,161	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	634,117	280,986	253,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	631,123	279,536	251,587	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dausa	...	125,244	65,511	59,733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isahole	...	96,829	50,784	45,045	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sikoti	...	31,118	16,392	14,726	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baswa	...	69,984	36,354	32,630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	323,175	169,041	154,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhunjhunu	...	200,033	105,480	94,553	198,891	104,903	93,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Udaipuro	...	63,722	31,988	28,734	62,916	34,865	28,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	263,755	140,468	123,287	261,807	139,771	122,036	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sawai Ramgarh	...	130,051	69,796	60,258	...	...	...	129,001	69,572	59,429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandela	...	72,230	38,633	33,597	...	...	...	71,448	38,423	33,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bairath	...	58,126	30,465	27,661	...	...	...	57,810	30,308	27,502	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	260,410	138,894	121,516	...	...	...	266,259	138,303	119,956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sawai Madhopur	...	51,329	27,101	24,228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonli	...	60,209	36,317	23,892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malarna	...	45,739	24,329	21,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khanhar	...	31,131	16,515	14,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isarda	...	11,729	6,160	5,569	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barwara	...	8,871	4,603	4,268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	199,008	105,025	93,983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE X.
Language.

A.—Vernaculars of India, beginning with those of the State compiling.

Tehsil, Pargana, Zilla or other Administrative unit.	Kaimal.			Dungarwara.			Dang Bharg.			Rajewali.			Nagarbhal.			Kharar.			Chaurasi.			Kathera.			Mewati.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.			
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Jaipur City	64	34	30
Total	64	34	30
Jaipur Tehsil	2	2	...
Jaunwa Rangarh	91	38	53
Chakau	2	1	1
Kalagh
Total	05	41	54
Dausa
Lalsote
Sikrai
Baswa
Total	129	54	75
Jhunjhunu	3	3	...
Udaipur	1	1	...
Total	4	4	...
Sawai Rangarh	35	4	...
Khandola	1	...	...
Bairath
Total	36	4	...
Sawai Madhopur	10	10	...
Boni
Mathana
Khandar
Icarda
Barwara
Total	11	11	...

[illegible]

TABLE X.
Language.

A—Vennaculars of India, beginning with those of the State compiling.

Tehsil, Pargana, Zilla or other Administrative unit.	Marwari.			Mewari.			Udu.			Hindi.			Maroti.			Purbhi.			Dangri.		
1	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Jaipur City	1,237	662	575	101	52	49	8,006	5,030	3,576	691	431	260	12	9	3	269	168	101	15	10	5
Total	1,237	662	575	101	52	49	8,006	5,030	3,576	691	431	260	12	9	3	269	168	101	15	10	5
Jaipur Tehsil	194	60	134	...	...	...	398	251	141	381	243	111	...	...	...	10	5	5	7	4	3
Jaunwa Ramgarh	92	46	46	...	...	...	207	97	110	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chaksu	192	92	100	...	...	...	23	11	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalagh	357	278	679	...	...	...	26	21	2	64	31	30	21	13	8	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total	1,435	470	969	9	6	3	654	389	265	451	270	172	23	14	0	10	8	8	8	5	3
Dausa	72	36	33	13	3	10	90	66	24	311	209	102	...	...	...	3	3	...	6	4	2
Lalote	70	30	40	1	1	...	11	7	4	35	17	18	...	...	...	20	20	...	16	7	9
Sikrai	25	18	7	...	...	...	135	72	63	12	9	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	6	1
Baswa	84	42	42	...	...	...	46	25	20	128	83	45	...	...	...	10	1	...	12	4	8
Total	261	126	135	15	6	10	282	101	121	456	318	168	3	...	3	34	25	0	41	21	20
Jhunjhunu	837	409	428	...	...	...	226	118	108	12	7	5	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	...
Udaipur	734	77	657	...	...	...	49	37	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,571	486	1,085	...	...	...	275	165	120	12	7	6	...	...	...	6	2	3	...	...	...
Sawai Ramgarh	745	123	632	...	...	...	98	48	50	99	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandela	727	190	637	...	...	...	2	1	1	42	17	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karathi	182	86	96	...	...	...	115	60	65	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,664	389	1,265	1	...	1	216	109	100	146	32	114	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
Sawai Madhopur	87	31	53	3	1	2	419	210	179	12	7	5	31	10	21	...	...	...	37	15	24
Bonli	106	64	42	5	...	5	83	41	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	22	40
Malarna	16	6	10	...	...	...	30	22	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	81	134
Khander	78	41	37	...	...	...	29	19	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	572	271	301
Jarda	101	51	47	...	...	...	13	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...
Bairwa	27	19	8	...	...	...	12	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	3
Total	416	218	197	11	2	0	686	341	245	66	23	32	204	106	00	04	41	23	018	411	602

Hindaun	17	6	11	3	1	2	59	43	16	411	152	292	1	1	5	3	2	51,150	27,230	23,920
Toda Bhini	29	13	16	198	88	110	79	45	31	22	13	9	42,472	22,417	20,035
Mahwa	51	29	22	197	90	107	16	14	2	255	156	100	6	2	2	6	70	55	15	34,788	18,462	16,326
Walghat	10	6	4	3	3	...	10	6	4	192	69	133	6	2	2	6	15	3	12	21,598	11,941	9,657
Ghousla	22	16	6	402	137	265	15,486	8,618	6,838
Ratanzalla	39	21	18	103	37	66	16,960	9,154	7,800
Total	108	54	54	206	96	110	344	188	156	1,475	585	890	13	4	9	113	75	38	182,454	97,852	84,602	
Sambhar
Narana	241	133	105	1	1	...	419	227	192	65	36	29	...	...	...	54	32	22	...	...	...
Panta Ramgarh	190	221	266	20	20	...	469	283	186	588	363	220	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
Muzamabad	1,658	504	1,149	1	...	...	13	8	5	5	...	5	1	1	...	10	5	5	...	...	...
Phagi	179	43	136	5	...	5	6	2	4	58	32	26	...	...	...	16	12	4	...	...	...
Total	89	14	75	...	...	...	9	3	6	25	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toda Raisingh	546	224	322	32	15	17	49	24	25	267	170	97	46	10	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newai	1,031	486	515	180	71	109	61	27	34	4	2	2	171	58	113	...	10	7	3	1	...	
Total	96	49	47	...	...	...	26	15	11	3	1	2	25	13	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gangapur	82	40	42	...	...	...	23	11	9	161	135	29	1	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	...
Wazipur	104	53	51	...	...	...	505	277	228	26	23	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamanawas	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	186	93	93	...	...	...	534	290	238	100	158	32	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
Kote Kasim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	23	13	10	2	2	...	118	66	82	572	178	391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bandi Kui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	32	17	15	7	2	5	1,561	859	702	2,201	1,313	891	...	...	...	8	6	2	...	...	...
Sikar (Thikana)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khetri	1,032	317	715	35	21	11	127	73	51	4	1	3	...	...	...	35	19	10	...	...	...
Uniana	117	70	47	1	...	1	498	249	219	1,519	811	708	...	...	...	19	16	3	...	...	...
Total	14	3	11	37	19	18	11	7	4	150	82	68	37	5	32	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total	1,163	390	773	73	40	33	636	329	307	1,073	894	779	37	5	32	55	36	19	...	...	...
Grand Total	12,416	4,619	7,796	664	312	352	14,893	8,512	6,381	8,970	4,842	4,128	539	219	320	693	422	241	183,439	98,300	85,139	

TABLE X.
Language.

A.—Vernaculars of India, beginning with those of the State compiling.

Tehsil, Pargana, Zilla or other Administrative unit.	Punjabi.			Marathi.			Talingi or Decani.			Gujati.			Malvi.			Bengali.			Tauri.		
1	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Jaipur City	85	63	22	10	10	..	14	7	7	627	190	637	35	17	18	179	103	76	14	5	9
Total	85	63	22	10	10	..	14	7	7	627	190	637	35	17	18	179	103	76	14	5	9
Jaipur Tehsil	271	213	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jaipur Pargana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chaksa	1	1	..	3	2	1	5	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kulaga	11	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	283	215	68	3	2	1	5	4	1	7	6	1	3	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..
Dausa	9	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..
Talsote	46	29	17	17	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikrui	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baswa	11	8	3	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	60	43	17	23	12	11	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..
Jhunjhunu	69	35	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udaipur	21	7	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	80	42	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawai Rangarh	58	30	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandela	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Bairath	10	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	74	40	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	6	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	..
Sawai Madhopur	..	..	..	14	8	6	..	..	..	106	25	81	82	19	63	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boni	2	2	..	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mahana	8	4	4	11	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandar	6	4	2	339	126	213	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iarda	..	..	..	17	12	5	..	..	..	11	6	5	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barwara	..	..	..	7	5	2	..	..	..	5	2	3	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	16	10	6	390	161	229	1	1	..	123	33	90	97	25	72	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE X.

Jaipur State.

Language.

A.—Vernaculars of India, beginning with those of the State compiling.

Tehsil, Pargana, Zilla or other Administrative unit.	Kashmiri.			Sindhi.			Gooniese.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97
Jaipur City	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Jaipur Tehsil
Jaunwa Raingarth
Chaksu
Kalagh
Total
Dausa
Lalsote
Sikrai
Baswa
Total
Jhunjhunu
Udaipur
Total
Sawai Raingarth
Khandela
Banath
Total
Sawai Madhopur
Bonli
Malarna
Khandar
Isarda
Banwara
Total

Hindaun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toda Bhim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mahwa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Walghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghonsla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ratanzila	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sambhar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Danta Rangarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muzamabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phagi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malpura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toda Kaisingh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gangapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wazirpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bunarwas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eote Kasim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bandi Kui	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..
Total	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..
Sikar (Thikana)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khetri "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uniana "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	..	4	2	2	2	1	..	1	..	1	8	8

TABLE X.

Jaipur State.

Language.

Tehsil, Pargana, Zilla or other Administrative unit.	B.—Vernaculars of Asiatic countries beyond India.												C.—European Languages.								
	Pashto.			Persian.			Arabic.			English.			French.			German.		Portugese.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.			
1	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
Jaipur City	4	3	1	9	9	..	1	1	..	68	45	23	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Total	4	3	1	9	9	..	1	1	..	68	45	23	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Jaipur Tehsil
Jaipur Pargana
Chaksu
Kalagh
Total	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dansa	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lalsole
Sikrai
Baswa
Total	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhunjhuna
Udaipur
Total
Sawai Ranganah
Khendela
Bairath
Total
Sawai Madhopur
Bonli
Malarna
Khandar
Isarda
Barwara
Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	20	19	1	9	9	1	1	1	...	474	253	221	12	7	5	3	3	8	3	5
Hindaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toda Bbim	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	13	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	3
Mahwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghonsla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratanzila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambhar	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	12	13	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naraina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	50	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dania Rangarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munzambud	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phagi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	62	54	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toda Raisingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gangapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wazipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bananwas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kote Kasim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bandi Kui	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	139	143	8	3	5	...	...	3	1	2
Total	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	139	143	8	3	5	...	...	3	1	2
Sikar (Thikana)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khetri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uniara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	20	19	1	9	9	1	1	1	...	474	253	221	12	7	5	3	3	8	3	5

TABLE XI.
Birthplace.

Birthplace.			Jaipur State (whole.)			Jaipur City.		
			Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A.—States within the Province.	States within the province of Rajputana	Mewar	1,154	412	742	160	76	84
		Banswara	1	1	...	1	1	...
		Parbhagpur	4	4	...	3	3	...
		Marwar	11,918	4,062	7,851	1,032	538	474
		Sirohi	90	65	35	36	25	11
		Jaisalmer	43	18	25	25	9	16
		Bikaner	4,565	1,333	3,227	240	135	105
		Jaipur	2,589,016	1,380,275	1,208,771	153,748	80,415	73,333
		Kishengarh	1,520	510	980	133	59	74
		Lawa	32	19	13	7	4	3
		Bharatpur	5,329	1,623	3,706	223	81	142
		Karauli	4,832	1,530	3,302	101	30	71
		Dholpur	163	63	109	12	4	8
		Alwar	12,439	4,221	8,218	956	430	526
		Jhalawar	63	38	25	17	11	6
Total A.—Rajputana	.....	.....	2,637,620	1,396,428	1,241,201	157,265	82,092	75,173
	(a.) In Districts or States contiguous to Rajasthan	Ajmer-Mewara.	2,610	961	1,655	269	121	148
	B.—Born in Provinces or States in India beyond Rajasthan.							

Jaipur State.

TABLE XI.
Birthplace.

Birthplace.			Jaipur State (whole.)			Jaipur City.		
1	2	3	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
			4	5	6	7	8	9
B.—Born in Provinces or States in India beyond Rajputana.								
	(a) In Districts or States contiguous to Rajputana							
Punjab Districts.								
	Gurdaspur	...	9	7	2	2	1	1
	Ludhiana	...	7	4	3	1	1	...
	Hoshiarpur	...	4	2	2	...	...	...
	Jalalabad	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Bhivani	...	14	...	14	...	...	...
	Kangra	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
	Maddwar	...	22	12	10	22	12	10
	Gurgaon	...	333	169	164	98	64	34
	Delhi	...	741	436	305	217	123	94
	Lahore	...	87	52	35	13	7	6
	Rawari	...	33	19	14	...	...	...
	Mianmeer	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Bannu	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
	Karnal	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
	Dera Ismail Khan	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Mount Goneroy	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
	Gujranwala	...	4	3	1	...	...	...
	Unspecified	...	8,744	3,113	5,631	617	397	220
	Total Punjab	...	11,788	4,466	7,322	1,134	703	431

TABLE XI.
Birthplace.

Birthplace.			Jaipur State (whole).			Jaipur City.				
			Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
B.—Born in Provinces or States in India beyond Rajputana.	(a.) In Districts or States contiguous to Rajputana.	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Fyzabad	20	18	2	1	1	...	
			Jaunpur	...	10	9	1	...	1	
			Mirzapur	...	7	1	6	1	...	1
			Jhansi	...	18	9	9	2	...	2
			Partabgarh	...	17	17	...	...	...	...
			Buland Shahr	...	85	51	34	36	23	13
			Allahabad	...	188	116	72	2	...	2
			Lucknow	...	74	39	35	12	7	5
			Rohelkhand	...	3	2	1	...	...	...
			Dehra Dun	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
			Azamgarh	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
			Basti	...	5	4	1	...	...	...
			Almorah	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
			Hannirpur	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
			Jalaun	...	3	2	1	...	...	...
			Banda	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
			Nainital	...	3	2	1	...	...	...
			Mussoori	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Unspecified	...	1,286	605	681	148	142	6
			Total U.P. A. & O.			4,575	2,530	2,036	1,081	650	422

Ditto.	Ditto	B.—Bombay Presidency.	B.—Bombay Presidency.							Ditto
			8	4	4	4	4	4	4	
		
			45	22	23	2	2	2	2	...
			48	39	9	28	28	28	28	...
			2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
			1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
			6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...
			133	71	62	58	58	58	58	23
			6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
			13	10	3	5	5	5	5	1
			1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
			5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
			2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
			19	9	10	1	1	1	1	...
			12	10	2	1	1	1	1	...
			302	187	115	96	96	96	96	24
			7	7	...	1	1	1	1	...
			18	11	7	14	14	14	14	7
			37	17	20	15	15	15	15	8
			10	7	3	...	...	...	...	...
			48	26	23	15	15	15	15	6
			3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
			7	1	6	...	...	...	...	...
			83	53	30	6	6	6	6	1
			117	87	60	45	45	45	45	21
			12	7	5	...	...	...	...	...
			3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
			1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
			3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

B.—Other Provinces or States in India.

TABLE XI.
Birthplace.

1	2	3	Jaipur State (whole.)			Jaipur City.		
			Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Birthplace.			4	5	6	7	8	9
B.—Born in Provinces or States in India beyond Rajputana.	B.—Other Provinces or States in India.							
		Monghir	5	2	3	...	...	...
		Vizagapatnam	1	1	...	...	...	...
		Nepal	1	1	...	...	...	...
		Travancore	2	2	...	2	2	...
		Farcedpur	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Assam	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Nagpore	5	3	2	...	...	...
		Jabalpur	8	2	6	...	...	...
		Hoshangabad	2	1	1	...	...	...
		Sagur	9	2	7	1	1	...
		Khandwa	3	2	1	...	...	...
		Raipur	1	1	...	1	1	...
		Umruti	1	1	...	...	...	...
		Burhanpur	1	1	...	...	...	...
		Central Provinces unspecified	9	4	5	6	5	1
		Total—Other Provinces in India	423	240	183	106	61	45
C.—Birthplace.	C.—Countries in Asia beyond India...	Bilochistan	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Burma	2	1	1	1	1	...
		Chitral (Afghanistan)	7	7	...	...	...	...
		Mandaley	1	1	...	...	...	...
		Kabul	7	4	3	4	4	...

TABLE XI.
Birthplace.

Birthplace.	Jaipur State (whole.)						Jaipur City.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

ABSTRACT OF THE WHOLE STATE & JAIPUR CITY.

Birthplace—Provinces and Countries.

Rajputana	...	2,637,629	1,396,428	1,241,201	157,265	82,092	76,173
Ajmer-Merwara	...	2,616	961	1,655	269	121	148
Central India	...	1,199	554	645	175	114	61
Punjab	...	11,788	4,456	7,332	1,134	703	431
U. P. A. & Oudh.	...	4,575	2,539	2,036	1,081	650	422
Bombay Presidency	...	302	187	115	96	72	24
Sindh	...	7	7	...	1	1	...
Other Provinces in India,	...	423	240	183	106	61	45
Countries in Asia beyond India.	...	23	18	5	7	7	...
Countries in Europe	...	89	62	27	32	23	9
Countries in Africa	...	10	4	6	...	...	...
Countries in America	...	2	2	...	1	1	...
Countries in Australia	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
Total	...	2,653,666	1,405,458	1,253,208	160,167	83,854	76,313

TABLE XII.

Infirmities.

For whole State.

Jaipur State.

AGE.	POPULATION AFFLICTED.				INSANE.				DEAF-MUTES.				BLIND.				LEPERS.				REMARKS.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16						17
0	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	6	5	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	16	7	9	3	1	2	...	...	...	12	6	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total 0-4	30	19	11	4	2	2	2	2	...	23	16	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
5-9	71	45	26	7	6	1	9	8	1	50	28	22	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
10-14	97	63	34	15	13	2	14	9	5	67	41	26	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
15-19	92	59	33	11	5	6	20	13	7	60	40	20	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20-24	121	82	39	19	14	5	27	19	8	71	47	24	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
25-29	138	66	72	19	14	5	23	13	10	92	38	54	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
30-34	163	95	68	30	22	8	15	10	5	115	60	55	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35-39	104	60	44	21	16	5	13	10	3	66	31	35	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
40-44	223	126	97	28	21	7	24	19	5	165	81	84	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
45-49	117	61	56	17	10	7	9	5	4	87	43	44	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
50-54	229	106	123	11	8	3	15	8	7	195	83	112	8	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
55-59	111	55	56	4	2	2	11	4	7	96	49	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
and over	620	294	326	14	12	2	33	14	19	570	267	303	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,110	1,131	985	200	145	55	215	134	81	1,657	823	834	44	29	15	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII.
Infirmitics.

For City.

AGE.	POPULATION AFFLICTED.			INSANE.			DEAF-MUTES.			BLIND.			LAPSES.			REMARKS.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total 0-4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
5-9	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
10-14	10	5	5	2	2	...	1	1	...	7	2	5	...	...	...
15-19	15	10	5	4	3	1	5	2	3	6	5	1	...	...	...
20-24	16	10	6	6	4	2	4	3	1	6	3	3	...	...	...
25-29	21	13	8	12	9	3	4	2	2	5	2	3	...	...	...
30-34	23	17	6	14	11	3	2	2	...	7	4	3	...	...	...
35-39	25	20	5	15	12	3	2	2	...	5	3	2	3	3	...	
40-44	40	29	11	15	12	3	7	5	2	18	12	6	...	...	...
45-49	15	2	13	7	2	5	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...
50-54	27	11	16	8	6	2	...	...	...	19	5	11	...	...	...
55-59	17	6	11	3	1	2	1	...	1	13	5	8	...	...	...
60 and over	86	38	48	6	5	1	5	...	5	75	33	42	...	...	...
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	298	163	135	62	67	25	31	17	14	172	76	66	3	3	...	

AGE.	POPULATION AFFLICTED.			INSANE.			DEAF-MUTES.			BLIND.			LEPERS.			REMARKS.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total 0-4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
5-9	12	8	4	1	1	...	1	1	...	10	6	4	...	...	...	...
10-14	18	12	6	3	3	...	3	3	...	12	6	6	...	...	...	...
15-19	23	16	7	4	3	1	6	3	3	13	10	3	...	...	...	...
20-24	25	14	11	7	4	3	6	3	3	11	6	5	1	1	...	...
25-29	39	24	15	15	12	3	6	3	3	17	8	9	1	1	...	...
30-34	41	31	10	15	12	3	4	4	...	22	15	7	...	...	...	...
35-39	37	25	12	15	13	3	3	3	...	14	6	8	4	3	1	...
40-44	72	49	23	19	13	6	12	9	3	38	25	13	3	2	1	...
45-49	26	6	20	8	2	6	1	1	...	16	2	14	1	1	...	...
50-54	42	19	23	8	6	2	3	1	2	31	12	19	...	...	...	...
55-59	34	15	19	3	1	2	3	1	2	28	13	15	...	...	...	...
60 and over	163	82	81	8	7	1	5	...	5	149	75	74	1	...	1	...
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	533	301	232	107	77	30	53	32	21	362	184	178	11	8	3	...

TABLE XII.
Infirmities.

For rural areas.

Age.	POPULATION AFFLICTED.			INSANE.			DEAF-MUTES.			BLIND.			LEPROS.			REMARKS.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
1	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	...
2	6	5	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	3	2	1	...	...	...
3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
4	15	7	8	3	1	2	...	...	...	11	6	6	1	...	1	
Total 0-4	29	19	10	4	2	2	2	2	...	22	15	7	1	...	1	
5-9	59	37	22	6	5	1	8	7	1	40	22	18	5	3	2	
10-14	79	51	28	12	10	2	11	6	5	55	35	20	1	...	1	
15-19	69	48	26	7	2	5	14	10	4	47	30	17	1	1	...	
20-24	96	68	28	12	10	2	21	16	6	60	41	19	3	1	2	
25-29	99	42	57	4	2	2	17	10	7	75	30	45	3	...	3	
30-34	122	64	58	15	10	5	11	6	6	93	45	48	3	3	...	
35-39	67	35	32	5	3	2	10	7	3	52	25	27	...	...	...
40-44	151	77	74	9	8	1	12	10	2	127	56	71	3	3	...	
45-49	91	55	36	9	6	1	8	4	4	71	41	30	3	2	1	
50-54	187	87	100	3	2	1	12	7	5	164	71	93	6	7	1	
55-59	77	40	37	1	1	...	8	3	6	68	30	32	...	...	...
60 and over	457	212	245	6	5	1	28	14	14	421	192	229	2	1	1	
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,683	830	753	66	48	18	100	63	37	666	360	306	...	...	...

TABLE XIII.

Class.	NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.				TOTAL STRENGTH.			REMARKS
	Group.	Caste, etc.	Religion.	Total.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Alir ...	...	Hindu ...	67,551	36,484	31,067	
	Agarwal (Bania) ...	...	" ...	116,650	59,181	57,469	
	"	...	Jain ...	3,602	1,872	1,730		
	Arain ...	...	Hindu ...	12	4	8	
	Brahman	...	" ...	349,895	179,264	169,631		
	Bijabargi (Bania) ...	...	" ...	4,899	2,565	2,334	
	Dari ...	...	" ...	1,153	615	538	
	Barber ...	...	" ...	371	159	212	
	Bharbhunja	...	" ...	1,100	448	652		
	"	...	Musalman	119	48	71		
	Banjara ...	...	Hindu	1,602	844	758	
	"	...	Musalman	98	57	41		
	Balai ...	...	Hindu	84,472	43,633	40,839	
	Bhat ...	...	" ...	1,317	599	718	
	Beldar ...	...	" ...	91	78	13	
	"	...	Musalman	145	58	87		
	Bhishti ...	...	Hindu	80	26	54	
	"	...	Musalman	2,046	1,011	1,035		
	Bhil ...	...	Hindu	924	447	477	
	"	...	Animistic	108	76	32		
	Bhand ...	...	Hindu	835	433	402	
	"	...	Musalman	59	34	25		

TABLE XIII.
Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.

Class.	NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.			TOTAL STRENGTH.			REMARKS.
	Group.	Caste, etc.	Religion.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Bagria	...	Hindu	129	105	24	
	"	...	Animistic	531	239	292	
	Bhangri	...	Hindu	23,616	12,133	11,513	
	"	...	Musalman	240	112	128	
	Baoria	...	Hindu	1,176	651	525	
	"	...	Animistic	1	1	...	
	Beria	...	Hindu	5	5	...	
	Bahrupia	...	"	50	25	25	
	Bazigar	...	Musalman	10	6	4	
	Barwa	...	Hindu	1,532	740	792	
	Bhatiara	...	Musalman	74	38	36	
	Baghban	...	"	47	25	22	
	Bhopa	...	Hindu	120	66	54	
	Bisali	...	Musalman	238	189	49	
	Beloch	...	"	15	11	4	
	Bagherwal (Banua)	...	Hindu	113	52	61	
	Bairagi	...	"	29,322	17,818	11,474	
	Bargi	...	"	52	21	31	
	Charan	...	"	3,797	2,064	1,733	
	Gulipa	...	"	11,553	6,025	5,528	
	"	...	Musalman	71	41	33	
	Chela or (Gola)	...	"	92	39	53	

Caste or (Gola)	...	...	Muslman	...	217,540	118,498	104,012
Chamar	..	..	Muslman	..	217,540	118,498	104,012
Christian	..	..	Christian	..	925	578	347
Chobdar	..	..	Musalman	..	69	41	28
Chejara or (Sangtaash)	..	..	Hindu	..	600	310	350
"	..	..	Musalman	..	322	173	149
Chitona	..	..	Hindu	..	20	6	14
Dhoosar (Bania)	..	..	"	..	518	267	251
Darzi	..	..	"	..	9,182	4,523	4,659
"	..	..	Musalman	..	240	92	148
Dargan	..	..	Hindu	..	39,949	18,826	21,123
"	..	..	Musalman	..	30	16	14
Dhakur	..	..	Hindu	..	3,364	1,764	1,600
Dholi	..	..	"	..	11,173	5,837	5,336
"	..	..	Musalman	..	813	367	445
Dhanak	..	..	Hindu	..	16,974	8,562	8,412
Don	..	..	"	..	937	481	456
"	..	..	Musalman	..	1,147	545	602
Damani	..	..	Hindu	..	247	162	85
Dholi	..	..	"	..	1,529	747	782
"	..	..	Musalman	..	88	31	57
Dadupanahi	..	..	Hindu	..	8,610	7,994	616
Daugar or (Shorgar)	..	..	Musalman	..	43	23	20
Deswali	..	..	"	..	844	429	415
Dhau Badari	..	..	Hindu	..	683	333	350
Fakir	..	..	Musalman	..	6,682	3,343	3,339
Gujar	..	..	Hindu	..	184,494	99,636	84,856
Gadarla	..	..	"	..	13	6	7
Gusain	..	..	"	..	3,689	1,966	1,703
Ghosi	..	..	"	..	219	167	52
"	..	..	Musalman	..	184	116	68
Gawaria	..	..	Hindu	..	426	213	213

TABLE XIII.

Jaipur State.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.

Imperial

Class.	NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.			TOTAL STRENGTH.			REMARKS.
	Group.	Caste, etc.	Religion.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Gawaria	...	Musliman	2	...	2	
	Gatrara	...	"	47	23	24	
	Gaddi	...	"	383	137	246	
	Gorhla	...	Hindu	20	20	...	
	Gandhi	...	Musliman	37	23	14	
	Ilujra	...	"	5	5	...	
	Jat	...	Hindu	264,658	142,519	122,039	
	Jaga	...	"	802	439	363	
	Jaria	...	"	12	6	6	
	Julaha	...	"	31	21	13	
	"	...	Musliman	524	265	259	
	Jaistral (Banis)	...	Jain	9	5	4	
	Khatri	...	Hindu	920	468	452	
	Khandelwal (Banis)	...	"	46,198	25,910	20,288	
	"	...	Jain	4,714	2,393	2,321	
	Kumhar	...	Hindu	87,024	45,077	41,947	
	Khafi	...	"	48,716	24,778	23,938	
	Kurmi	...	"	310	141	169	
	Kalhar	...	"	7,163	3,839	3,324	
	Kandera	...	Hindu	2,407	1,193	1,214	
	"	...	Musliman	132	51	81	
	Khathik	...	Hindu	16,599	8,406	8,193	

Koli	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,352	22,027	21,325
Kalal	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,219	3,066	2,153
"	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	96	100
Kharwal	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,469	2,857	2,612
Kannigar	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	23	13
Kabir Panthi	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	18	1
Kachhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	998	529	469
Khangar	...	...	...	...	...	...	556	272	281
Kassai	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,909	2,075	1,831
Kunjra	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	36	21
"	...	...	...	...	...	...	469	236	233
Kauchan	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	7	20
Kapri	...	...	...	...	...	...	531	230	205
Karar	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	146	1
Kalanwat	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	47	36
"	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	6	26
Kathiara	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	78	79
Khawaswal	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	18	28
Kathak	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Kayastha	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,557	4,208	3,349
Kaim Khani	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,520	5,188	4,332
Khanzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	16	21
Kanjar	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	174	14
"	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	192	124
Kharadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	27	29
Kamar	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	2	30
Kasera	...	...	...	...	...	...	457	259	198
Kuchband	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2
Lodha	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,154	611	543
Lakhera	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,973	1,083	890
"	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	157	59

Class.	NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.			TOTAL STRENGTH.			REMARKS.
	Group.	Caste, etc.	Religion.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Luhar	...	Hindu	4,838	2,464	2,374	
	"	...	Musalman	1,489	776	713	
	Mahesri (Bania)	...	Hindu	11,292	5,940	5,343	
	Mali	...	"	115,946	61,184	54,762	
	Mina	...	"	210,961	127,811	113,150	
	Marbar	...	"	4,070	569	301	
	"	...	Musalman	1,483	692	741	
	Mochi	...	Hindu	2,364	1,182	1,182	
	"	...	Musalman	32	16	16	
	Mewati	...	"	634	396	238	
	Mirasi	...	Hindu	25	11	14	
	"	...	Musalman	662	269	293	
	Mughul	...	"	5,276	2,126	2,150	
	Mahawar (Bania)	...	Hindu	816	374	472	
	Merhata	...	"	2	1	1	
	Mahawat	...	Musalman	3	...	3	
	Moghia	...	Hindu	2	2	...	
	Mihli	...	Musalman	9	3	6	
	Nath	...	Hindu	21,540	11,471	10,069	
	Nai	...	"	42,201	22,121	20,080	
	"	...	Musalman	830	418	412	
	Nat	...	Hindu	1,687	698	889	

TABLE XIII.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.

Imperial.

Class.	Group.	NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.		TOTAL STRENGTH.			REMARKS.
		Caste, etc.	Religion.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Raibari	Hindu	3,002	1,471	1,531	
		"	Musalman	458	164	294	
		Gunar	Hindu	16,278	8,405	7,873	
		"	Musalman	261	103	158	
		Silawat	Hindu	621	312	312	
		Saraswati	"	143	143	...	
		Sarnogi (Banin)	Jain	27,931	14,925	13,006	
		Shrinol	Hindu	46	33	13	
		"	Jain	1,566	912	654	
		Saikalgadh	Hindu	792	391	401	
		"	Musalman	13	10	3	
		Sheikh	"	97,867	50,844	47,013	
		Sayad	"	9,134	6,007	4,427	
		Sansi	Aministic	341	186	155	
		Blukari	Hindu	66	32	33	
		Sarbhongri	"	114	47	67	
		Sikh	Sikh	71	60	11	
		Seluria	Aministic	7	3	4	
		Tambohi	Hindu	991	617	474	
		"	Musalman	10	9	1	
		Thalera	Hindu	1,126	686	540	
		Teli	"	6,443	3,073	2,370	

Teli	...	...	Musalman	...	...	2,772	1,819	929
Tarkash	...	...	"	...	...	1	1	...
Twaif	...	...	Hindu	...	...	211	...	211
"	...	...	Musalman	...	...	261	...	261
Unspecified	...	...	Hindu	...	...	49	17	32
"	...	...	Musalman	...	...	179	74	105
"	...	...	Jain	...	...	112	80	32
"	...	...	Animistic	...	...	121	88	33
"	...	...	Aiya	...	...	120	65	55
Total				...	...	2,858,868	1,405,458	1,253,208

• NOTE—(1). The difference of 92 males and 54 females in Ahirs, is owing to want of Register XIV for Railway, and to Ahirs being not included in Marwar selected castes.

(2). The difference of 457 males and 210 females in Brahmans, is owing to want of Railway Registers.

(3). Similarly the difference in the figures for Agirwal, Balai, Bhang, Chhipa, Dhoosar, Gujar, Jat, Kumhar, Kaim Khani, Mali, Mina, Nai, Rajput, Sana, Sheikh, Bijabangi, Phobi, Khondalwal, Mahesri, Oswal, Palliwal, Samogi and Jain unspecified is, either owing to want of Railway Registers or to both the want of the said Registers and the exclusion of such castes from the list of selected castes of Marwar office.

TABLE XIII.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.

Imperial.

Class.	NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.			TOTAL STRENGTH.			REMARKS.
	Group.	Caste, etc.	Religion.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Ahir	Hindu ...	1,126	576	550	It is more by 11 males, 8 females, owing to Register XIV Railway being not prepared.
	Agarwal ...	...	" ...	8,016	4,151	3,865
	" ...	...	Jain ...	691	346	345
	Brahman	...	Hindu	24,365	12,328	12,037	It is more by 44 males and 25 females, owing to Register XIV Railway being not prepared.
	Bijabargi	...	"	360	191	169	
	Bari ...	...	"	255	139	116
	Babar	"	80	44	36	It is more by 2 males and 3 females, owing to Register XIV Railway being not prepared.
	Bharbunja	...	"	106	49	57	
	" ...	...	Musalman	5	2	3
	Banjara	Hindu	193	107	86	It is more by 2 males and 3 females, owing to Register XIV Railway being not prepared.
	" ...	...	Musalman	4	2	2
	Balai ...	...	Hindu	2,481	1,283	1,198
	Bhat	"	149	74	66	It is more by 11 males, 8 females, owing to Register XIV Railway being not prepared.
	Beldar ...	...	Musalman	1	...	1
	Bhishiti ...	...	Hindu	12	1	11
	"	Musalman	96	54	42	It is more by 14 males and 20 females, owing to Register XIV Railway being not prepared.
	Bhil ...	...	Hindu	1	1	...
	" ...	...	Animistic	9	9	...
	Bhand	Hindu	16	9	7	It is more by 14 males and 20 females, owing to Register XIV Railway being not prepared.
	Bagria ...	...	"	...	...	...
	" ...	...	Animistic	32	30	2
	Bhangi	Hindu	2,948	1,441	1,504	

Bhangi ...	...	...	Musalman	...	191	82	109
Baoria ...	...	...	Hindu	...	...	...	...
Bairagi ...	...	...	"	...	1,317	767	559
Bauwa ...	...	...	"	...	80	13	17
Bhatara ...	...	...	Musalman	...	7	6	1
Bargi ...	...	...	Hindu	...	47	21	26
Bisati ...	...	...	Musalman	...	5	...	5
Charan ...	...	...	Hindu	...	68	38	30
Chhipa ...	...	...	"	...	1,415	718	697
Chela (Gola)	...	...	"	...	63	22	41
Chamar ...	...	...	"	...	966	517	449
Christian	...	...	Christian	...	212	142	100
Dhoosai ...	...	...	Hindu	...	384	179	203
Darzi ...	...	...	"	...	1,731	884	847
"	...	...	Musalman	...	1	1	...
Daroga ...	...	...	Hindu	...	1,841	872	969
"	...	...	Musalman	...	2	1	1
Dhakar ...	...	...	Hindu	...	6	6	...
Dhobi ...	...	...	"	...	1,036	487	549
"	...	...	Musalman	...	8	2	6
Dhanka ...	...	...	Hindu	...	1,428	751	677
Dom ...	...	...	"	...	31	12	19
"	...	...	Musalman	...	3	3	...
Dholi ...	...	...	Hindu	...	76	25	51
Dadupanthi	...	...	"	...	189	188	1
Deswali ...	...	...	Musalman	...	11	5	6
Dhau Badari	...	...	Hindu	...	615	303	342
Danami ...	...	...	"	...	27	12	15
Fakar ...	...	...	Musalman	...	301	159	142
Gujar ...	...	...	Hindu	...	3,321	1,826	1,495
Gadaris ...	...	...	"	...	1	1	...

It is more by 1 male and 2 females, owing to Register XIV Railway being not prepared.

It is more by 3 males, owing to Register XIV Railway being not prepared.

It is more by 2 males, owing to Register XIV Railway being not prepared.

TABLE XIII.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.

Imperial.

Class.	Group.	NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.		TOTAL STRENGTH.			REMARKS.
		Caste, etc.	Religion.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Gusain ...	Hindu ...	332	252	140	
		Ghosi ...	Musliman	38	16	22	
		Gvaria ...	" ...	2	...	2	
		Hingara ...	" ...	3	3	...	
		Jat ...	Hindu	1,063	640	428	
		Jaga ...	" ...	10	4	6	
		Jarea ...	" ...	12	6	6	
		Julaha ...	" ...	18	13	5	
		" ...	Musliman	21	10	11	
		Khatri ...	Hindu	488	216	212	
		Kayastha	" ...	3,397	1,872	1,525	
		Khandelwal	" ...	4,718	2,503	2,210	
		" ...	Jain ...	3,635	1,831	1,801	
		Kumhar	Hindu	4,393	2,223	2,170	
		Khadi ...	" ...	2,369	1,365	1,114	
		Kurmi ...	" ...	31	7	27	
		Kahar ...	" ...	986	522	461	
		Kandera	" ...	15	10	5	
		Khatik ...	" ...	1,382	702	680	
		Koli ...	Hindu	4,607	2,391	2,416	
		Kalal ...	" ...	426	219	207	
		" ...	Musliman	15	7	8	

It is more by 8 males and 5 females, owing to Register XIV Railway being not prepared.

It is more by 1 male, owing to Register XIV Railway being not prepared.

It is more by 2 males and 3 females, owing to Register XIV Railway being not prepared.

Khorwal ...	...	...	Hindu ...	...	3	...	...	3
Kannigar	...	...	Musalman	...	5	2	...	3
Kabir Panthi	...	...	Hindu ...	...	15	15	...	...
Kachhi ...	...	...	"	...	2	2	...	...
Khangar	...	...	"	...	1	1	...	...
Kaesai	...	...	Musalman	...	237	122	115	115
Kunjra ...	...	...	"	...	54	29	25	25
Kanjar ...	...	...	Animistic	...	3	3	...	...
Kanchan ...	...	...	Hindu ...	...	11	5	6	6
Karur ...	...	...	"	...	73	72	1	1
Kapri ...	...	...	"	...	21	...	21	21
Kalanwat...	...	...	Musalman	...	22	7	15	15
Kathiaru ...	...	...	"	...	5	...	6	6
Khawaswal	...	...	Hindu ...	...	23	6	18	18
Kathak ...	...	...	"	...	3	3	...	...
Kamkhani	...	...	Musalman	...	832	479	353	353
Khan Zada	...	...	"	...	10	4	6	6
Lodha ...	...	...	Hindu ...	...	397	194	203	203
Lakhera ...	...	...	"	...	4	4	...	...
Luhar ...	...	...	"	...	85	42	43	43
"	...	...	Musalman	...	10	4	6	6
Maheri ...	...	...	Hindu ...	...	1,251	655	606	606
Mali ...	...	...	Hindu ...	...	9,569	4,903	4,668	4,668
Mina ...	...	...	"	...	2,633	1,642	991	991
Manilar ...	...	...	Musalman	...	5	2	3	3
Moebi ...	...	...	Hindu ...	...	365	178	187	187
"	...	...	Musalman	...	15	6	9	9
Mewati ...	...	...	"	...	3	1	2	2
Mco ...	...	...	"	...	8	4	4	4
Mirasi ...	...	...	Hindu ...	...	5	5	...	...
"	...	...	Musalman	...	44	34	10	10

It is more by 4 males and 1 female, owing to Register XIV Railway being not prepared.
It is more by 17 males and 4 females, owing to Register XIV Railway being not prepared.
It is more by 8 males and 1 female, owing to Register XIV Railway being not prepared.

TABLE XIII.

Class.	Group.	NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.		TOTAL STRENGTH.			REMARKS.
		Caste, etc.	Religion.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Mughul ...	Musalman	1,203	633	570	
		Nath ...	Hindu ...	299	149	150	
		Nai ...	" ...	2,661	1,382	1,279	It is more by 10 males and 4 females, owing to Register XIV Railway being not prepared.
		" ...	Musalman	90	56	31	
		Naik ...	Hindu ...	1,260	608	652	
		Naggal ...	Musalman	2	1	1	
		Nilgar ...	" ...	94	50	44	
		Nat ...	" ...	3	1	2	
		Oswal ...	Jain ...	1,297	654	643	It is more by 1 male, owing to Register XIV Railway being not prepared.
		Oad ...	Hindu ...	84	44	40	
		Porwal ...	Jain ...	4	3	1	
		Pallival ...	Hindu ...	63	41	22	
		Parwal ...	" ...	2	2	...	It is more by 1 male, owing to Register XIV Railway being not prepared.
		Patwa ...	" ...	301	149	152	
		" ...	Musalman	2	2	...	
		Pinjara (Dhunia)	Hindu ...	24	19	5	
		" ...	Musalman	38	20	18	
		Puri ...	Hindu ...	1	1	...	
		Pathan ...	Musalman	9,859	5,163	4,696	
		Parsi ...	Parsi ...	15	10	5	
		Purbia ...	Hindu ...	2	...	2	
		Palladar ...	Musalman	4	...	4	

Jaipur State.

Caste, Tribe,

Class	Name and Classification.			Total Strength.			Jaipur City.			Jaipur Tehsil.		
	Group.	Caste, etc.	Religion.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Ahir	Hindu	62910	33962	28978	1126	576	550	5913	3118	2795
		Agarwal	"	109581	55214	54367	8016	4151	3865	3549	2037	1512
		Brahman	"	346737	178125	168612	24365	12328	12037	40297	21159	19138
		Bairagi	"	18818	11869	6949	1317	767	550	1725	1053	672
		Balai	"	78174	40301	38173	2481	1283	1198	12691	6284	6410
		Bhangi	"	7895	3915	3980	2918	1444	1504	1007	521	483
		Chhipa	"	2485	1256	1229	1415	718	697	1070	538	532
		Chamar	"	210675	108618	102057	...	...	...	5952	2976	2976
		Darzi	"	1731	884	847	1731	884	847	...	...	...
		Daroga	"	19315	9099	10216	1841	873	969	1809	822	987
		Dhanak	"	12722	6369	6353	1428	751	677	4057	1907	2150
		Dhobi	"	1038	487	549	1038	487	549	...	...	...
		Dhakar	"	1624	848	776	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dadupanthi	"	1449	1378	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fakir	Musalman	1698	880	818	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gujar	Hindu	178051	94366	83685	3321	1826	1495	5956	3107	2849
		Jat	"	260876	140714	120162	1068	640	428	20264	10780	9484
		Kayastha	"	3397	1872	1525	3397	1872	1525	...	...	...
		Khandelwal	"	32925	17908	15017	4718	2508	2210	5552	2918	2634
		"	Jain	3635	1831	1804	3635	1831	1804	...	...	...
		Kumhar	Hindu	75473	39075	36398	4393	2223	2170	8726	4523	4203
		Khati	"	38126	19495	18631	2369	1255	1114	3885	1982	1903
		Khatik	"	3725	1960	1765	1382	702	680	1209	692	517
		Koli	"	38532	19997	18535	4807	2391	2416	2363	1137	1226
		Kaim Khani	Musalman	6441	3169	2972	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kassai	"	2064	1147	917	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Maheeri	Hindu	4127	2060	2067	1261	655	606	...	...	...
		Mali	"	98249	52000	46249	9569	4903	4666	11039	6632	5007
		Mina	"	237636	126351	111282	2633	1642	991	20676	10538	10138
		Mughul	Musalman	1203	633	570	1203	633	570	...	...	...
		Nai	Hindu	28752	15055	13697	2661	1382	1279	2622	1353	1269
		Nath	"	5967	3295	2672	...	...	...	1715	971	744
		Naik	"	1260	668	592	1260	668	592	...	...	...
		Oswal	Jain	1297	654	643	1297	654	643	...	...	...
		Rathan	Musalman	22032	11743	10289	9859	5163	4696	2132	1300	832
		Rajput	Hindu	112209	65301	46908	5338	3539	1799	4268	2589	1679
		Rangar	"	44069	22679	21390	2138	1005	1133	9314	4728	4586
		Rana	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sunar	"	6084	3172	2912	2253	1189	1064	...	...	...
		Saraogi	Jain	16518	8865	7653	2927	1520	1407	1983	1093	890
		Sheikh	Musalman	87107	44914	42193	24223	12486	11737	2248	1373	875
		Sayad	"	2444	1305	1139	2444	1305	1139	...	...	...
		Others	All religions	469287	251721	217566	14307	7601	6706	12743	7032	5711
		Total	...	2658686	1405463	1253208	160167	83354	76313	195368	103166	92207

TABLE XIII.

Race or Nationality. For whole State.

Jamwa Ramgarh Tehsil.			Chaksu Tehsil.			Kalagh Tehsil.			Dansa Tehsil.			Lalsote Tehsil.			Sikrai Tehsil.		
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
4166	2360	1866	1331	715	616	8898	4750	4148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3790	2021	1769	...	...	...	1960	1051	909	1182	593	586	1523	748	775	1052	546	506
26170	13565	12605	11029	5756	5273	11273	7517	6756	22903	11616	11287	16529	8125	8404	3011	1568	1443
1316	806	510	1026	663	363	1401	901	503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10720	5551	5169	2107	1036	1071	12109	6259	5850	1735	902	833	1667	548	519	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1211	601	607	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
3572	1810	1732	9862	4965	4897	...	...	...	15112	7896	7216	12039	6649	5990	5524	2792	2732
...
1358	682	676	1845	887	958	2385	1106	1279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1238	627	611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
10572	3777	6795	6353	3315	3038	1669	868	801	11349	6071	5278	8102	4438	3664	1837	960	877
7633	4067	3566	10069	5254	4815	18112	9737	8375	1283	589	694	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
5691	3393	2298	2294	1319	975	2058	1129	929	5175	2744	2431	3704	1990	1714	...	...	...
...
4471	2256	2215	2276	1196	1080	9450	4857	4593	3159	1639	1520	1858	969	889	...	...	...
2425	1303	1192	1758	903	855	2230	1162	1068	2195	1129	1066	1317	690	627	...	...	...
...
3308	1701	1607	...	...	...	...	...	...	6506	3397	3109	3990	2134	1856	1420	757	663
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1117	581	536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4020	2122	1898	3473	1788	1685	...	...	...	6132	3121	3011	4731	2434	2297	1426	739	687
21110	11162	9548	10234	5320	4914	3568	1934	1631	23082	12267	10815	21838	11313	10525	9549	5052	4497
...
1926	988	938	1465	759	706	1816	975	841	1747	900	847	1473	750	723	...	...	...
2032	1112	920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1007	574	433	...	...	...
...
1108	624	481	...	...	...	...	...	...	1241	666	578	...	...	...	...	...	...
2986	1637	1349	3892	2064	1828	4779	2546	2233	3396	1785	1611	3249	1743	1506	1064	566	498
5638	2897	2741	2334	1222	1112	3976	1922	2054	1969	1029	940	1765	936	829	...	...	...
...
...
3238	1643	1595	1365	753	612	2911	1460	1451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15665	9424	6241	11767	6327	5440	11781	6295	5486	15864	8560	7304	12037	6743	5294	6235	3412	2823
144223	75498	68725	86819	45507	41312	107707	56815	50892	125244	65511	59733	96829	50784	46045	31118	16392	14726

Jaipur State.

Caste, Tribe

Class.	Group.	Name and Classification.		Baswa Tehsil.			Jhunjhunn Tehsil.			Udaipur Tehsil.		
		Caste, etc.	Religion.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Ahir	Hindu	...	...	...	4003	2136	1867	...	...	...
		Agarwal	"	...	...	...	19304	9260	10044	6174	3103	307
		Brahman	"	10369	5255	5114	21615	10901	10711	5636	2896	274
		Bairagi	"	...	...	...	1777	653	1124	...	...	...
		Balai	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhangsi	"	...	...	...	1471	743	728	...	...	...
		Chhipa	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chamar	"	9037	4692	4375	18492	9649	8843	6988	3099	288
		Darzi	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Daroga	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dhanak	"	...	...	...	1671	869	802	...	...	...
		Dhobi	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dhakar	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dadupanthi	"	...	...	...	1449	1378	71	...	...	...
		Fakir	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gujar	Hindu	9986	5223	4758	4860	2687	2173	6506	3596	291
		Jat	"	...	...	...	42634	23231	19370	7453	4130	332
		Kayastha	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khandelwal	"	2517	1270	1247	...	...	...	...	...	...
		"	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kumhar	Hindu	1855	959	896	5612	2931	2681	2102	1131	96
		Khati	"	1255	693	562	4915	2445	2470	1311	655	61
		Khatik	"	...	...	...	1134	566	568	...	...	...
		Koli	"	3573	1831	1742	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kaim Khadi	Musalman	...	...	...	3121	1797	1624	...	...	...
		Kassai	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Maheeri	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mali	"	5056	2660	2406	6818	3639	3179	7020	3884	311
		Mina	"	10717	5745	4972	2316	1254	1062	1392	775	61
		Mughul	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nai	Hindu	1109	578	531	3909	2055	1854	...	...	...
		Nath	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Naik	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Oswal	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pathan	Musalman	...	...	...	1292	639	653	...	...	...
		Rajput	Hindu	2345	1180	1165	11632	7346	4336	5943	3677	2269
		Rangar	"	...	...	...	1640	845	795	...	...	...
		Rana	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sunar	"	...	...	...	2132	1047	1085	...	...	...
		Saraogi	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sheikh	Musalman	...	...	...	18009	9053	8956	2691	1442	1249
		Sayad	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Others	All religions	12125	6263	5862	19877	10320	9557	11513	6597	4906
		Total	...	69984	36354	33630	200033	105480	94553	60722	34988	28734

TABLE XIII.

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Race or Nationality.

For whole State.

Sawai Ramgarh Tehsil.			Khandela Tehsil.			Bairath Tehsil.			Madhopur Tehsil.			Bonli Tehsil.			Malarna Tehsil.		
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
10165	5583	4582	1685	923	762	4129	2223	1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11865	6153	5712	2868	1497	1371	4213	2077	2136	1930	923	1607	1766	922	844	2051	1072	979
14484	7286	7198	8521	4396	4125	6891	3484	3407	3965	1968	1997	5492	2872	2620	3140	1598	1552
2204	1686	518	...	...	...	1165	705	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2826	1472	1354	7379	3917	3462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
11575	5983	5592	1272	660	612	4759	2490	2269	5384	2852	2532	5152	2573	2579	5375	2776	2599
...
...
1773	915	858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
9845	5474	4371	3570	1913	1657	7251	3835	3416	4031	2174	1857	6529	3503	3026	4695	2613	2082
14258	7721	6537	16837	9195	7642	3528	1875	1653	1197	611	586	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
3981	2092	1889	3914	1992	1922	1984	966	1018	1273	657	616	...	...	...	1065	562	503
2516	1267	1249	1325	637	658	1072	547	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1137	593	544	1497	771	726	1425	770	655
...
...
...
7011	3738	3273	2898	1545	1353	2778	1425	1353	3470	1801	1669	2002	1041	961	1881	1008	873
3464	1975	1489	2014	1118	896	1793	947	846	11422	6011	5411	7367	3932	3435	11528	6100	5428
...
2297	1194	1103	1133	614	519	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2532	1360	1172	...	...	...	1551	864	690
12616	7238	5358	3748	2234	1514	4176	2506	1670	...	...	...	2197	1149	1048	1336	769	567
2198	1155	1043	1046	648	418	1440	683	657	...	...	...	2216	1162	1051	1044	545	499
...
...
2934	1557	1367	1913	908	1005	1669	844	825	2258	1185	1073	1400	722	678	1807	971	836
14012	7247	6765	12057	6376	5681	11378	5858	5540	12736	6966	5764	11591	7670	6921	8838	4691	4117
130054	6979	60256	72230	38633	33597	58126	30465	27661	51829	27101	24228	50209	26317	23892	46739	24329	21410

Jaipur State.

Caste, Tribe,

Class.	Group.	Name and Classification.		Khandar Tehsil.			Isarda Thikana.			Barwara Thikana.		
		Caste, etc.	Religion.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Ahir	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Agarwal	"	1139	631	505	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Brahman	"	2893	1528	1365	1176	625	551	...	...	...
		Bairagi	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Balai	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhangi	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chhipa	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chamar	"	5170	2674	2496	1264	635	629	...	...	...
		Darzi	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Daroga	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dhanak	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dhobi	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dhakar	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dadupanthi	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fakir	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gujar	Hindu	4978	2641	2331	1741	894	847	1040	543	497
		Jat	"	4136	2373	2061	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kayastha	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khandelwal	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		"	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kumhar	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khati	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khatik	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Koli	"	1146	569	577	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kaim Khani	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kassai	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Maheeri	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mali	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mina	"	2741	1526	1218	1318	638	630	1033	544	489
		Mughul	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nai	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nath	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Naik	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Oswal	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pathan	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rajput	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Raigar	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rana	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sunar	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Saraogi	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sheikh	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sayad	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Others	All religions	8625	4568	4057	6230	3318	2912	6798	3516	3282
		Total	...	31131	16515	14616	11729	6160	5569	8871	4603	4268

TABLE XIII.

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Race or Nationality.

For whole State.

Hindaun Tehsil.			Toda Bhim Tehsil.			Mahwa Tehsil.			Walghat Tehsil.			Ghonsla Tehsil.			Ratanzilla Tehsil.		
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...
2534	1303	1231	2473	1266	1207	1285	709	576	1101	565	536	...	...	...	...	...	...
5458	2791	2667	4280	2194	2086	3957	2030	1867	1718	908	810	1372	745	627	1238	637	601
...
...
...
...
9513	4816	4697	7715	3984	3731	5239	3708	2531	3364	1827	1537	3697	1948	1749	3421	1782	1639
...
...
...
...
...
...
4896	2871	2025	2883	1625	1258	1894	1091	803	4035	2405	1630	2620	1536	1084	...	...	...
5509	3007	2502	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3578	1955	1623	1259	673	583
...
...
...
...
...
...
1939	1021	918	1500	819	681	1496	779	717	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
2508	1313	1195	1558	805	753	1885	965	920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6520	3448	3073	10868	5898	5060	8399	4452	3947	4581	2456	2125	...	...	...	6363	3476	2887
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
2236	1177	1019	1850	929	921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10577	5721	1856	8344	4422	3922	10067	5383	1704	7068	3872	3196	4646	9617	2029	4835	2650	2185
51740	27468	24272	42908	22647	20261	35569	18894	16675	21867	12033	9834	15913	8801	7112	17116	9218	7898

Jaipur State.

Caste, Tribe,

Class.	Name and Classification.			Sambhar, Jt. Jen.			Naraina Tehsil.			Danta Ramgarh Tehsil.		
	Group.	Caste, etc.	Religion.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Abir ...	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4208	2303	1905
		Agarwal ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5873	3065	2808
		Brahman ...	" ...	...	...	...	3008	1635	1373	11125	5950	5175
		Bairagi ...	" ...	...	...	...	1396	1219	177	1460	1000	460
		Bulai ...	" ...	...	...	...	2498	1268	1230	10712	5690	5052
		Bhangi ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chhipa ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chamar ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Darzi ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Daroga ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2018	957	1091
		Dhanak ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dhobi ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dhakar ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dadupanthi ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fakir ...	Musalman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gujar ...	Hindu ...	...	...	...	2461	1233	1228	1363	747	616
		Jat ...	" ...	...	...	...	4201	2310	1861	17636	9646	8020
		Kayastha ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khandelwal ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1216	637	579
		" ...	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kumhar ...	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5570	2985	2585
		Khati ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1957	1085	872
		Khatik ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Koli ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kain Khani ...	Musalman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kassai ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Maheeri ...	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mali ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mina ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1662	873	789
		Mughni ...	Musalman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nai ...	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1316	715	631
		Nath ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Naik ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Oswal ...	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pathan ...	Musalman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rajput ...	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6824	3905	2919
		Rangar ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2735	1410	1295
		Rana ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sunar ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Saraogi ...	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1837	956	881
		Sheikh ...	Musalman ...	...	...	...	1691	595	496	2628	1383	1245
		Siyad ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Others ...	All religions ...	7439	3908	3531	13083	7021	6062	10868	5915	4953
		Total	7439	3908	3531	27738	15311	12427	91158	49252	41906

TABLE XIII.

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Race or Nationality.

For whole State.

Muazamabad Tehsil.			Phagi Tehsil.			Malpura Tehsil.			Toda Raisingh Tehsil.			Newai Tehsil.			Gangapur Tehsil.		
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2008	1122	886
2282	1194	1088	2825	1497	1328	6994	3260	2824	3413	1798	1615	3610	1851	1759	5371	2666	2705
...
1711	869	842	...	...	...	1628	678	950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
1168	624	544	1383	604	779	4842	2386	2456	3687	1832	1855	3154	1590	1564	5689	2958	2731
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1699	842	857	1060	492	568	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1624	848	776	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
2069	1102	967	998	503	495	5757	3045	2712	4477	2366	2111	2373	1208	1165	4945	2869	2076
4544	2483	2058	3495	1805	1690	8010	4159	3851	3755	1931	1824	2951	1520	1431	...	...	...
...
...
...
2126	1041	1085	...	...	...	1701	907	794	1186	653	533	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1097	575	522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1236	677	559
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2569	1393	1176
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3567	1919	1648	2471	1255	1216	7105	3705	3400
...
...
...
1482	777	705	...	...	...	2146	1356	1090	1722	916	776	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1278	716	562	2031	1013	1018	1357	733	624	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
1144	609	535	...	...	...	...	...	...	1278	721	557	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1092	579	513
9274	4961	4313	9504	5168	4336	20220	11176	9044	13759	7203	6556	12759	7059	5760	9451	5090	4361
25800	13663	12137	19483	10293	9190	55525	29397	26128	40685	21442	19443	27318	14483	12835	39466	21059	13407

Jaipur State.

Caste, Tribe,

Class.	Name and Classification.			Wazirpur Tehsil.			Bamanwas Tehsil.			Kote Kasim Tehsil.		
	Group.	Caste, etc.	Religion.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Ahir ...	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6979	3690	3289
		Agarwal ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Brahman ...	" ...	2123	1083	1040	1879	936	943	1685	852	833
		Bairagi ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Balai ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhangi ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chhipa ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chamar ...	" ...	3564	1823	1741	...	...	...	2787	1467	1320
		Darzi ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Daroga ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dhanak ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dhobi ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dhakar ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dadupanthi ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fakir ...	Musalman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gujar ...	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jat ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1611	843	768
		Kayaetha ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khandelwal ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" ...	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kumhar ...	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khati ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khatik ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Koli ...	" ...	1189	650	539	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kaim Khani ...	Musalman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kassai ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Maheeri ...	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mali , ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mina ...	" ...	6744	3513	3231	3227	2051	1176	...	...	...
		Mughul ...	Musalman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nai ...	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nath ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Naik ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Oswal ...	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pathan ...	Musalman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rajput ...	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Raigar ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rana ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sonar ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Saraogi ...	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sheikh ...	Musalman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sayad ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Others ...	All religions ...	8443	4523	3920	7540	3758	3782	7765	3951	3811
		Total ...	...	22083	11592	10471	12646	6745	5901	20827	10806	10021

TABLE XIII.

Race or Nationality.

For whole State.

Bandi Kui Tehsil.			Sikar Thikana.			Khetri Thikana.			Uniara Thikana.		
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
...	10337	5645	4692	...	...	...
...	11607	5350	6257	10318	5043	5275	...	...	...
...	25396	12965	12431	14268	7181	7087	2876	1456	1420
...	1732	1083	709	2236	1333	903	...	...	...
...	8777	4514	4263	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1258	600	658	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
1292	667	625	7094	3650	3444	13773	7183	6590	3134	1568	1566
...
...	3462	1550	1912	1808	889	919	...	...	...
...	2535	1300	1255	...	...	...
...
...
...
...	1698	880	818	...	...	...	...	...	...
1140	632	508	2069	1093	976	17001	9073	7928	2879	1501	1378
...	37677	20153	17224	15753	8555	7198	2005	1106	899
...
...
...
...	4717	2422	2295	4054	2111	1943	...	...	...
...	3334	1668	1666	3095	1469	1626	...	...	...
...
...
...	3020	1672	1348	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2064	1147	917	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1749	824	925	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4002	2061	1941	4083	2127	1956	1710	856	851
...	1127	654	473	2135	1229	906	3069	1672	1397
...
...	2871	1590	1281	2377	1202	1175	...	...	...
...	1213	638	575	...	...	...
...
...	1092	516	576	1219	611	608	...	...	...
...	14891	8964	5927	7685	4568	3117	1347	655	692
...
...	1699	936	763	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1799	936	863	...	...	...	...	...	...
1203	633	570	7295	3640	3655	3056	1571	1485	...	...	...
5627	3151	2476	22995	11833	11132	11947	7550	7397	10893	5972	4921
9282	5083	4179	173485	91031	82454	131913	69278	62635	27913	14786	13127

TABLE XIII.

Jaipur State.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.

Class.	NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.			TOTAL STRENGTH.			REMARKS.
	Group.	Caste, etc.	Religion.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	European	...	Anglican	203	114	89	Total. Males. Females.
	"	...	Roman	150	84	66	
	"	...	Presbyterian	10	4	6	
	"	...	Lutheran	4	4	...	
	"	...	Methodist	10	6	4	
	"	...	Baptist	6	3	3	
	"	...	Greek	1	1	...	
	"	...	Unspecified	1	1	...	
	Eurasian	...	Anglican	96	48	48	
	"	...	Roman	68	33	35	
	"	...	Presbyterian	8	1	7	
	"	...	Methodist	3	2	1	
	"	...	Baptist	1	1	...	
	Native Christian	...	Anglican	50	29	21	
	"	...	Roman	46	27	19	
	"	...	Presbyterian	38	17	21	
	"	...	Methodist	208	188	20	
	"	...	Baptist	5	2	3	
	"	...	Salvationist	2	...	2	
	"	...	Unspecified	15	13	2	
Grand Total				925	678	247	

Jaipur City.
Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.

Class.	NAME AND CLASSIFICATION.			TOTAL STRENGTH.			REMARKS.
	Group.	Caste, etc.	Religion.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		European	Anglicancommunion	52	31	21	
		"	Roman	55	52	33	
		"	Presbyterian	3	2	1	
		"	Lutheran	3	3	...	Total 143 Males. 88 Females. 55
		Eurasian	Anglicancommunion	3	2	1	
		"	Roman	5	4	1	
		Native Christian	Anglicancommunion	29	13	16	
		"	Roman	22	12	10	
		"	Presbyterian	29	14	15	
		"	Salvationist	2	...	2	
		"	Unspecified	9	9	...	" 91 48 43
		Grand Total	...	242	142	100	

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE XIII-A.

Class of Brahmans.

State only.

Serial No.	Classification of Brahmans.						TOTAL STRENGTH.		
							Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2						3	4	5
1	Saraswat	...	...	...	...	...	2,103	911	1,192
2	Kankubj	...	...	...	...	...	1,107	568	539
3	Sarvaria	...	...	...	...	...	31	12	19
4	Bengali	...	...	...	...	...	630	203	427
5	Gaur	...	...	...	...	...	137,010	69,844	67,196
6	Sanadya	...	...	...	...	...	56,551	29,141	27,410
7	Gujar Gaur	...	...	...	...	...	13,419	6,700	6,719
8	Chobey	...	...	...	...	...	544	274	270
9	Khandelwal	...	...	...	...	...	30,131	15,727	14,404
10	Parik	...	...	...	...	...	21,128	10,904	10,224
11	Daima	...	...	...	...	...	10,459	5,725	4,734
12	Hariana	...	...	...	...	...	33,718	17,199	16,519
13	Chaurasia	...	...	...	...	...	383	181	202
14	Purbia	...	...	...	...	...	3,270	1,694	1,576
15	Shikharwal	...	...	...	...	...	171	108	63
16	Byas	...	...	...	...	...	2,157	1,036	1,121
17	Brahm Bhat	...	...	...	...	...	948	578	370
18	Girnari	...	...	...	...	...	75	33	42
19	Baragaon	...	...	...	...	...	4,721	2,293	2,428
20	Bagra	...	...	...	...	...	13,016	7,002	6,014
21	Jethi	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	9
22	Panda	...	...	...	...	...	324	158	166
23	Bhojuk	...	...	...	...	...	959	487	472
24	Surajdhvaj	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
25	Dakaut	...	...	...	...	...	8,402	4,391	4,011
26	Maha Brahman	...	...	...	...	...	1,313	736	577
27	Maithil	...	...	...	...	...	24	15	9
28	Maharashtra	...	...	...	...	...	69	29	40
29	Tailang	...	...	...	...	...	19	14	5
30	Gurjar	...	...	...	...	...	1,165	582	583
31	Nagar	...	...	...	...	...	152	79	73
32	Parashnaura	...	...	...	...	...	268	181	87
33	Udambar	...	...	...	...	...	33	13	20
34	Palliwal	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	687	563
35	Pakharna	...	...	...	...	...	380	189	191
36	Shrimali	...	...	...	...	...	115	53	62
37	Bohra Nanwana	...	...	...	...	...	1,021	426	595
38	Dravida	...	...	...	...	...	50	26	24
39	Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	1,703	1,058	645
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	348,895	179,264	169,631

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE XIII-A.

Jaipur State.

Class of Rajputs.

Jaipur City.

Serial No.	Classification of Rajputs.						TOTAL STRENGTH.		
							Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2						3	4	5
1	Sisodia	...	...	...	...	...	141	71	70
2	Yadav	...	...	...	...	...	231	126	105
3	Rathaur	...	...	...	...	...	576	291	285
4	Kachhawa	...	...	...	...	...	2,526	1,080	546
5	Panwar	...	...	...	...	...	77	49	28
6	Chohan	...	...	...	...	...	926	506	420
7	Solankhi	...	...	...	...	...	126	84	42
8	Parihar	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
9	Gaur	...	...	...	...	...	46	31	15
10	Dabi	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...
11	Tanwar	...	...	...	...	...	210	161	49
12	Bar Gujar	...	...	...	...	...	95	45	50
13	Beis	...	...	...	...	...	76	47	29
14	Sikharwal	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	3
15	Sengar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Gherwal (Bundela)	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	6
17	Gogawat	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	...
18	Jhalla	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
19	Bhadauria	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
20	Khawaswal	...	...	...	...	...	20	3	17
21	Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	247	114	133
	Total ...						5,333	3,539	1,799

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE-XIII-A.

Jaipur State.

Class of Brahmans.

Jaipur City.

Serial No.	Classification of Brahmans.						TOTAL STRENGTH.		
							Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2						3	4	5
1	Saraswat	...	...	...	...	...	419	178	241
2	Kankubj	...	...	...	...	...	423	210	213
3	Saivaria	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	3
4	Bengali	...	...	...	...	...	276	159	117
5	Gaur	...	...	...	...	...	10,131	5,120	5,011
6	Sanadya	...	...	...	...	...	1,752	915	837
7	Gujar Guar	...	...	...	...	...	1,018	481	537
8	Chobey	...	...	...	...	...	142	88	54
9	Khandelwal	...	...	...	...	...	1,001	472	529
10	Parik	...	...	...	...	...	2,779	1,372	1,407
11	Dama	...	...	...	...	...	1,368	771	597
12	Chauhasia	...	...	...	...	...	54	26	28
13	Brahm Bhat	...	...	...	...	...	216	115	101
14	Byas	...	...	...	...	...	611	252	359
15	Girnari	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
16	Surajdhvaj	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
17	Baragaon	...	...	...	...	...	48	18	30
18	Bagra	...	...	...	...	...	752	411	341
19	Dakaut	...	...	...	...	...	420	210	210
20	Maha Brahman	...	...	...	...	...	131	67	64
21	Hariana	...	...	...	...	...	803	374	429
22	Purbia	...	...	...	...	...	221	89	132
23	Maharashtra	...	...	...	...	...	69	29	40
24	Matthil	...	...	...	...	...	18	16	2
25	Tailang	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
26	Gurjar	...	...	...	...	...	513	252	261
27	Nagar	...	...	...	...	...	114	59	55
28	Parshnaura	...	...	...	...	...	218	151	67
29	Udambar	...	...	...	...	...	16	4	12
30	Paliwal	...	...	...	...	...	320	175	145
31	Pakharna	...	...	...	...	...	173	101	72
32	Shrimali	...	...	...	...	...	98	43	55
33	Nanwana	...	...	...	...	...	37	12	25
34	Dravida	...	...	...	...	...	18	8	10
35	Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	190	137	53
Total ...							24,365	12,328	12,037

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE XIII-A.

Jaipur State.

Class of Rajputs.

State only.

Serial No.	Classification of Rajputs.							TOTAL STRENGTH.		
								Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2							3	4	5
1	Sisodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	402	498
2	Yadav	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,405	1,698	1,707
3	Rathaur	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,690	4,906	9,784
4	Kachhawa	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,273	44,864	23,409
5	Panwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,134	462	672
6	Chohan	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,305	7,184	6,121
7	Sojankhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,242	663	579
8	Parihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3	16
9	Gaur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,179	686	493
10	Tak	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	2
11	Jhalla	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	4
12	Dabi	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...
13	Baghela	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
14	Gherwal (Bundela)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	7
15	Bar Gujar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,158	502	656
16	Sikharwal	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	50	41
17	Beis	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	53	33
18	Gogawat	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	31	1
19	Tanwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,769	7,363	5,406
20	Bhadauria	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	2
21	Marhatta	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
22	Sengar	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
23	Khawaswal	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	73	43
24	Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,357	1,163	1,194
Total								120,811	70,140	50,671

Civil Condition by Age for

Jaipur State.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	UNMARRIED.													
	Total.		0—4		5—11		12—14		15—19		20—39		40 and over	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Brahman ...	85,415	44,208	15,748	15,467	26,508	22,269	11,341	4,885	12,497	891	14,115	504	5,206	193
Rajput ...	35,936	11,591	5,631	3,248	9,467	5,371	4,291	1,713	5,385	814	7,749	332	3,413	113
Jain-Saraogi ...	7,904	2,920	952	950	1,473	1,325	1,602	605	993	6	2,029	29	855	5
Hindu-Khandelwal ...	11,993	4,693	2,483	1,583	3,401	2,466	1,437	461	1,545	79	2,254	62	873	42
Jain „	1,038	334	225	131	254	121	125	55	110	11	182	15	142	1
Hindu-Agarwal ...	28,633	17,704	6,772	6,132	9,520	7,517	3,292	3,533	2,782	316	4,061	148	2,206	59
Jain „	783	587	220	236	180	183	93	95	93	30	129	11	68	32
Hindu-Mahesri ...	2,498	1,480	476	526	793	680	250	179	281	60	451	27	247	8
„ Palliwal ...	392	200	67	64	119	92	59	28	46	8	76	4	25	4
Jain „	6	17	2	5	1	4	2	3	1	2	...	3	...	...
„ Oswal ...	1,303	821	286	302	368	375	161	110	152	27	263	5	73	2
Hindu-Shrimal ...	21	5	2	2	2	2	4	...	4	...	2	...	7	1
Jain „	393	177	75	47	108	66	56	47	37	11	88	6	29	...
Hindu-Dhoosar ...	97	74	17	39	22	21	9	6	8	4	31	3	10	1
„ Bijabargi ...	1,144	623	198	194	342	271	151	71	136	59	194	6	123	22
Jain-Porwal ...	279	85	45	31	73	33	48	15	50	2	47	3	17	1
Hindu-Parwal ...	103	90	16	29	30	50	11	6	9	2	35	1	2	2
„ Bagherwal ...	22	15	2	5	9	9	4	1	4	...	2	...	1	...
„ Mahawar ...	184	161	44	67	54	82	20	9	17	2	34	...	15	1
Mahajan-unspecified ...	178	92	35	38	58	48	14	4	19	1	38	1	14	...
Jain „	32	14	10	7	8	6	5	1	6	...	2	...	1	...
Jat ...	67,559	52,588	12,807	22,994	22,881	23,302	9,322	3,798	9,568	1,182	10,401	905	2,577	407
Gujar ...	46,808	34,239	9,202	16,665	15,950	11,346	6,915	2,189	6,089	730	7,197	213	1,455	96
Ahir ...	17,264	12,377	3,885	4,269	5,819	7,242	2,191	522	2,108	218	2,695	100	566	26
Mali ...	27,769	16,366	5,993	5,680	7,643	7,835	4,819	2,403	4,768	286	3,810	112	736	50
Mina ...	60,996	34,638	12,000	12,225	12,466	16,201	10,915	4,390	11,811	945	9,332	619	4,472	258
Kumhar ...	20,903	14,471	5,171	4,683	6,989	7,762	4,090	1,349	1,964	525	2,013	93	646	59
Sunar ...	3,744	2,290	879	1,032	1,001	1,017	665	151	578	44	436	30	185	16
Nai ...	8,595	7,109	2,311	3,334	2,679	3,309	1,307	271	1,116	106	939	69	243	20
Chhipa ...	2,507	1,525	561	585	604	742	483	124	419	53	300	14	140	7
Sheikh ...	22,637	14,602	4,825	4,871	8,361	6,835	3,084	1,723	2,993	682	2,787	352	587	139
Kayamkhani... ..	2,215	1,165	377	367	708	487	392	225	340	51	318	20	80	15
Dhobi ...	2,396	1,745	517	686	894	870	354	123	283	41	273	16	75	9
Balai ...	19,145	11,583	3,548	3,778	7,156	5,818	2,821	1,358	2,741	389	2,297	194	582	46
Bhargi ...	5,332	3,580	1,242	1,213	2,090	1,741	707	394	585	141	583	76	125	15
Total ...	486,224	294,169	96,624	111,485	148,033	138,498	71,040	30,846	69,538	7,718	75,193	3,973	25,796	1,649

MARRIED.													
Total.		0—4		5—11		12—14		15—19		20—29		40 and over.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
79,208	85,580	56	89	379	2,383	2,322	5,906	7,630	13,384	39,076	46,053	29,745	17,765
28,884	25,791	14	42	137	825	588	1,298	2,675	4,218	12,197	13,420	13,273	5,988
5,902	6,695	...	3	13	135	91	439	343	1,119	3,203	3,789	2,252	1,210
11,635	9,521	23	33	130	393	392	779	1,163	1,737	5,842	4,761	4,085	1,818
1,043	1,080	4	33	8	22	41	44	129	128	452	637	409	246
25,436	27,613	25	42	261	637	1,031	1,470	3,565	5,543	11,893	11,418	8,721	8,503
865	787	...	1	6	29	24	73	73	156	451	391	311	147
2,661	2,481	2	2	40	101	117	198	328	462	1,079	1,144	1,095	579
415	365	...	1	8	9	20	21	68	68	181	190	138	76
6	12	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	2	4	2	4
1,314	1,037	2	1	2	15	41	80	104	156	594	481	471	354
9	6	1	...	1	...	3	...	4	1	...	3	...	2
396	321	...	1	2	7	5	26	45	55	189	171	155	61
123	96	...	...	3	2	4	3	10	12	70	49	36	30
1,163	1,049	3	...	13	57	35	100	150	201	536	522	426	179
258	146	...	...	1	5	14	19	56	30	108	75	79	17
51	194	...	...	1	...	1	7	4	27	25	140	20	20
25	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	14	22	5	2
156	234	...	...	2	8	6	18	13	30	87	122	48	58
182	182	...	1	1	3	4	11	9	31	103	99	65	34
32	17	...	...	...	...	5	...	10	2	10	7	7	8
67,086	56,737	56	116	231	1,319	1,366	7,914	6,046	13,059	37,006	18,978	22,381	16,291
45,900	37,534	39	55	199	219	1,041	2,960	4,437	9,451	24,201	11,830	15,983	13,019
17,006	13,789	8	33	53	672	440	1,041	1,797	3,531	8,581	4,935	6,127	3,578
28,675	28,225	12	40	272	580	636	1,473	4,051	4,242	12,197	11,764	11,507	7,126
59,336	60,919	21	40	165	1,053	1,413	3,721	4,162	8,241	27,497	21,128	26,133	26,336
21,333	20,425	9	31	296	606	407	1,210	2,404	3,897	9,602	8,500	8,615	6,181
3,967	4,222	2	4	41	137	147	230	511	571	1,654	1,725	1,612	1,555
11,723	10,359	10	12	121	199	180	623	1,223	2,122	5,119	3,523	5,070	3,880
2,982	3,020	3	7	25	112	80	162	435	564	1,327	1,334	1,102	841
23,951	24,307	23	41	224	650	681	1,696	1,699	4,115	12,114	12,067	9,181	5,733
2,543	2,107	2	7	17	58	54	203	206	355	1,053	1,068	1,311	416
2,877	2,663	2	2	46	111	131	143	414	404	1,305	1,162	979	841
21,727	22,946	16	24	103	218	517	1,507	2,134	3,768	11,232	12,462	7,725	4,867
5,756	6,097	3	6	74	203	184	336	603	943	3,063	3,276	1,829	1,333
474,086	456,144	335	607	2,815	10,768	12,022	33,742	46,508	82,626	232,103	200,540	180,908	128,101

TABLE XIV.

Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes.

For whole State.

Jaipur State.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	1		WIDOWED.												40 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		0-4		5-11		12-14		15-19		20-39		40 and over.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Brahman	14,184	39,603	3	8	19	76	152	253	296	735	3,726	10,616	9,988	27,915	27,915	9,988
Rajput	5,122	13,188	...	1	8	17	50	76	155	215	1,516	3,504	3,393	9,375	9,375	3,393
Jain-Sarasoti...	1,104	3,381	...	...	...	5	4	16	16	41	131	827	953	2,495	2,495	953
Hindu-Khandelwal	2,225	6,016	4	3	9	15	29	92	73	142	579	1,932	1,531	3,862	3,862	1,531
Jain	312	907	...	...	1	...	10	7	28	92	579	299	211	576	576	211
Hindu-Agarwal	4,906	12,001	2	6	15	24	30	124	195	386	1,150	3,987	3,514	7,474	7,474	3,514
Jain	224	356	...	...	3	...	...	2	4	6	78	103	139	243	243	139
Hindu-Maheshi	562	1,155	...	...	5	7	18	12	26	40	144	311	369	783	783	369
" Pathwal	131	177	...	...	...	...	2	5	10	9	26	55	93	108	108	93
Jain	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	2
" Oswal	436	818	...	...	...	1	2	10	17	168	283	256	515	515	256	168
Hindu-Shrinai	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Jain	123	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu-Dhoosar	41	75	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Bijabargi	256	652	...	...	4	...	12	1	16	49	67	225	182	347	347	182
Jain-Parwal...	71	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	30	37	40	67	67	37
Hindu-Parwal	8	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Bagherwal	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Mahawar	34	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahajan-unspecified	49	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jain	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	8	29	37	73	73	29
Jat	7,855	12,668	2	2	13	31	59	209	129	525	2,400	4,482	5,252	7,419	7,419	5,252
Gujar	6,115	12,719	...	...	6	3	19	73	106	321	2,103	5,423	3,945	6,933	6,933	3,945
Ahir	2,122	4,856	...	...	...	3	20	50	35	111	78	454	1,959	2,764	2,764	1,959
Mali	4,716	10,160	...	...	...	11	25	29	60	147	1,613	2,634	2,886	7,220	7,220	2,886
Mina	7,352	17,572	...	...	2	20	72	220	91	289	494	1,999	4,824	9,961	9,961	4,824
Kumhar	2,820	7,044	...	...	4	9	28	40	77	111	229	869	1,791	4,559	4,559	1,791
Sonar	680	1,347	...	...	...	3	9	3	10	33	40	179	420	863	863	420
Nai	1,735	2,570	...	...	1	4	8	14	24	74	109	711	876	1,552	1,552	876
Chhipa	521	977	...	...	...	2	5	7	9	18	33	281	353	619	619	353
Sheikh	3,277	7,290	...	...	...	23	32	41	39	128	153	2,054	2,028	4,901	4,901	2,028
Kayankhandi	315	1,047	...	...	1	2	6	4	9	15	88	317	206	687	687	206
Dholi	457	841	...	...	...	2	2	11	4	24	31	231	274	573	573	274
Balai	2,639	6,377	...	...	1	17	13	81	77	200	930	1,711	1,470	4,373	4,373	1,470
Bhangt	753	1,614	...	...	...	4	6	13	10	44	202	464	413	1,089	1,089	413
Total	71,662	166,104	12	41	179	434	824	1,372	2,465	4,122	20,780	52,471	47,192	107,664	107,664	52,471

TABLE XIV.

Jaipur State.

Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes.

Jaipur City.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	UNMARRIED.													
	Total.		0—4		5—11		12—14		15—19		20—39		40 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Brahman ...	3,798	1,745	697	755	1,352	865	522	37	502	56	538	29	187	3
Rajput ...	1,379	340	129	93	231	177	106	45	269	13	549	10	95	2
Saraogi ...	717	188	82	73	25	84	211	31	99	...	206	...	94	...
Hindu-Khandelwal ...	883	373	163	146	275	209	82	10	118	4	190	3	55	1
Jain " ...	782	277	117	125	195	142	81	2	85	1	167	5	137	2
Hindu-Agarwal ...	1,481	798	276	325	451	397	149	13	170	4	313	5	119	54
Jain " ...	107	67	26	38	39	25	7	3	14	...	16	1	5	...
Maheeri ...	241	114	46	49	66	62	20	2	33	...	55	1	21	...
Palliwal ...	6	3	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	...
Oswal ...	211	129	62	51	84	44	29	21	15	2	11	3	10	5
Hindu-Shrimal ...	3	4	...	3	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Jain " ...	50	9	10	6	19	3	8	...	2	...	5	...	6	...
Dhoosar ...	58	58	6	30	16	17	1	4	6	4	24	3	5	...
Bijabargi ...	63	36	9	17	19	17	7	1	3	1	20	...	5	...
Porwal ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Parwal ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jain, unspecified ...	7	5	...	2	...	2	3	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
Jat ...	160	71	21	24	55	40	26	8	20	1	28	1	10	...
Gujar ...	548	291	80	102	192	151	68	25	74	7	103	4	31	2
Ahir ...	193	100	33	42	82	50	23	7	34	...	14	1	7	...
Mali ...	1,315	882	458	367	450	452	135	41	119	13	107	5	46	4
Mina ...	428	180	73	60	139	95	63	15	53	7	79	2	21	1
Kumhar ...	627	386	131	167	247	175	80	11	70	5	58	6	41	22
Sunnar ...	401	187	82	78	126	93	41	4	61	4	78	2	16	6
Nai ...	402	201	78	79	143	95	65	21	46	4	61	2	9	...
Chhupa ...	224	111	52	35	52	71	28	3	41	2	35	3	16	...
Sheikh ...	5,279	3,515	1,135	1,253	1,920	1,719	680	316	774	116	652	80	118	31
Kayamkhani ...	215	84	37	28	53	44	21	8	38	3	63	...	3	1
Dhobi ...	140	103	36	54	62	39	17	8	8	...	14	1	3	1
Balar ...	325	224	68	74	110	120	49	24	56	4	36	1	6	1
Bhangi ...	533	355	136	144	216	177	69	21	62	6	43	6	7	1
Total ...	20,581	10,842	4,045	4,223	6,622	5,368	2,593	682	2,777	258	3,470	174	1,074	137

Jaipur State.

Civil Condition by Age

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	MARRIED.													
	Total.		0—4		5—11		12—14		15—19		20—39		40 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Brahman ...	6,993	6,390	4	4	17	98	215	507	749	1,081	3,470	3,412	2,538	1,285
Rajput ...	1,816	932	...	1	18	26	59	39	437	131	712	537	590	198
Saraogi ...	651	635	...	1	...	5	10	99	41	97	337	368	263	65
Hindu-Khandelwal ...	1,295	1,176	1	...	9	39	49	133	148	187	665	480	423	337
Jain „ ...	814	886	...	...	1	21	21	86	76	158	387	435	329	186
Hindu-Agarwal ...	2,205	1,955	...	1	22	65	60	107	225	301	1,074	1,073	824	408
Jain „ ...	196	184	...	...	3	7	3	7	18	38	99	104	73	28
Mahesri ...	330	318	...	...	3	20	9	25	27	48	136	150	155	75
Palliwal ...	22	14	...	...	...	1	...	3	6	2	11	8	5	...
Oswal ...	346	372	...	...	...	4	18	19	48	90	144	108	136	151
Hindu-Shrimal ...	5	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	3	...	...	...
Jain „ ...	13	24	...	...	...	2	...	1	10	4	3	10	...	7
Dhoosar ...	85	80	...	...	2	2	4	3	5	10	57	41	17	24
Bijabargi ...	95	78	1	...	...	1	...	3	12	16	55	49	27	9
Parwal ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
Porwal ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Jain-unspecified ...	14	13	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	2	...	4	8	6
Jat ...	384	234	...	1	5	5	8	12	68	40	173	117	130	59
Gujar ...	1,055	899	1	1	3	42	15	58	106	130	518	484	412	191
Ahir ...	328	312	...	...	5	20	10	17	29	53	182	163	102	59
Mali ...	3,074	2,723	1	1	5	21	75	176	624	427	1,232	1,562	1,137	536
Mina ...	996	604	1	...	1	19	66	41	103	110	456	320	369	111
Kumhar ...	1,354	1,271	...	...	6	21	33	82	102	164	597	748	616	256
Sunar ...	639	617	...	...	5	30	18	42	59	71	328	330	229	141
Nai ...	825	742	1	...	18	47	22	39	75	105	426	422	283	129
Chhipa ...	430	415	...	...	1	12	3	21	36	78	222	194	168	110
Sheikh ...	6,205	6,244	...	8	...	2	162	331	90	1,035	3,550	3,529	2,403	1,289
Kayamkhani ...	235	177	...	...	3	4	2	12	13	35	143	99	74	27
Phobi ...	300	336	...	...	8	18	17	25	33	57	149	170	93	66
Balai ...	802	691	...	...	6	33	23	30	67	116	338	375	368	137
Bhangi ...	782	832	...	1	...	36	32	44	79	152	432	449	239	150
Total ...	32,292	29,158	10	19	142	601	937	2,013	3,290	4,744	15,901	15,741	12,012	6,010

for Selected Castes.

Jaipur City.

WIDOWED.

Total.		0—4		5—11		12—14		15—19		20—39		40 and over.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1,493	3,877	1	2	3	11	17	25	3	132	427	1,029	1,012	2,678
326	520	..	..	1	1	..	..	6	8	100	99	219	412
151	584	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	10	30	129	120	439
329	661	..	1	1	1	9	2	2	18	95	170	222	469
235	641	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	11	46	142	186	485
459	1,109	..	..	1	1	1	39	..	18	110	247	317	804
43	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	29	39	64
80	173	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	15	31	63	139
12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	2	6	3
96	112	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	4	22	35	68	102
1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4
17	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	3	11	9
35	65	..	1	..	1	..	4	3	18	14	12	18	29
33	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	8	28	46
..
..
4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1
88	115	..	..	..	..	3	..	8	7	15	27	62	81
221	305	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	107	83	112	221
44	134	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	5	13	34	29	93
497	1,057	..	..	..	3	2	13	5	7	264	229	226	805
210	206	..	..	..	1	4	3	9	3	61	43	126	156
240	510	..	..	..	2	..	3	2	5	60	100	178	400
115	258	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	3	41	49	101	203
145	332	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	51	59	90	269
64	168	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	4	15	35	47	127
985	1,967	..	..	..	2	8	4	10	7	387	373	580	1,581
29	92	..	1	..	2	1	..	3	2	10	20	15	67
44	110	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	11	19	30	83
154	280	..	..	..	1	5	..	20	6	44	67	85	206
115	297	..	1	..	..	..	8	2	4	57	98	56	186
6,295	13,778	1	6	6	31	54	117	99	282	2,046	3,175	4,089	10,167

Jaipur State.

Civil Condition by Age

Caste, Tribe or Race.	UNMARRIED.													
	Total.		0—4		5—11.		12—14		15—19		20—39		40 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Hindu-Brahman ...	11,154	7,719	2,852	3,024	5,476	4,020	1,793	431	1,751	126	1,860	88	719	27
„ Rajput ...	2,894	577	225	171	421	292	217	71	514	19	1,172	16	332	5
Jain-Sarasgi ...	1,766	492	386	233	528	209	191	39	202	5	336	2	120	4
Hindu-Khandelwal ...	2,261	800	497	274	717	459	268	51	212	9	399	6	138	1
Jain „ ...	813	113	141	66	201	71	75	4	87	1	169	1	137	...
Hindu-Agarwal ...	9,179	5,493	2,216	2,131	3,189	2,916	910	331	822	44	1,192	42	520	29
Jain „ ...	213	404	111	131	57	157	10	51	22	26	31	7	9	32
Hindu-Mahesri ...	819	452	156	180	296	219	85	17	96	2	156	4	60	...
„ Palliwal ...	19	11	3	2	4	9	3	2	3	1	3	...	3	...
Jain-Oswal ...	426	229	96	90	194	92	42	37	39	5	35	3	20	2
Hindu-Shrinad ...	21	5	2	2	2	2	4	...	4	...	2	...	7	1
Jain „ ...	55	70	15	16	19	13	8	31	2	5	5	5	6	...
Hindu-Dhooser ...	73	60	16	32	16	17	5	4	6	4	25	3	5	...
„ Bijabargi ...	232	132	26	53	80	72	37	5	19	2	51	...	19	...
Jain-Parwal ...	41	16	5	6	5	8	11	1	12	...	8	...	...	1
Hindu-Parwal ...	16	2	3	1	4	1	1	...	2	...	6	...	...	...
„ Mahawar ...	4	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
„ Mahajan, unspecified...	164	89	31	37	55	47	12	3	17	1	35	1	11	...
Jain „ „ ...	13	9	5	4	5	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu-Jat ...	1,651	807	231	312	542	492	206	64	239	15	326	8	110	6
„ Gujjar ...	1,897	1,038	307	380	642	535	228	88	272	19	358	12	90	4
„ Ahir ...	635	366	118	158	210	172	60	21	98	7	86	8	33	...
„ Mali ...	6,256	3,965	1,656	1,479	2,432	2,080	698	292	743	75	597	26	130	13
„ Mina ...	2,003	975	289	321	733	525	238	80	267	40	401	4	75	2
„ Kumhar ...	2,251	1,460	559	582	885	736	273	77	252	24	201	15	78	25
„ Sunar ...	1,422	779	372	307	507	392	166	50	161	13	162	9	51	6
„ Nai ...	1,373	799	301	310	552	398	185	59	145	20	158	10	31	2
„ Chhipa ...	593	333	125	114	175	192	84	15	95	6	88	5	26	1
Musalman-Sheikh ...	11,876	7,912	2,561	2,709	4,518	3,851	1,551	791	1,601	315	1,362	181	280	65
„ Kaimi Khan ...	733	316	118	95	219	159	96	39	135	12	139	1	26	9
Hindu-Dholi ...	395	235	88	95	176	112	46	22	39	2	37	3	12	1
„ Balai ...	1,099	711	214	200	431	416	111	65	162	20	128	8	20	2
„ Bhargi ...	1,463	983	354	353	647	535	155	62	157	29	111	19	36	2
Total ...	67,176	37,511	14,101	13,875	24,273	19,233	7,839	2,797	8,214	877	9,646	488	3,104	243

for Selected Castes.

For urban areas.

MARRIED.													
Total.		0—4		5—11		12—14		15—19		20—39		40 and over.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
18,361	19,474	12	12	157	482	547	1,306	1,996	3,225	8,879	10,008	6,770	4,441
3,355	1,520	...	3	22	40	71	61	484	201	1,441	874	1,337	335
1,471	1,938	...	...	7	39	56	203	74	235	678	946	656	515
2,617	2,135	1	...	23	78	74	202	235	374	1,365	1,115	919	366
834	422	...	...	6	12	21	24	77	78	389	212	341	96
9,044	10,392	5	10	76	225	361	619	1,064	1,542	4,260	5,374	3,275	2,592
354	506	...	...	3	12	5	41	21	104	184	261	141	85
795	893	...	...	6	40	22	67	91	135	353	443	323	208
32	29	...	...	...	2	...	4	7	5	17	17	8	1
508	570	...	...	1	7	20	39	65	132	248	203	174	189
9	6	1	...	1	...	3	...	4	1	...	3	...	2
92	94	...	...	...	2	...	11	20	24	35	40	37	17
107	82	...	...	2	2	4	3	10	11	63	42	28	24
286	295	1	...	1	6	5	16	38	48	113	164	128	61
43	44	...	...	...	1	2	5	3	9	26	23	17	6
19	20	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	11	12	6	3
9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	4	2
177	177	...	1	1	3	4	10	9	32	100	98	63	33
12	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	5	5	1	5
2,020	1,642	...	1	33	103	45	125	167	258	1,034	777	741	373
2,626	2,323	2	5	23	118	38	119	203	340	1,237	1,203	1,123	508
833	779	...	2	13	56	19	40	62	111	420	403	319	167
8,454	8,324	3	14	76	259	180	485	1,050	1,232	3,986	4,629	3,159	1,705
2,855	2,230	2	...	19	52	92	120	237	332	1,461	1,213	1,041	513
3,495	3,524	...	2	37	96	95	209	303	486	1,692	1,951	1,338	780
1,710	1,812	...	1	14	62	51	105	199	259	840	922	606	463
2,208	2,258	2	1	31	98	58	112	198	321	1,109	1,213	810	513
871	906	...	...	4	29	14	63	76	142	437	443	340	229
12,249	13,235	5	26	155	339	345	786	576	2,004	6,417	7,069	4,751	3,011
687	603	2	3	6	18	7	67	35	93	364	299	273	123
616	652	...	...	12	28	25	42	66	92	296	319	217	141
1,901	1,765	3	...	21	72	43	80	150	269	918	982	766	362
1,693	1,880	1	1	19	75	57	104	188	284	913	1,011	515	375
80,348	80,545	40	82	769	2,361	2,268	5,136	7,716	12,387	39,298	42,335	30,257	18,244

TABLE XIV.

Jaipur State.

Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes.

For urban areas.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Widowed.													
	Total.		0—4		5—11		12—14		15—19		20—29		40 and over	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Hindu-Brahman ...	3,219	10,205	1	3	8	33	39	55	59	213	810	2,136	2,302	7,135
„ Rajput ...	538	895	...	...	1	2	...	...	11	15	143	193	383	635
Jain-Saruogi ...	363	1,515	...	...	...	1	...	5	4	20	7	445	355	1,044
Hindu-Khandulwal ...	596	1,275	1	1	1	1	10	4	11	30	117	295	426	244
Jain „ ...	236	291	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	8	46	69	186	245
Hindu-Agarwal ...	1,118	5,070	...	1	4	14	6	51	34	87	327	1,066	1,047	3,854
Jain „ ...	62	236	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	9	55	52	172
Hindu-Mahesri ...	175	476	...	...	...	2	2	2	5	5	38	108	130	329
„ Palliwal ...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	7	10	9
Jain-Oswal ...	123	223	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	6	28	65	86	159
Hindu-Shrimai ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1
Jain „ ...	21	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	4	13	11
Hindu-Dhoosar ...	37	65	...	1	...	1	...	4	3	18	15	12	19	29
„ Bijabargi ...	59	159	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	9	35	50	125
Jain-Parwal ...	7	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	13	4	24
Hindu-Parwal ...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	6
„ Mahawar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Mahajan-unspecified... ..	47	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	8	28	36	73
Jain „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu-Jat ...	320	560	...	...	2	3	4	8	13	11	81	113	220	448
„ Gujar ...	405	846	...	...	...	3	1	4	12	10	174	173	218	651
„ Abir ...	94	247	...	...	...	2	...	4	3	5	32	58	59	178
„ Mali ...	1,075	2,658	...	...	4	10	6	19	33	30	432	613	600	1,957
„ Mina ...	421	764	...	...	1	1	5	5	12	11	128	139	275	665
„ Kumhar ...	475	1,155	...	2	...	4	2	9	10	18	143	222	320	601
„ Sunar ...	266	661	...	...	2	4	2	5	3	8	71	129	185	515
„ Nai ...	319	829	...	...	1	1	2	5	8	12	169	166	199	615
„ Chhipa ...	135	362	...	...	...	3	1	3	2	5	35	75	97	275
Musliman-Sheikh ...	1,692	4,186	...	...	13	20	20	17	30	67	569	855	1,050	3,227
„ Kasim Khani ...	97	312	...	1	...	4	1	1	6	12	27	90	63	244
Hindu-Dhobi ...	68	203	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	13	29	52	153
„ Bala ...	265	563	...	...	2	4	7	13	23	13	92	125	141	458
„ Bhangsi ...	214	571	...	1	1	1	1	8	4	9	83	159	125	253
Total ...	12,772	31,631	2	10	41	116	110	227	307	656	3,596	7,780	8,716	25,742

TABLE XIV.

Jaipur State.

Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes.

For rural areas only.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	UNMARRIED.													
	Total.		0—4		5—11		12—14		15—19		20—29		40 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Hindu—Brahman ...	70,961	36,489	12,896	12,443	21,032	18,349	9,548	4,451	10,743	765	12,255	416	4,487	165
„ Rajput ...	33,012	11,014	5,396	3,074	9,043	5,079	4,074	1,642	1,871	795	6,577	316	3,081	108
„—Saraogi ...	6,138	2,428	566	717	945	1,116	1,108	566	791	1	1,693	27	735	1
Hindu—Khandelwal ...	9,732	3,893	1,986	1,309	2,684	2,007	1,169	410	1,303	70	1,855	5	735	41
„ „ ...	225	191	81	65	53	50	50	51	23	10	13	14	5	1
Hindu—Agarwal ...	19,454	12,311	4,556	4,001	6,031	4,601	2,352	3,201	1,960	272	2,869	106	1,686	30
„ „ ...	510	183	106	105	123	26	83	44	71	4	98	4	59	...
Hindu—Mahesri ...	1,649	1,028	320	316	437	431	165	162	185	58	295	23	187	8
„ Palliwal ...	373	186	64	62	115	83	56	26	43	7	73	4	22	4
„ „ ...	6	17	2	5	1	4	2	3	1	2	...	3	...	...
„ Oswal ...	877	592	190	212	174	283	119	73	113	22	228	2	53	...
„ Shrimal ...	338	107	60	31	89	53	48	16	35	6	83	1	23	...
Hindu—Dhoosar ...	24	14	1	7	6	4	4	2	2	...	6	...	5	1
„ Bijabargi ...	912	491	172	141	262	199	114	66	117	57	143	6	104	22
„—Porwal ...	238	69	40	25	67	25	37	14	38	2	39	3	17	...
Hindu—Parwal ...	87	88	13	28	26	49	10	6	7	2	29	1	2	2
„ Bagherwal ...	22	15	2	5	9	9	4	1	4	...	2	...	1	...
„ Mahawar ...	180	160	44	66	52	82	19	9	16	2	34	...	15	1
„ Mahajan, Unspecified ...	14	3	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	...	3	...	3	...
„ „ „ ...	19	5	5	3	3	2	3	...	5	...	2	...	1	...
Hindu—Jat ...	65,905	51,691	12,576	22,682	22,312	22,810	9,116	3,734	9,329	1,167	10,075	897	2,467	401
„ Gujar ...	44,911	33,201	8,895	16,285	15,308	13,811	6,687	2,101	5,817	711	6,839	201	1,365	92
„ Ahir ...	16,629	12,011	3,767	4,111	5,579	7,070	2,131	501	2,010	211	2,609	92	533	26
„ Mali ...	21,513	12,401	4,337	4,201	5,211	5,755	4,121	2,111	1,025	211	3,213	86	606	37
„ Mina ...	58,993	33,663	11,711	11,901	11,733	15,676	10,677	4,310	11,544	905	8,931	615	4,397	256
„ Kumhar ...	18,652	13,011	4,612	4,101	6,104	7,026	3,817	1,272	1,712	501	1,839	78	568	33
„ Sunar ...	2,322	1,511	507	725	494	625	499	101	414	31	274	21	134	8
„ Nai ...	7,222	6,310	2,016	3,024	2,127	2,911	1,121	212	971	86	781	59	212	18
„ Chhipa ...	1,914	1,192	436	471	429	550	399	109	321	47	212	9	114	6
„—Salman—Sheikh ...	10,761	6,660	2,261	2,162	3,843	2,984	1,533	932	1,392	337	1,425	171	307	74
„ Kayamkhani ...	1,482	950	259	272	489	328	296	186	205	39	179	19	54	6
Hindu—Dhobi ...	1,998	1,510	429	591	718	758	308	101	244	39	236	13	63	8
„ Balai ...	18,046	10,872	3,334	3,578	6,725	5,402	2,677	1,293	2,579	369	2,169	186	562	44
„ Bhangi ...	3,869	2,591	888	860	1,443	1,206	552	342	428	112	469	58	89	13
Total ...	419,048	256,658	82,523	97,610	123,760	119,285	63,201	28,049	61,324	6,841	65,548	3,487	22,692	1,406

Jaipur State,

Civil Condition by Age

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	MARRIED.													
	Total		0—4		5—11		12—14		15—19		20—39		40 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Hindu-Brahman ...	60,817	66,106	44	77	222	1,901	1,776	1,600	5,631	10,159	30,197	36,045	22,975	13,329
„ Rajput ...	25,529	24,271	14	39	115	785	517	1,234	2,191	4,014	10,756	12,516	11,936	5,053
Jain-Saraogi ...	4,431	4,757	...	3	6	96	35	236	269	881	2,525	2,843	1,596	695
Hindu-Khandelwal ...	9,018	7,386	22	33	107	315	318	577	928	1,363	4,477	3,616	3,166	1,452
Jain „ ...	209	658	4	3	2	10	20	20	52	50	63	425	68	150
Hindu-Agarwal ...	16,392	17,221	20	32	125	412	667	821	2,501	4,001	7,633	6,041	5,446	5,941
Jain „ ...	511	281	...	1	3	17	19	29	52	52	267	120	170	62
Hindu-Mishesri ...	1,866	1,593	2	2	31	61	95	131	237	327	726	701	772	371
„ Pathwal ...	383	336	...	1	8	7	20	17	61	63	164	173	120	75
Jain „ ...	6	12	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	2	4	2	...
„ Oswal ...	706	517	2	1	1	8	21	41	39	21	316	278	297	165
„ Shrinial ...	301	227	...	1	2	5	5	15	25	31	154	131	118	44
Hindu-Dhoosar ...	16	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	7	7	8	6
„ Bijabargi ...	877	764	2	...	12	51	30	84	112	153	423	358	298	118
Jain-Parwal ...	210	102	...	...	1	4	12	14	53	21	82	52	62	11
Hindu-Parwal ...	32	171	...	...	1	...	1	5	2	21	14	128	14	17
„ Baghelwal ...	25	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	11	22	5	7
„ Mahawar ...	147	230	...	...	2	8	6	18	12	29	83	121	44	54
„ Mahajan, Unspecified	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	1	2	1
Jain „ „ ...	20	6	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	1	5	2	6	3
Hindu-Jat ...	65,066	55,095	56	145	198	1,211	1,321	7,819	5,879	12,801	35,972	18,201	21,610	14,918
„ Gujar ...	43,274	35,211	37	50	176	101	1,003	2,811	4,234	9,111	22,961	10,627	14,860	12,511
„ Alhir ...	16,173	13,001	8	31	40	616	421	1,001	1,735	3,410	8,161	4,532	5,808	3,411
„ Mali ...	20,221	19,901	9	26	196	321	456	988	3,001	3,010	8,211	10,135	8,348	5,421
„ Mina ...	56,541	58,589	19	40	146	1,001	1,321	3,601	3,925	7,909	26,033	20,215	25,097	25,823
„ Kunhar ...	17,838	16,901	9	29	259	510	312	1,001	2,101	3,111	7,910	6,549	7,247	5,491
„ Sunar ...	2,257	2,410	2	3	27	75	96	125	312	312	814	803	1,006	1,492
„ Nai ...	9,515	8,101	8	11	90	101	122	511	1,025	1,801	4,010	2,310	4,260	3,357
„ Chhipa ...	2,111	2,114	3	7	21	83	66	99	359	422	900	891	762	614
Musalman-Sheikh ...	11,702	11,072	17	15	69	311	336	910	1,123	2,111	5,727	4,998	4,430	2,737
„ Kayamkhanj ...	1,956	1,504	...	4	11	40	47	136	171	262	689	769	1,038	1,293
Hindu-Dhobi ...	2,261	2,011	2	2	34	83	105	101	313	312	1,009	813	762	700
„ Balai ...	19,826	21,081	13	24	82	146	474	1,427	1,984	3,499	10,314	11,480	6,959	4,568
„ Bhangi ...	4,063	4,217	2	5	55	128	127	232	415	659	2,150	2,235	1,314	958
Total ...	394,338	375,899	295	585	2,046	8,407	9,754	28,006	38,792	70,239	192,805	158,205	150,648	109,857

for Selected Castes.

For rural areas only.

WIDOWED.													
Total.		0-4		5-11		12-14		15-19		20-39		40 and over.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
10,965	29,398	2	5	11	43	113	198	237	492	2,916	8,180	7,686	20,480
4,584	12,293	...	1	7	15	50	76	144	200	1,373	3,311	3,010	8,690
738	1,869	...	...	...	4	4	11	12	21	124	382	598	1,451
1,629	4,771	3	2	8	14	19	88	62	112	432	1,637	1,105	2,918
76	616	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	20	46	230	25	356
3,488	6,931	2	5	11	10	24	73	161	299	823	2,921	2,467	3,623
162	120	...	...	3	...	...	1	3	5	69	48	87	66
387	679	...	...	5	5	16	10	21	35	106	203	239	426
115	161	...	...	...	...	2	5	8	9	22	48	83	99
4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	2	3
313	595	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	11	140	218	170	365
102	140	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	39	34	62	102
4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	8
197	493	...	4	...	12	1	13	16	47	43	190	132	227
64	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	23	24	36	43
5	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	25	5	52
5	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	3	10
34	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	15	30	60
2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	3
15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	6	1
7,535	12,088	2	2	11	28	55	201	116	511	2,319	4,369	5,032	6,977
6,040	11,873	...	6	3	16	72	102	309	222	1,929	5,250	3,727	6,277
2,028	4,609	...	...	3	18	50	31	108	73	422	1,901	1,445	2,586
3,641	7,502	...	...	7	15	23	41	114	191	1,211	2,021	2,286	5,234
6,931	16,903	...	2	19	71	215	86	277	483	1,871	6,911	4,549	9,355
2,345	5,889	...	2	9	24	38	68	101	211	726	1,925	1,471	3,659
414	686	...	...	1	5	1	5	30	32	105	291	277	353
1,416	1,741	...	1	3	7	12	19	66	97	602	710	733	907
388	615	...	...	2	2	6	6	16	28	106	206	256	373
1,585	3,104	...	...	13	12	21	22	98	86	485	1,310	968	1,674
218	735	...	...	2	2	3	8	9	15	61	227	143	483
389	635	...	...	2	1	11	3	21	29	133	202	222	400
2,434	5,811	1	1	15	9	74	64	177	189	838	1,586	1,329	3,965
539	1,043	...	...	3	5	2	2	40	35	206	305	288	696
58,790	131,573	10	31	138	318	814	1,145	2,158	3,466	17,194	44,691	38,476	81,922

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood.	Whole State.				
				Actual workers.				Depend- outs.
				Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total A	Government	65,510	6,550	2,916	101	67,243
" B	Pasture and agriculture	532,963	369,579	313	56	525,378
" C	Personal services	80,859	26,115	2,898	832	58,995
" D	Preparation and supply of material substances ...	180,187	93,129	11,299	3,022	211,967
" E	Commerce, transport and storage	25,367	3,586	1,428	122	39,541
" F	"	...	Professions	22,759	7,195	1,867	167	31,109
" G	Unskilled labour	51,212	57,081	2,312	1,691	48,014
" H	Independent of occupation	49,181	22,085	2,179	793	45,828
Grand Total ...				1,011,638	585,953	25,272	7,087	1,061,076

Means of Livelihood.—(*General*).

Urban.					Rural.					Jaipur City.				
Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
33,470	3,138	666	31	31,931	32,040	3,412	2,310	73	35,312	18,853	102	269	...	17,246
26,637	14,716	17	...	35,210	506,326	354,863	326	56	490,168	2,944	1,257	...	...	5,582
17,457	7,740	228	48	22,921	63,402	18,705	2,670	784	36,074	8,658	3,289	...	...	11,370
51,140	30,009	1,120	290	79,170	129,347	63,120	10,179	2,732	162,797	19,021	11,683	28	...	27,717
7,707	999	140	11	13,614	17,660	2,587	1,288	111	25,927	3,232	359	...	...	4,684
9,238	2,682	175	40	15,976	13,521	4,813	1,692	427	18,133	3,915	692	...	...	6,308
6,580	6,280	120	58	7,385	47,632	50,804	2,222	1,633	40,629	1,707	2,231	10	...	2,043
10,553	4,915	109	128	7,422	38,923	17,170	2,070	665	38,406	3,494	1,681	...	...	1,899
162,787	70,479	2,515	606	213,629	848,851	515,474	22,757	6,481	847,446	61,824	21,494	307	...	76,849

Jaipur State.

Occupation or Means.

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group No.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood.	Whole State.				
					Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
					Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	I	1	2	Officers of Govt. and their families ...	1	...	...	...	...
			3	Clerks, inspectors, &c., and their families ...	5	...	...	...	29
			A a	Chiefs and nobles and their families ...	493	92	9	...	815
			b	Durbar officials and menials ...	30,011	4,322	633	9	32,668
			d	Constables, messengers, &c. ...	102	...	5	...	115
		Total			30,015	4,414	647	9	33,027
		2	7	Menials other than scavengers ...	7	...	...	...	5
		Total			7	...	...	...	5
		3	8	Headmen not shown as agriculturists ...	60	12	...	...	151
		9	Accountants not shown as agriculturists ...	4,311	258	67	...	6,233	
		10	Watchmen and other village servants ...	9,760	1,661	1,531	95	13,295	
		Total			14,134	1,932	1,601	95	21,665
	Total			44,756	8,346	2,248	104	55,297	
	II	4	11	Military officers ...	2	...	...	...	3
			12	Non-commissioned officers and privates ...	5	...	...	...	4
		4 A	a 1	Officers Imperial service troops ...	76	...	...	...	62
			a 11	Non-commissioned officers, privates, &c. ...	513	...	...	...	116
			b 1	Officers... ...	1,791	...	23	...	1,399
			b 11	Non-commissioned officers, privates, &c. ...	18,139	260	645	...	10,071
		Total			20,526	260	668	...	11,658
	Total			20,526	260	668	...	11,658	
	III	6	20	Chiefs and officials ...	62	4	...	...	111
			21	Clerical establishment ...	18	...	...	...	11
			22	Menials and unspecified ...	11	...	...	...	6
		Total			94	4	...	...	128
		7	24	Privates, etc. ...	131	...	...	...	160
	Total			134	...	...	...	160	
	Total			228	4	...	...	288	
Grand Total ...					65,510	6,550	2,910	104	67,243

of Livelihood.—(Details).

Urban.					Rural.					Jaipur City.				
Actual workers				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	27	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	27
86	42	...	...	72	407	50	9	...	743	86	42	...	...	72
27,695	2,913	156	8	19,893	12,319	1,409	477	1	12,775	10,040	27	1	...	10,911
39	...	...	...	44	63	...	5	...	71	15	...	...	...	13
17,824	2,955	156	8	20,036	12,791	1,459	491	1	13,591	10,145	69	1	...	11,028
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
29	1	...	...	94	31	11	...	...	57	1	...	...	...	2
475	11	23	...	1,323	3,839	245	44	...	6,905	38	...	...	...	53
722	103	114	23	1,081	9,038	1,561	1,420	72	12,205	83	3	...	...	139
1,226	115	137	23	2,498	12,908	1,817	1,464	72	19,167	122	3	...	...	194
10,050	3,070	293	31	22,534	25,706	3,276	1,955	73	32,763	10,267	72	1	...	11,222
2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4
76	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	62
513	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	513	...	...	...	116
341	...	...	...	768	1,450	...	23	...	631	309	...	...	...	708
13,359	61	313	...	8,247	4,780	136	332	...	1,827	7,619	26	268	...	5,020
14,296	64	313	...	9,200	6,230	136	355	...	2,458	8,524	26	268	...	5,913
14,296	64	313	...	9,200	6,230	136	355	...	2,458	8,524	26	268	...	5,913
62	4	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	62	4	...	...	111
3	...	...	...	8	15	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
65	4	...	...	119	29	...	...	...	9	62	4	...	...	111
59	...	...	...	78	75	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...
59	...	...	...	78	75	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...
124	4	...	...	197	104	...	...	...	91	62	4	...	...	111
33,470	3,138	606	31	31,931	32,040	3,412	2,310	73	35,312	18,853	102	269	...	17,246

Jaipur State.

Occupation or Means of Livelihood

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group No.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood.	Whole State.						
					Actual workers.				Depend- ents.		
					Total.		Partially agriculturists.				
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
B	IV	8	25	Horse, mule and ass breeders	...	15	...	...	...	27
			26	Cattle breeders and dealers	...	614	72	28	...	730	
			27	Herdsmen	...	3,770	930	184	20	1,039	
			29	Camel breeders and dealers	...	294	31	8	...	345	
			30	Sheep and goat breeders and dealers	...	378	15	44	4	544	
			31	Shepherds and goatherds	...	1,819	670	79	32	1,534	
			Total	...	6,800	1,757	343	56	4,741		
			9	33	Veterinary surgeons	...	21	1	42
			34	Horse trainers	...	69	48	...	...	111
			35	Vermin and animal catchers	...	3	...	...	...	5
			Total	...	82	49	...	...	129	
	V	10	Total	...	6,972	1,806	343	56	4,820		
			36 A	Non cultivating landholders	...	28,377	4,282	...	...	49,534
			36 B	Cultivating land-owners	...	7,943	2,179	...	...	15,244
			36 C	Unspecified land-owners	...	1,105	172	...	...	1,277
			37 A	Non cultivating tenants	...	102,141	55,920	...	...	87,734
			37 B	Cultivating tenants	...	305,923	226,394	...	...	298,608
			37 C	Other cultivators	...	47,315	39,211	...	...	42,153
			Total	...	492,834	328,188	...	...	494,530	
			11	38	Farm servants	...	2,641	1,019	1,102
			39	Field labourers	...	29,599	38,068	...	...	23,393
			Total	...	32,240	39,087	...	...	24,890	
	12		52	Fruit and vegetable growers	...	576	116	...	...	47
			53	Miscellaneous	...	48	22	...	...	44
			Total	...	624	168	...	...	634	
	13		59	Forest officers	...	293	30	...	...	157
			Total	...	293	30	...	...	457	
Total	...	525,991	367,773	...	...	520,478				
Grand Total					...	632,983	369,579	343	56	525,373	

of Livelihood—(Details.)

Urban.					Rural.					Jaipur City.				
Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
3	...	...	...	3	12	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...
183	30	4	...	481	431	42	24	...	239	69	1	...	...	193
187	16	2	...	176	3,583	923	182	20	1,504	...	...	...	...	...
111	5	1	...	182	183	26	7	...	186	...	...	...	...	...
130	14	...	...	327	218	31	44	4	261	50	5	...	...	205
399	148	10	...	374	1,420	522	69	32	984	56	30	...	...	42
1,013	213	17	...	1,543	5,877	1,544	326	56	3,198	175	36	...	...	440
16	...	...	...	31	5	1	...	...	14	5	...	...	...	19
58	48	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	2	13	4	...	...	14
3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
77	48	...	...	143	5	1	...	...	16	21	4	...	...	36
1,090	261	17	...	1,686	5,882	1,545	326	56	3,214	196	40	...	...	476
3,099	558	...	...	7,201	25,278	3,724	...	...	42,330	1,005	243	...	...	3,123
32	16	...	...	123	7,911	2,463	...	...	15,121	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,105	172	...	...	1,329	...	...	...	...	...
9,816	5,812	...	...	14,350	92,295	50,078	...	...	73,351	...	...	...	...	...
7,626	4,430	...	...	7,212	238,297	221,964	...	...	290,796	1,327	844	...	...	1,477
2,624	1,265	...	...	2,178	44,721	37,976	...	...	40,281	57	...	...	...	13
23,227	12,111	...	...	31,369	469,607	316,377	...	...	463,211	2,389	1,087	...	...	4,613
139	56	...	...	101	2,502	963	...	...	1,441	38	3	...	...	13
1,705	2,209	...	...	1,337	27,891	35,859	...	...	22,011	30	115	...	...	64
1,844	2,265	...	...	1,438	30,396	36,822	...	...	23,452	68	118	...	...	77
388	79	...	...	405	188	67	...	...	92	218	12	...	...	155
1	...	...	...	...	47	22	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...
389	79	...	...	405	235	89	...	...	146	218	12	...	...	155
87	...	...	...	312	296	30	...	...	145	73	...	...	...	261
87	...	...	...	312	296	30	...	...	145	73	...	...	...	261
25,547	14,455	...	...	33,524	500,444	353,318	...	...	486,954	2,748	1,217	...	...	5,106
26,637	14,716	17	...	35,210	506,326	354,863	326	56	490,163	2,944	1,257	...	...	5,582

Jaipur State.

Occupation or Means of Livelihood.

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group No.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood.	Whole State.				
					Actual workers.				Dependents.
					Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Both sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	VI	14	60	Barbers	12,607	4,092	1,510	267	15,592
			61	Cooks	853	289	18	6	1,155
			62	Door-keepers	213	28	...	...	317
			63	Grooms, coachmen	1,112	182	25	4	1,199
			64	Indoor servants	34,920	3,663	461	125	8,433
			65	Washermen	3,885	3,705	276	135	3,663
			66	Water carriers	2,891	2,587	145	81	3,753
			68	Miscellaneous	15,938	4,771	325	130	17,133
		Total		72,472	19,377	2,700	748	51,622	
		15	69	Hotel or refreshment room keepers	6	...	...	...	23
			70	Rest house or Sarai managers	31	8	1	...	29
			71	Club managers	3	3	...	...	6
		Total		43	11	1	...	104	
		16	73	Sanitary inspectors	2	...	...	...	11
			74	Sweepers	8,312	7,057	98	84	7,357
		Total		8,344	7,057	98	84	7,298	
	Total				80,850	26,445	2,898	832	58,995
Grand Total ...					80,850	26,445	2,898	832	58,995

of Livelihood.—(Details).

Urban					Rural.					Jaipur City.				
Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
2,660	921	98	2	2,950	9,947	3,171	1,451	265	12,572	803	262	...	...	649
581	196	8	3	1,122	272	93	10	3	373	79	55	...	...	109
166	6	...	...	311	47	22	...	...	6	161	...	...	...	280
937	59	...	...	1,027	175	123	25	4	172	695	13	...	...	827
2,230	466	12	...	3,144	32,690	3,197	449	125	5,272	933	148	...	...	1,477
1,099	1,038	40	17	1,060	2,766	2,727	236	118	2,638	488	413	...	...	399
1,406	1,064	54	22	1,817	1,488	1,523	91	59	1,966	519	406	...	...	685
6,073	1,717	10	...	9,377	9,915	3,054	315	130	7,816	4,046	953	...	...	6,099
15,152	5,467	222	44	20,808	57,320	13,910	2,577	704	30,815	7,724	2,250	...	...	10,525
6	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	29
30	8	...	...	30	4	...	1	...	...	30	8	...	...	30
3	3	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	45
39	11	...	...	104	4	...	1	...	...	39	11	...	...	104
2	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	11
2,264	2,262	6	4	1,998	6,078	4,795	92	80	5,259	893	1,028	...	...	730
2,266	2,262	6	4	2,009	6,078	4,795	92	80	5,259	895	1,028	...	...	741
17,457	7,740	228	48	22,921	63,402	18,705	2,670	784	36,074	8,658	3,289	...	...	11,370
17,457	7,740	228	48	22,921	63,402	18,705	2,670	784	36,074	8,658	3,289	...	...	11,370

Jaipur State.

Occupation or Means

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group No.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood.	Whole State.				
					Actual workers.				Dependents.
					Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
1	2	3.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	VI	17	76	Butchers	2,538	968	168	17	4,027
			78	Cow and buffalo keepers	531	138	3	2	634
			79	Fishermen	5	...	...	...	11
			81	Fowl and egg dealers	1	...	...	...	1
			82	Ghee preparers and sellers	130	8	...	...	171
		Total			3,208	1,414	171	19	4,847
		18	95	Bakers	201	65	...	...	299
			96	Flour grinders	151	1,776	3	6	707
			97	Gram and pulse dealers	1,700	258	73	12	1,120
			98	Gram parchers	523	316	14	11	617
			99	Makers of sugar and molasses	29	1	...	...	29
			100	Oil pressers	3,515	1,813	378	106	4,231
			101	Oil sellers	616	402	58	36	791
			103	Sweetmeat makers	415	10	...	...	559
			104	„ sellers	1,318	296	6	...	1,975
			105	Vegetable and fruit sellers	965	1,898	31	25	1,421
			106	Miscellaneous	38,121	4,681	1,587	141	63,730
		Total			47,619	11,549	2,150	337	75,509
	Total			50,827	12,963	2,321	356	80,356	
Grand Total ...					50,827	12,963	2,321	356	80,356

of Livelihood.—(Details).

Urban.					Rural.					Jaipur City.				
Actual workers				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1,243	544	162	6	2,502	1,295	424	6	11	1,525	210	36	...	...	545
236	174	3	1	356	298	264	...	1	278	170	115	...	...	302
4	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	11
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
91	8	...	...	116	39	...	...	...	58	53	...	...	...	83
1,575	726	185	7	2,986	1,633	698	6	12	1,861	468	151	...	...	942
174	61	...	...	239	30	4	...	...	60	158	43	...	...	199
52	1,237	...	...	304	99	539	3	6	403	41	768	...	...	135
944	55	3	...	825	756	203	70	12	295	278	10	...	...	539
241	155	4	4	321	232	161	10	7	296	64	50	...	...	89
15	1	...	...	4	13	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
1,025	429	85	17	2,332	2,520	1,414	293	89	1,899	121	84	...	...	223
257	188	28	25	327	359	214	30	11	464	29	47	...	...	71
401	5	...	...	552	14	5	...	...	37	293	3	...	...	375
691	45	1	...	1,167	657	251	5	...	808	267	3	...	...	374
616	1,282	10	1	976	349	616	21	24	445	286	455	4	...	440
8,405	1,231	50	...	15,678	29,719	3,453	1,537	141	48,052	1,993	314	...	...	3,460
12,821	4,689	181	47	22,725	34,798	6,860	1,969	290	52,784	3,530	1,777	4	...	5,905
14,396	5,415	346	54	25,711	36,431	7,548	1,975	302	54,645	3,998	1,928	4	...	6,847
14,396	5,415	346	54	25,711	36,431	7,548	1,975	302	54,645	3,998	1,928	4	...	6,847

Jaipur State.

Occupation or Mean

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group No.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood.	Whole State.				
					Actual workers.				Dependents.
					Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	VII	19	117	Salt stores: managers	50,827	12,963	2,321	356	80,356
			118	Do. workmen	52	1	...	...	4
			121	Water works : managers and superior staff ...	117	3	3	...	12
			122	Do. workmen	5	...	...	...	2
			123	Betel-leaf sellers	42	...	...	...	10
			124	Grocers	214	158	10	...	32
			125	Opium, Bhang or Ganja preparers	1,288	108	53	...	2,439
			126	Do. sellers	126	6	...	...	379
			127	Salt makers	435	10	...	...	814
			128	Do. sellers	313	268	49	27	230
			129	Do. sellers	54	1	3	...	72
			130	Tobacco and snuff sellers	223	87	15	...	355
			133	Wine and spirit distillers	571	247	37	10	863
			134	Do. sellers	918	410	35	8	1,225
			Total					4,388	1,299	205	45	7,013
Total					55,215	14,262	2,526	401	87,369
Grand Total ...					55,215	14,262	2,526	401	87,369

of Livelihood.—(*Details*).

Urban.					Rural.					Jaipur City.				
Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
14,398	5,415	348	54	25,711	36,431	7,548	1,975	302	54,645	3,998	1,928	4	...	6,847
52	1	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	3	2	...	127	17	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	22
42	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	109
121	127	10	...	235	123	31	...	...	93	110	57	...	...	137
854	37	9	...	1,550	434	71	44	...	880	168	14	...	...	268
64	4	...	...	369	62	2	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
429	3	...	...	759	6	7	...	...	56	68	2	...	...	87
269	234	49	27	204	44	34	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...
54	1	3	...	72	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	21
88	25	...	...	199	135	62	15	...	159	86	25	...	...	199
108	33	...	...	205	463	214	37	10	658	25	10	...	...	75
166	78	...	3	319	752	332	35	5	906	49	14	...	...	106
2,352	546	73	30	4,214	2,036	753	132	15	2,799	573	122	...	...	1,024
16,748	5,961	419	84	29,925	38,467	8,301	2,107	317	57,444	4,571	2,050	4	...	7,871
16,748	5,961	419	84	29,925	38,467	8,301	2,107	317	57,444	4,571	2,050	4	...	7,871

Jaipur State.

Occupation or Means

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group No.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood.	Whole State.				
					Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
					Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	VIII	20	136	Gas works: managers, &c. ...	55,215	14,262	2,526	401	87,369
			137	Do. workmen ...	3	...	...	...	11
			142	Petroleum dealers ...	72	8	...	...	163
			143	Match, candle, lamp, makers and sellers ...	14	1	...	...	23
			145	...	8	...	...	...	12
		Total		97	9	...	...	214	
		21	149	Hay, grass and fodder sellers ...	940	2,855	16	17	1,143
			150	Firewood and cowdung sellers ...	1,351	1,723	30	27	1,571
		Total		2,294	4,578	46	44	2,720	
		Total		2,391	4,587	46	44	2,934	
	IX	22	157	Lime, chunam and shell burners ...	186	57	...	...	180
			158	Do. sellers ...	50	22	...	...	53
			159	Thatch dealers and thatchers ...	5	4	...	...	3
			Total		241	83	...	...	288
			23	162	Building contractors ...	148	16	7	...	335
		163		Masons and builders ...	4,396	...	88	...	6,055
		164		Painters and glaziers ...	57	...	...	...	47
		165		Thatchers ...	109	5	...	...	295
		166		Stone and marble workers ...	1,073	1,399	197	...	1,311
		Total		5,783	1,420	292	...	8,054	
	Total		6,024	1,503	292	...	8,292		
	X	25	171	Cart and carriage makers ...	5	...	...	...	1
			173	Painters of carriages ...	7	2	...	...	8
		Total		12	2	...	...	8	
	Total		12	2	...	...	8		
	Grand Total ...					63,642	20,354	2,864	445	98,604

of Livelihood.—(Details).

Urban.					Rural.					Jaipur City.				
Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
16,748	5,961	419	84	29,925	38,467	8,301	2,107	317	57,444	4,571	2,050	4	...	7,871
3	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	11
72	8	...	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	72	8	...	...	168
14	1	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	23
8	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	12
97	9	...	...	214	...	...	...	...	...	97	9	...	...	214
518	1,717	...	...	518	422	1,108	16	17	621	305	591	...	...	379
408	586	17	...	560	916	1,137	13	27	1,011	233	223	...	...	323
926	2,333	17	...	1,088	1,388	2,245	29	44	1,632	538	804	...	...	702
1,023	2,342	17	...	1,302	1,388	2,245	29	44	1,632	635	813	...	...	916
87	9	...	...	111	99	48	...	...	63	53	2	...	...	88
40	19	...	...	48	10	3	...	...	7	38	19	...	...	41
4	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3
131	28	...	...	165	110	55	...	...	73	95	21	...	...	135
113	16	3	...	334	5	...	4	...	1	118	12	...	...	225
2,912	...	67	...	4,261	1,481	...	21	...	1,801	802	...	21	...	1,082
54	...	...	...	47	3	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	47
89	1	...	...	134	20	4	...	...	162	78	1	...	...	102
567	311	1	...	619	506	1,088	193	...	692	417	259	...	...	433
3,765	328	71	...	5,393	2,018	1,092	221	...	2,656	1,469	272	21	...	1,839
3,896	356	71	...	5,563	2,128	1,147	221	...	2,729	1,564	293	21	...	2,024
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	...	7	10	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	...	7	10	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
21,669	8,661	507	84	33,797	41,973	11,693	2,357	361	61,807	6,770	3,156	25	...	10,811

Jaipur State.

Occupation or Means

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group No.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood,	Whole State.						
					Actual workers.				Dependents.		
					Total.		Partially agriculturists.				
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Both sexes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
D	XI	27	181	Paper makers and sellers	63,642	20,354	2,864	445	98,604		
			182	Stationers	165	43	...	...	178
			Total		10	3	...	...	50
		28	183	Printing Presses : managers, &c....	175	46	...	...	221
			184	Do. workmen	4	...	...	...	13
			185	Lithographers and printers	18	...	...	...	49
			186	Book binders	2	...	...	...	1
			187	Book sellers and publishers	18	7	...	...	26
			189	Print and picture dealers	105	31	...	...	97
		29	Total		20	...	...	...	19
			190	Watch and clock makers	167	41	...	...	207
			193	Other scientific instrument makers, &c. ...	20	...	...	...	41
		30	Total		3	...	...	...	...
			195	Ivory carvers	23	...	...	...	45
			196	Cotton stamp makers and sellers ...	4	...	...	...	29
			197	Turners and lacquerers	314	239	11	31	386		
			198	Die sinkers and engravers	721	281	6	3	1,127		
			199	Type foundry	3	...	...	...	11
		31	Total		3	...	...	...	...
			202	Toy, kite, &c., makers and sellers ...	1,045	520	17	34	1,554		
			203	Hukka-stem makers and sellers	37	...	...	...	45
			205	Curiosity dealers	77	50	...	...	60
		32	Total		2	...	...	...	...
			206	Musical instrument makers	116	50	...	...	106
			Total		3	2	...	...	6
		Total					1,529	659	17	34	2,145
		Grand Total ...					65,171	21,013	2,881	479	100,749

of Livelihood.—(Details).

Urban.					Rural.					Jaipur City.				
Actual workers				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
21,860	8,601	507	84	36,797	41,973	11,893	2,357	361	61,807	6,770	3,156	25	...	10,811
55	5	...	...	80	110	38	...	...	98	28	1	...	...	51
10	3	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	...	...	50
63	8	...	...	130	110	38	...	...	98	38	4	...	...	101
4	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	13
15	...	...	...	49	3	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	49
2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
17	7	...	...	23	1	...	...	...	5	7	1	...	...	8
101	31	...	...	97	1	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	22
17	...	...	...	19	3	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	19
150	41	...	...	202	8	...	...	...	5	81	1	...	...	112
16	...	...	...	39	4	...	...	...	6	16	...	...	...	39
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	...	39	4	...	...	...	6	19	...	...	...	39
4	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	28
138	55	3	4	184	176	181	8	27	202	7	4	...	...	20
505	183	...	...	818	216	98	6	3	309	439	162	...	...	725
3	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	11
3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2
653	238	3	4	1,043	392	232	14	30	511	456	166	...	...	786
37	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	45
77	50	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	77	50	...	...	60
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	50	...	...	105	2	...	...	...	...	114	50	...	...	105
3	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2
3	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2
1,013	337	3	4	1,523	516	322	14	30	622	710	221	...	...	1,145
22,682	8,998	510	88	38,320	42,489	12,015	2,371	391	62,429	7,480	3,377	25	...	11,956

Jaipur State.

Occupation or Means

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group No.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood.	Whole State.						
					Actual workers.				Depend- ents.		
					Total.		Partially agriculturists.				
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Both sexes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
D	XI	33	208	Makers of bangles other than glass	...	65,171	21,013	2,881	479	100,749	
			209	Sellers do. do.	...	1,988	1,209	48	10	2,378	
			211	Sellers of glass bangles	...	621	327	49	9	628	
			212	Sellers of glass bangles	...	33	21	...	...	26
			213	Imitation jewellery makers	...	15	16	...	...	6
			213	Do. sellers	...	4	...	...	...	...
			214	Rosary, bead and necklace makers	...	67	66	2	...	115	
			215	Do. sellers	...	20	15	...	...	18
			216	Flower-garland makers and sellers	...	30	45	...	...	32
			217	Makers & sellers of lingams & sacred thread,	...	1	...	...	...	1
			Total			2,779	1,699	99	19	3,202	
			35	222	Harness makers and sellers	...	23	5	23
			223	Saddlecloth makers	...	...	...	...	...	1
			Total			23	5	...	...	240
			36	227	Knife and tool makers	...	22	2	25
			228	Do. sellers	...	44	...	...	...	44
			229	Do. grinders	...	273	61	...	...	351
			Total			339	63	...	...	421
			37	243	Gun makers	...	9	7
			244	Gun powder and fire work makers	...	102	41	1	...	103	
			245	Do. sellers	...	15	11	...	...	14
			246	Makers of swords, spears, &c.	...	13	2	...	...	35
			247	Sellers of swords, &c.	...	11	2	...	...	6
			Total			150	58	1	...	185	
			Total					3,291	1,823	100	19	4,023
Grand Total					...	63,462	22,836	2,981	498	104,777	

of Livelihood.—(Details).

Urban					Rural.					Jaipur City.				
Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
22,682	8,998	510	88	38,320	42,489	12,015	2,371	391	62,429	7,480	3,377	25	...	11,956
613	349	4	2	702	1,375	860	44	8	1,676	156	...	...	...	220
234	134	6	3	383	387	193	43	6	243	51	34	...	...	134
33	21	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	33	21	...	...	26
...	1	...	...	5	15	15	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	5
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	10	62	66	2	...	105	4	...	...	...	9
2	...	...	...	1	18	15	...	...	17	2	...	...	...	1
30	45	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	30	45	...	...	32
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
922	550	10	5	1,160	1,857	1,149	89	14	2,042	281	101	...	...	428
6	4	...	...	8	17	1	...	...	231	5	4	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
6	4	...	...	8	17	1	...	...	232	5	4	...	...	8
11	...	...	...	18	11	2	...	...	8	11	...	...	...	18
38	...	...	...	44	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
181	61	...	...	228	92	...	...	...	123	109	45	...	...	109
230	61	...	...	290	109	2	...	...	131	120	45	...	...	127
6	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	7
53	24	...	...	50	49	17	1	...	50	24	8	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	15	11	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
7	1	...	...	34	6	1	...	...	4	4	1	...	...	24
10	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
76	25	...	...	91	74	31	1	...	74	34	9	...	...	45
1,234	640	10	5	1,549	2,057	1,183	90	14	2,479	440	159	...	...	608
23,916	9,638	520	93	39,869	44,546	13,198	2,461	405	64,908	7,920	3,536	25	...	12,564

Jaipur State.

Occupation or Means

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group No.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood.	Whole State.							
					Actual workers.				Dependents.			
					Total.		Partially agriculturists.					
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
D	XII	38	218	Carpet weavers	...	...	68,462	22,836	2,981	498	104,777
			250	Felt and pashm workers	...	...	19	4	...	...	123
			251	Persons occupied with blankets, &c.	...	...	69	50	...	...	58
			252	Wool carders	...	...	376	181	69	13	332
			254	Dealers in woollen goods and feathers	...	...	137	135	1	...	162
		Total				703	438	70	24	839		
			39	260	Silk carders and spinners	322	218	4	3	431
			261	Sellers of raw silk, silkcloth, &c.	...	...	37	20	...	...	76
		Total		262	Silk dyers	3	1	6
			40				362	230	4	3	513	
			263	Cotton pressing mills: managers, &c.	...	...	4	...	...	...	37
			264	Do. workmen	...	...	45	...	...	...	71
			267	Cotton weaving mills: managers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
			268	Do. workmen	...	...	6	...	...	...	29
			271	Cotton cleaners and pressers	...	...	3,371	2,117	184	81	3,732
			272	Cotton weavers	...	...	26,190	16,129	1,216	384	25,351
			273	Cotton and carpet and rug makers	...	...	93	41	1	...	9
			274	Do. sellers	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
			275	Cotton spinners	...	...	261	18,762	1	304	3,233
			276	Cotton yarn and thread sellers	...	...	41	53	...	...	129
			277	Calenderers, fullers and printers	...	...	2,216	1,180	56	10	2,021
			278	Cotton dyers	...	...	3,474	2,392	124	43	3,741
			279	Tap makers	...	...	40	47	...	...	30
			281	Tent makers	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
		Total					35,747	40,754	1,582	822	38,457	
							36,812	41,431	1,656	849	39,809	
		Grand Total					...	105,274	64,267	4,637	1,347	144,588

of Livelihood.—(Details).

Urban.					Rural.					Jaipur City.				
Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
23,916	9,638	520	93	39,869	44,546	13,198	2,461	405	64,908	7,920	3,536	25	...	12,564
17	4	...	...	119	2	...	...	...	4	17	4	...	...	119
69	50	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	69	50	...	...	58
116	55	2	...	154	260	126	67	13	178	27	17	...	...	35
1	8	...	...	7	136	127	1	...	155	...	...	...	...	...
16	1	...	...	42	86	67	...	11	122	14	1	...	...	38
219	118	2	...	380	484	320	68	24	459	127	72	...	...	250
252	187	...	...	329	70	31	4	3	102	160	106	...	...	200
3	5	...	...	10	31	15	...	...	66	3	1	...	...	10
1	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
256	193	...	...	343	106	46	4	3	170	153	107	...	...	210
4	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	9
45	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	72
...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	21	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
839	591	30	29	1,130	2,535	1,556	154	52	2,602	185	137	...	...	197
4,566	3,307	100	40	4,280	21,624	12,822	1,116	344	21,071	1,785	1,568	...	...	1,621
80	44	...	...	15	13	...	1	...	54	71	41	...	...	62
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
94	7,195	...	20	724	167	11,567	1	284	2,509	6	2,870	...	...	993
27	22	...	...	71	14	31	...	...	58	14	22	...	...	54
1,008	505	10	2	1,673	1,208	675	46	8	348	643	331	...	...	323
1,142	999	6	...	1,458	2,332	1,393	118	43	2,283	840	669	...	...	1,101
40	47	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	40	47	...	...	30
3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
7,851	12,710	146	91	9,527	27,896	28,044	1,436	731	28,930	3,637	5,688	...	...	4,465
8,326	13,021	148	91	10,250	28,486	28,410	1,508	758	29,559	3,927	5,867	...	...	4,925
32,242	22,659	668	184	50,119	73,032	41,608	3,969	1,163	94,467	11,847	9,403	25	...	17,489

Jaipur State.

Occupation or Means

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group No.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood.	Whole State.				
					Actual workers.				Dependents.
					Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	XII	41	289	Dealers in raw fibres...	105,274	64,267	4,637	1,347	144,588
			290	Rope sacking and net makers	117	58	...	...	91
			291	Do. sellers	45	22	...	...	41
			292	Fibre, matting and bag makers	3	1	...	...	2
			293	Do. sellers	62	52	5	2	176
			Total		25	39	...	...	5
					252	172	5	2	313
			300	Umbrella sellers	10	8	...	1	8
			301	Lace and muslin makers	87	8	...	...	128
			302	Hat, cap and turban makers	13	2	...	...	13
			303	Hosiery and haberdashers	304	32	...	...	567
			304	Piece goods dealers	2,456	598	15	1	5,901
			306	Tailors and dress makers	3,916	2,631	117	70	4,100
			Total		6,786	3,282	132	72	10,710
					7,038	3,454	137	74	11,033
Grand Total					112,312	67,721	4,774	1,421	155,819

of Livelihood.—(Details).

Urban.					Rural.					Jaipur City.				
Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
32,242	22,659	668	184	50,119	73,032	41,608	3,969	1,163	94,467	11,847	9,403	25	...	17,489
117	58	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	117	58	...	...	91
5	...	...	...	2	40	22	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
9	36	...	...	60	53	16	5	2	116	...	...	...	...	...
25	39	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	24	39	...	...	5
156	134	...	...	159	96	38	5	2	156	141	98	...	...	97
...	...	...	...	...	10	8	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...
87	8	...	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	86	8	...	...	129
12	2	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	1	12	2	...	...	12
241	22	...	...	511	63	10	...	...	56	190	4	...	...	459
1,615	329	3	...	3,771	841	269	12	1	2,131	502	14	...	...	915
1,593	2,289	22	14	2,764	2,323	345	95	56	1,336	781	527	2	...	764
3,548	2,650	26	14	7,186	3,238	632	107	58	3,532	1,571	555	2	...	2,308
3,704	2,784	25	14	7,345	3,334	670	112	60	3,638	1,712	653	2	...	2,403
35,946	25,443	693	193	57,464	76,366	42,278	4,081	1,223	93,155	13,559	10,058	27	...	19,894

Jaipur State.

Occupation or Means

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group No.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood.	Whole State.				
					Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
					Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	XIII	43	307	Mints: managers	112,312	67,721	4,774	1,421	155,619
			308	Do. operatives	3	...	...	...	7
			312	Goldsmiths' dust washers	188	130	9	...	138
			313	Enamellers	265	26	5	...	359
			314	Electro platers	92	...	...	...	137
			315	Dealers in plate and plate-ware	23	...	...	...	59
			316	Gold and silver wire drawers	188	211	1	...	121
			317	Workers in gold, silver and precious stones...	342	208	...	...	333
			318	Dealers do. do. do. ...	5,368	398	252	5	8,993
		Total		681	49	...	...	1,247	
		44	322	Brass, copper and bell metal workers ...	7,153	1,022	267	5	11,391
		Total	323	Do. sellers ...	351	44	1	6	381
					113	5	...	...	118
		45	321	Tin, zinc and lead workers	467	49	1	6	560
		Total	325	Do. sellers	16	...	...	...	21
					2	...	...	...	...
		46	328	workers in iron and hardware	18	...	...	...	21
		Total	329	Sellers do.	3,197	781	157	31	4,553
					63	6	...	...	158
		Total			3,260	787	157	31	4,763
					10,898	1,858	425	42	16,665
Grand Total ...					123,210	69,579	5,199	1,463	172,234

of Livelihood.—(Details).

Urban.					Rural.					Jaipur City.				
Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
Total.		Partially agriculturists			Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
35,946	25,443	693	198	57,464	76,366	42,278	4,081	1,223	98,155	13,559	10,056	27	...	19,894
3	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	7
24	...	...	...	46	164	130	9	...	92	24	...	...	...	46
191	7	5	...	320	74	19	...	...	69	115	...	...	...	152
87	...	...	...	135	5	...	...	...	2	86	...	...	...	136
21	...	...	...	50	2	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	31
184	211	...	...	119	4	...	1	...	2	184	211	...	...	119
339	208	...	...	393	3	...	...	...	...	325	204	...	...	374
2,218	169	60	...	3,971	3,150	229	192	5	4,938	809	26	...	...	1,199
684	48	...	...	1,217	...	1	...	...	...	672	44	...	...	1,237
3,751	643	65	...	6,288	3,402	379	202	5	5,103	2,235	485	...	...	3,301
264	37	1	6	224	90	7	...	...	158	60	10	...	...	139
69	5	...	...	104	44	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	...	3
333	42	1	6	328	134	7	...	...	172	61	10	...	...	142
7	...	...	...	14	9	...	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	12
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	14	9	...	...	...	7	8	...	...	...	12
754	152	10	...	1,497	2,443	629	147	31	3,098	259	40	...	...	319
46	6	...	...	134	17	...	...	...	24	45	4	...	...	101
800	158	10	...	1,631	2,460	629	147	31	3,122	304	44	...	...	420
4,893	843	76	6	8,261	6,005	1,015	349	36	8,404	2,608	539	...	...	3,875
40,839	26,286	769	204	65,725	82,371	43,293	4,430	1,259	106,559	16,167	10,595	27	...	23,769

Jaipur State.

Occupation or Means.

Class.	Ordor.	Sub-order.	Group No.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood.	Whole State.				
					Actual workers.				Depend- cats.
					Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Both sexes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	XIV	47	332	Makers of glass and Chinaware ...	123,210	69,579	5,199	1,463	172,284
			333	Sellers do. ...	11	4	...	...	41
					14	...	...	...	36
		Total			25	4	...	...	77
		48	336	Potters and pot makers ...	14,621	8,056	1,711	427	17,013
			338	Makers of grind-stone and mill-stone ...	990	205	35	66	947
			339	Sellers do. ...	60	2	...	...	21
		Total			15,671	8,274	1,746	493	18,011
		Total			15,696	8,278	1,746	493	18,088
	XV	49	314	Carpenters X ...	15,096	1,961	2,212	173	19,639
			345	Dealers in timbers and bamboos ...	445	461	5	11	460
			346	Wood-cutters and sawyers ...	47	6	11	...	78
		Total			15,588	2,428	2,258	184	20,227
		50	317	Baskets, mats, fans, screens, brooms, etc, makers and sellers ...	917	684	86	29	933
			348	Comb and tooth stick makers and sellers ...	386	126	8	10	120
			349	Leaf-plate makers ...	333	280	31	12	302
		Total			1,636	1,090	125	51	1,355
		Total			17,224	3,518	2,383	235	21,582
				Grand Total ...	156,130	81,375	9,323	2,191	211,954

of Livelihood—(Details.)

Urban.					Rural.					Jaipur City.				
Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
40,839	26,286	789	204	65,725	82,371	43,293	4,430	1,259	106,559	16,167	10,595	27	...	23,769
4	...	...	...	5	7	4	...	...	36	4	...	...	...	5
8	...	...	...	30	6	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	4
12	...	...	...	35	13	4	...	...	42	5	...	...	...	9
1,830	1,095	135	20	2,106	12,791	6,971	1,576	407	11,937	319	251	...	...	211
41	...	...	...	70	919	203	35	66	877	41	...	...	...	70
...	...	...	...	...	60	2	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
1,871	1,095	135	20	2,176	13,800	7,179	1,611	473	15,835	360	251	...	...	311
1,883	1,095	135	20	2,211	13,813	7,183	1,611	473	15,877	365	251	...	...	320
1,727	238	72	...	2,579	13,369	1,723	2,170	173	17,110	562	8	1	...	688
231	185	...	...	198	214	276	5	11	262	107	48	...	...	176
29	6	...	...	63	18	...	11	...	15	29	6	...	...	63
1,987	429	72	...	2,840	13,601	1,999	2,186	184	17,387	698	62	1	...	927
120	81	4	...	62	797	603	82	29	871	51	24	...	...	12
6	3	...	...	23	380	123	8	10	97	...	1	...	...	...
153	152	3	1	134	180	128	28	11	168	105	113	...	...	89
279	236	7	1	219	1,357	854	118	50	1,136	156	138	...	...	101
2,266	665	79	1	3,059	14,958	2,853	2,304	234	18,523	854	200	1	...	1,028
44,988	28,046	983	225	70,995	111,142	53,329	8,345	1,966	140,959	17,386	11,046	28	...	25,117

Jaipur State.

Occupation or Means

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group No.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood.	Whole State.				
					Actual workers.				Dependents.
					Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	XVI	51	355	Camphor, gum and India-rubber sellers ...	156,130	81,375	9,328	2,101	211,934
			359	Lac sellers ...	3	...	3	...	4
			360	Wax and honey sellers ...	2	...	...	...	21
			Total	7	...	3	...	31	
		52	365	Salt petro refiners ...	15	...	...	...	11
			366	Salt petro sellers ...	5	...	...	...	11
			369	Chemists and druggists ...	27	...	...	...	50
			371	Borax sellers ...	...	...	...	...	2
			372	Soap sellers ...	7	...	...	...	21
			373	Antimony preparers and sellers ...	1	...	...	...	...
			374	Madder, saffron and coccalers ...	...	...	...	...	1
			375	Ink makers and sellers ...	4	...	...	...	7
			377	Perfumo, incense, etc., sellers ...	81	...	...	...	160
			378	Persons occupied with miscellaneous drugs ...	55	...	...	...	167
			379	Do. dyes ...	1,276	815	26	21	1,677
		Total	1,474	815	26	21	2,181		
	Total	1,481	815	20	21	2,213			
	XVII	53	386	Leather dyers ...	5,136	2,643	356	126	4,571
			387	Shoo, boot and sandal makersX... ..	15,811	7,528	1,191	616	21,135
			388	Tunners and curriers ...	836	406	60	35	493
			389	Sellers of manufactured leather goods ...	311	43	19	12	659
			390	Sellers of hides, horns and bones, &c. ...	226	62	4	15	452
			391	Water-bag, well-bag and bucket makers ...	523	257	9	6	582
		Total	22,876	10,930	1,942	810	27,500		
	Total	22,876	10,930	1,942	810	27,800			
	Grand Total ...					180,487	93,129	11,299	3,022	241,947

of Livelihood.—(Details).

Urban.					Rural.					Jaipur City.				
Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
Total.		Partially agriculturists			Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
44,988	28,046	983	225	70,995	111,142	53,329	8,345	1,966	140,959	17,386	11,046	28	...	25,117
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
3	...	...	...	13	4	...	3	...	18	1	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	11
23	...	...	...	49	4	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	37
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	14	7	...	...	...	47
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	7
42	...	...	...	110	42	...	...	...	50	27	...	...	...	67
54	...	...	...	105	1	...	...	...	92	5	...	...	...	33
673	454	5	6	823	603	361	21	15	856	115	4	...	...	205
809	454	5	6	1,154	665	361	21	15	1,028	176	4	...	...	407
812	454	5	6	1,167	669	361	24	15	1,046	177	4	...	...	410
1,288	713	23	...	1,801	3,848	1,930	333	126	2,774	148	54	...	...	305
3,533	681	106	59	4,395	12,278	6,847	1,388	557	16,741	1,108	568	...	...	1,480
4	...	...	...	10	832	406	60	35	483	2	...	...	...	4
198	4	...	...	325	116	39	19	12	234	94	3	...	...	192
163	32	3	...	317	63	30	1	15	135	69	2	...	...	167
154	79	...	...	157	369	178	9	6	425	37	6	...	...	42
5,340	1,509	132	59	7,008	17,536	9,430	1,810	751	20,792	1,458	633	...	...	2,190
5,340	1,509	132	59	7,008	17,536	9,430	1,810	751	20,792	1,458	633	...	...	2,190
51,140	30,009	1,120	290	79,170	129,347	63,120	10,179	2,732	162,797	19,021	11,683	28	...	27,717

Jaipur State.

Occupation or Means

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group No.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood.	Whole State.				
					Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
					Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
E	XVIII	54	392	Bankers and money-lenders	8,013	1,365	580	27	17,235
			394	Money changers and testers	701	172	19	...	930
			395	Bank clerks and cashiers	59	9	...	...	...
		Total		8,773	1,546	599	27	18,165	
		55	396	General merchants	962	266	30	11	1,463
			397	Merchants, managers, accountants, etc. ...	120	37	68	13	120
		Total		1,082	303	98	24	1,583	
		56	398	Shop-keepers, unspecified	6,031	855	314	3	8,200
			399	Shop-keepers' clerks	4	...	...	...	...
			400	Shop-keepers' servants	52	23	2	...	64
			401	Pedlers, hawkers	391	71	4	...	834
		Total		6,508	949	320	3	9,107	
		57	402	Brokers, agents	1,401	49	1	...	2,866
			404	Farmers of pound and markets	2	...	...	...	2
			405	Farmers of liquor, opium, etc.	15	2	...	...	155
			406	Contractors for labour	15	1	...	...	12
			407	Contractors, unspecified	89	20	2	3	151
			408	Clerks employed by middlemen ... ..	...	...	...	...	2
		Total		1,522	72	3	3	3,188	
		Total		17,885	2,870	1,020	57	32,043	
Grand Total ...					17,885	2,870	1,020	57	32,043

of Livelihood.—(Details).

Urban.					Rural.					Jaipur City.				
Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1,599	399	47	1	4,030	6,414	966	533	26	13,205	502	182	...	...	1,014
516	60	13	...	661	185	112	6	...	269	161	5	...	...	250
6	9	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	51	9	...	...	33
2,121	468	60	1	4,691	6,652	1,078	539	26	13,474	714	196	...	...	1,297
556	146	...	...	851	406	120	30	11	612	276	14	...	...	225
22	...	...	...	...	98	37	68	13	120	22	...	...	...	...
578	146	...	...	851	504	157	98	24	732	298	14	...	...	225
905	55	6	...	1,787	5,156	800	308	3	6,422	550	40	...	...	763
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	...	...	18	22	23	2	...	46	...	...	...	...	...
209	68	...	...	549	182	3	4	...	285	33	1	...	...	46
1,144	123	6	...	2,354	5,364	826	314	3	6,753	583	41	...	...	809
1,269	43	1	...	2,559	132	6	...	...	307	538	4	...	...	652
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	15	2	...	...	155	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	11	8	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
45	13	...	...	91	44	7	2	3	60	28	6	...	...	67
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
1,323	56	1	...	2,663	199	16	2	3	525	566	10	...	...	719
5,166	793	67	1	10,559	12,719	2,077	953	56	21,484	2,161	261	...	...	3,050
5,166	793	67	1	10,559	12,719	2,077	953	56	21,484	2,161	261	...	...	3,050

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group No.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood.	Whole State.						
					Actual workers.				Dependents.		
					Total.		Partially agriculturists.				
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
E	XIX	58	410	Railway administrative officials	...	17,885	2,870	1,020	57	32,043	
			411	Clerical staff of Railways	...	5	...	...	...	17
			412	Station masters, &c.	...	88	2	3	...	218	
			413	Guards and drivers	...	68	12	...	...	160
			414	Pointsmen, shunters, porters and signallers	...	227	1	17	...	639	
			415	Railway service, unspecified	...	969	...	46	...	1,415	
		59	Total			...	465	74	2	20	503
							1,822	89	68	20	2,957
			417	Cart owners and drivers	...	719	21	80	...	249	
			419	Drivers and stable boys	...	164	5	...	...	259
			420	Palki owners and bearers	...	36	...	...	...	58
			421	Pack bullock owners and drivers	...	629	176	87	26	701	
		60	422	Pack camel, &c., do.	...	3,348	339	167	19	2,142	
			Total			4,896	541	334	45	3,409	
			429	Boat and bargemen	...	11	11	...	...	23
			430	Pilots	...	1	...	...	...	...
			431	Lock keepers and canal service	...	155	9	...	...	230
			Total			167	20	...	...	253
		61	433	Post Office: officers	...	23	...	1	...	30	
			434	Do. clerks and messengers	...	95	...	1	...	129	
			435	Telegraph: officers	...	2	...	...	...	7
			436	Do. clerks and messengers	...	13	...	...	...	18
			Total			133	...	2	...	184	
			441	Porters	...	385	61	...	...	578
		62	442	Weighmen and measurers	...	79	2	4	...	117	
			Total			464	66	4	...	695	
			Total			7,482	716	408	65	7,493	
Grand Total ...					25,367	3,586	1,428	122	39,541		

of Livelihood.—(Details).

Urban.					Rural.					Jaipur City.				
Actual workers				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
Total.		Partially agriculturists			Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
5,166	793	67	1	10,559	12,710	2,077	953	58	21,484	2,161	261	...	...	3,050
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	15	78	2	3	...	203	6	...	...	...	10
16	...	...	...	47	52	12	...	...	113	5	...	...	...	23
3	...	...	...	5	224	1	17	...	634	...	...	...	...	...
132	...	2	...	207	837	...	44	...	1,208	69	...	...	...	117
81	17	...	...	63	384	57	2	20	445	52	7	...	...	39
242	17	2	...	337	1,580	72	66	20	2,620	132	7	...	...	189
143	21	...	...	139	576	...	80	...	110	1	...	...	...	...
149	4	...	...	212	15	1	...	...	17	149	4	...	...	242
31	...	...	...	56	2	...	...	...	2	34	...	...	...	56
213	15	43	...	289	416	161	44	26	412	114	11	...	...	124
1,088	74	27	10	966	2,260	265	140	9	1,176	113	7	...	...	60
1,627	114	70	10	1,692	3,269	427	284	35	1,717	411	22	...	...	482
...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
155	9	...	...	230	...	...	...	...	...	155	9	...	...	230
155	9	...	...	230	12	11	...	...	23	155	9	...	...	230
20	...	...	...	23	3	...	1	...	7	11	...	...	...	18
68	...	1	...	91	27	...	...	...	38	40	...	...	...	53
2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7
13	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	18
103	...	1	...	139	30	...	1	...	45	64	...	...	...	96
375	64	...	...	576	10	...	...	...	2	272	60	...	...	576
39	2	...	...	81	40	...	4	...	36	37	...	...	...	61
414	66	...	...	667	50	...	4	...	38	309	60	...	...	637
2,541	206	73	10	3,055	4,941	510	335	55	4,443	1,071	98	...	...	1,634
7,707	999	140	11	13,614	17,660	2,587	1,283	111	25,927	3,232	359	...	...	4,684

Jaipur State.

Occupation or Means

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group No.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood.	Whole State.					
					Actual workers.				Dependents.	
					Total.		Partially agriculturists.			
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
F	XX	63	444	Priests and ministers	17,102	5,061	1,703	402	25,757	
			445	Church and mission service	35	2	2	...	94	
			446	Religious mendicants... ..	2	...	...	...	...
			447	Church, temple, burial or burning ground service	535	129	35	1	539	
			449	Astrologers	155	5	...	...	235
			450	Almanac makers and sellers	4	1	...	...	12
			Total			17,833	5,198	1,740	403	28,669
		64	451	Administrative and inspecting officials ...	7	...	...	...	11
			452	Principals and professors	504	36	1	...	98	
			453	Clerks and servants connected with education,	19	7	...	...	4
			Total			530	43	1	...	1,05
		65	454	Authors and editors	8	...	...	...	...
			456	Writers and private clerks	8	...	...	...	...
			457	Public scribes and copyists	3	...	...	...	...
			Total			19
		66	459	Pleaders	64	...	...	...	10
			461	Law agents and mukhtars	343	...	...	...	75
			462	Kazis	39	...	4	...	10	
			463	Articled clerks	2	...	...	...	...
			464	Petition-writers	95	...	1	...	18	
			Total			543	...	5	...	1,13
Grand Total ...					18,925	5,241	1,746	403	28,90	

of Livelihood.—(Details).

Urban.					Rural.					Jaipur City.				
Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
Total.		Partially agriculturists			Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
6,282	1,837	118	33	10,629	10,820	3,224	1,555	369	15,128	2,117	642	...	...	2,968
16	...	2	...	21	19	2	...	...	73	12	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
149	27	3	1	274	386	102	32	...	264	68	6	...	...	133
150	2	...	...	296	5	3	...	...	...	148	2	...	...	291
...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
6,597	1,866	153	34	11,220	11,236	3,332	1,587	369	15,477	2,345	659	...	...	3,413
7	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	19
334	23	...	...	738	170	13	1	...	249	223	17	...	...	362
17	7	...	...	32	2	...	...	...	13	15	7	...	...	32
358	30	...	...	789	172	13	1	...	262	245	24	...	...	413
...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	8
3	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	8
9	...	...	...	16	10	...	...	...	6	9	...	...	...	16
51	...	...	...	98	10	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...
328	...	...	...	728	15	...	...	...	11	328	...	...	...	726
25	...	3	...	87	14	...	1	...	19	6	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	...	...	...	172	9	...	1	...	16	63	...	...	...	121
493	...	3	...	1,085	50	...	2	...	50	399	...	...	...	864
7,457	1,896	156	34	13,110	11,468	3,345	1,590	369	15,795	2,998	674	...	...	4,706

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group No.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood.	Whole State.							
					Actual workers.				Dependents.			
					Total.		Partially agriculturists.					
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
F	XX	67	466	Administrative and inspecting staff	...	18,925	5,241	1,746	403	28,905		
			467	Practitioners with diploma	...	2	...	...	...	10
			468	Practitioners without diploma	...	38	1	...	...	99
			469	Practitioners without diploma	...	516	64	11	...	1,047		
			469	Dentists	...	2	...	...	...	9
			470	Oculists	...	2	...	...	...	7
			471	Vaccinators	...	58	...	3	3	38		
			472	Midwives	...	...	221	...	...	85
			473	Compounders, &c.	...	115	4	...	...	212
			Total			733	290	14	3	1,538		
		68	475	Civil Engineers	...	12	...	...	...	33
			477	Draughtsmen and overseers	...	24	...	...	...	48
			478	Clerks	...	155	...	1	...	221		
		Total			191	...	1	...	302			
		69	479	Astronomers	...	8	...	...	...	15
			Total			8	...	...	...	15
		70	483	Painters and supdts. of school of arts	...	11	...	...	...	29
			484	Sculptors	...	4	...	...	...	...
			485	Photographers	...	66	2	...	...	95
			486	Tattooers	...	8	10	...	...	19
			Total			89	12	...	...	144
			71	488	Bandmasters and players	...	376	...	16	...	314	
		489		Piano turners	...	3	2	...	...	7
		490		Actors, singers and dancers	...	2,214	1,853	82	54	2,529		
		Total			2,593	1,855	98	54	2,850			
		Total				22,539	7,398	1,859	460	33,752		
		XXII	72	491	Race course service	...	1	1	
				492	Shikaries and bird catchers	...	19	12	1	...	23	
				493	Huntsmen	...	6	12	14	
				Total			26	24	1	...	38	
				73	496	Exhibitors of trained animals	...	10	2	10
					498	Fortune tellers, &c.	...	77	259
					499	Tumblers, wrestlers and cricketers	...	107	71	7	7	50
				Total			194	73	7	7	319	
				Total				220	97	8	7	357
Grand Total					22,759	7,495	1,867	467	34,109			

of Livelihood.—(Details).

Urban.					Rural.					Jaipur City.				
Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
7,457	1,898	156	34	13,110	11,468	3,345	1,590	369	15,795	2,998	674	...	...	4,706
2	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	10
33	1	...	...	77	5	...	...	...	22	24	...	...	...	63
309	21	3	...	701	207	40	8	...	345	122	7	...	...	284
1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	4
2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7
20	...	...	...	29	38	...	3	3	9	16	...	...	...	23
...	130	...	...	46	...	91	...	...	39	...	40	...	...	14
78	4	...	...	167	37	...	...	...	75	61	4	...	...	157
445	159	3	...	1,041	288	181	11	3	495	231	51	...	...	562
6	...	...	...	16	6	...	...	...	17	6	...	...	...	16
24	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	48
104	...	...	...	152	51	...	1	...	69	95	...	...	...	148
134	...	...	...	218	57	...	1	...	86	125	...	...	...	212
8	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	11
8	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	11
10	...	...	...	29	1	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	29
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	2	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	53	2	...	...	78
8	10	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	...	...	19
84	12	...	...	144	5	...	...	...	...	71	12	...	...	126
100	...	...	...	195	276	...	16	...	179	85	...	...	...	113
...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
912	605	16	6	1,192	1,272	1,218	66	48	1,337	347	147	...	...	426
1,042	605	16	6	1,327	1,551	1,250	82	48	1,523	432	147	...	...	539
9,170	2,672	175	40	15,849	13,369	4,726	1,684	420	17,903	3,862	884	...	...	6,156
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	17	12	1	...	23	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	6	12	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	23	24	1	...	38	...	...	...	...	...
10	2	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	...	...	...	117	22	...	...	...	142	55	...	...	...	152
...	8	...	...	...	107	63	7	7	50	...	8	...	...	...
85	10	...	...	127	129	83	7	7	192	55	8	...	...	152
88	10	...	...	127	152	87	8	7	230	55	8	...	...	152
9,238	2,682	175	40	15,976	13,521	4,813	1,692	427	13,133	3,917	892	...	...	6,308

Jaipur State.

Occupation or Means

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group No.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood.	Whole State.					
					Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	
					Total.		Partially agriculturists.			
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
G	XXII	74	500	Well sinkers	...	17	...	...	...	12
			503	Miners	...	33	...	...	...	43
		Total				50	...	...	...	60
		75	504	General labour	...	53,901	56,599	2,341	1,691	47,388
		Total				53,901	56,599	2,341	1,691	47,388
	XXIII	Total				53,951	56,599	2,341	1,691	47,448
		76	505	Uncertain or not returned	...	252	222	1	...	419
		Total				252	222	1	...	419
		77	506	Prostitutes	...	9	263	...	...	147
		Total				9	263	...	...	147
	Total					261	485	1	...	568
H	XXIV	78	510	House rent, shares	...	163	113	2	10	167
			511-A	Allowances from patrons in India	...	1	...	...	...	...
			512	Educational or other endowments	...	212	40	...	...	69
			513	Mendicancy	...	46,700	21,705	2,165	783	41,662
		Total				47,106	21,858	2,167	793	44,898
		79	514	Pensions civil service	...	66	28	4	...	125
			515	Do. military service	...	86	4	...	...	163
			516	Do. unspecified	...	311	55	8	...	628
			517	Inmates of asylums	...	66	19	...	...	...
			518	Prisoners under trial	...	110	7	...	...	35
			519	Do. for debt	...	1,556	101	...	...	9
			520	Do. convicted or in reformatory	...	180	13	...	...	2
		Total				2,375	227	12	...	930
	Total					49,481	22,085	2,179	793	45,828
Grand Total ...					103,893	79,169	4,521	2,484	93,842	

of Livelihood.—(Details).

Urban.					Rural.					Jaipur City.				
Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
15	...	...	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	6	30	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	...	18	32	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...
6,475	5,939	120	58	6,813	47,426	50,660	2,221	1,633	40,540	1,620	1,904	10	...	1,530
6,475	5,939	120	58	6,848	47,426	50,660	2,221	1,633	40,540	1,620	1,904	10	...	1,530
6,493	5,939	120	58	6,866	47,458	50,660	2,221	1,633	40,582	1,620	1,904	10	...	1,530
87	117	...	...	391	165	105	1	...	28	87	117	...	...	391
87	117	...	...	391	165	105	1	...	28	87	117	...	...	391
...	224	...	...	128	9	39	...	...	19	...	210	...	...	122
...	224	...	...	128	9	39	...	...	19	...	210	...	...	122
87	341	...	...	519	174	144	1	...	47	87	327	...	...	513
6,580	6,280	120	58	7,385	47,632	50,804	2,222	1,633	40,629	1,707	2,231	10	...	2,043
91	79	...	...	124	72	34	2	10	43	41	54	...	...	72
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	35	...	...	49	215	5	...	...	20	26	35	...	...	49
8,202	4,601	107	128	6,559	38,198	17,104	2,058	655	38,103	1,516	1,411	...	...	1,236
8,320	4,715	107	128	6,732	38,786	17,143	2,060	665	38,166	1,533	1,500	...	...	1,357
58	11	1	...	107	8	17	3	...	18	23	10	...	...	23
75	2	...	...	120	11	2	...	...	43	64	1	...	...	97
210	50	1	...	449	101	5	7	...	179	191	46	...	...	411
61	16	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	61	16	...	...	...
106	7	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	104	7	...	...	...
1,518	101	...	...	9	8	...	...	...	...	1,411	101	...	...	9
180	13	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...
2,238	200	2	...	690	137	27	10	...	240	1,911	181	...	...	542
9,553	4,915	109	128	7,422	38,923	17,170	2,070	665	38,406	3,494	1,631	...	...	1,899
17,138	11,195	229	186	14,807	86,565	67,974	4,292	2,298	79,035	5,201	3,912	10	...	3,942

Jaipur State.

Occupations followed by 1,000 o mor

Group No.	Occupation.	Jaipur State.					Depend- ents.
		Actual workers.				Both sexes	
		Total.		Partially agriculturists			
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1 a b	Durbar officials and menials ...	22,817	3,595	413	8	26,574	
9	Accountants, not shown as agriculturists ...	1,301	156	7	...	2,437	
10	Watchmen and other village servants ...	7,015	1,426	919	54	10,457	
12 b i	Officers ...	309	...	...	...	708
12 b ii	Non-commissioned officers, privates, etc. ...	12,024	121	488	...	9,583	
36 a	Non-cultivating land holders or land owners ...	23,535	2,592	...	...	41,207
36 b	Cultivating land holders or land owners ...	5,746	1,975	...	...	11,891
36 c	Unspecified land holders or land owners ...	1,006	110	...	...	1,116
37 a	Non-cultivating tenants ...	100,511	55,262	...	...	86,650
37 b	Cultivating tenants ...	292,589	217,900	...	...	294,489
37 c	Other cultivators ...	43,221	30,700	...	...	39,659
39	Field labourers ...	21,251	29,388	...	...	17,027
60	Barbers ...	6,193	2,018	599	117	8,817	
61	Cooks ...	363	98	8	...	772	
63	Grooms, coachmen, etc. ...	695	13	...	...	827
64	Indoor servants ...	3,242	1,082	300	41	4,724	
65	Washermen ...	488	413	...	...	599
66	Water carriers ...	1,363	1,008	26	35	1,377	
68	Miscellaneous and unspecified ...	11,487	3,761	104	82	13,534	
75	Sweepers and scavengers ...	2,277	2,435	1	...	1,593	
76	Butchers and slaughterers ...	793	388	96	14	1,489	
105	Vegetable and fruit sellers ...	286	455	4	...	400	
106	Miscellaneous ...	37,348	4,393	1,459	137	60,047	
149	Hay, grass and fodder sellers ...	305	581	...	...	579
163	Masons and builders ...	3,066	...	46	...	5,377	
166	Stone and marble workers ...	417	259	...	...	433
197	Turners and lacquerers ...	439	162	...	...	723
272	Cotton weavers : hand industry ...	22,461	14,188	827	346	24,495	
275	Cotton spinners, sizers and yarn beaters ...	104	12,244	...	270	1,681	
277	Calenderers, fullers and printers ...	643	331	...	...	533
278	Cotton dyers ...	1,213	981	14	11	1,466	
304	Piece-goods dealers ...	1,217	54	3	...	3,690	
306	Tailors, dress makers and darners ...	1,077	841	13	3	1,197	
317	Workers in gold, silver and precious stones ...	1,968	79	100	...	3,781	
318	Dealers in gold, silver and precious stones ...	672	41	...	...	1,279
328	Workers in iron and hardware ...	275	25	18	...	834	
336	Potters, pot and pipe-bowl makers ...	10,350	4,788	1,123	277	13,593	
338	Grind-stone and mill-stone makers and menders ...	635	...	...	...	663
344	Carpenters ...	10,218	1,047	1,463	29	15,113	
386	Leather dyers ...	1,483	866	27	17	1,531	
387	Shoe, boot and sandal makers ...	11,679	5,737	1,143	561	17,175	
392	Bankers, money-lenders, etc. ...	5,150	905	234	5	12,263	
398	Shop keepers, otherwise unspecified ...	3,903	573	188	...	5,357	
402	Brokers and agents ...	1,140	19	1	...	12,301	
414	Pointsmen, shunters, porters, signallers, etc. ...	387	...	...	...	713
422	Pack camel, elephant, mule, etc., owners and drivers ...	1,492	145	88	3	1,929	
444	Priests, ministers, etc. ...	12,625	3,738	1,146	226	21,023	
461	Law agents, mukhtars, etc. ...	328	...	...	...	726
504	General labour ...	49,237	56,204	2,114	1,668	44,537	
513	Mendicancy, (not in connection with a religious order) ...	44,048	20,071	1,859	681	41,719	
519	Prisoners for debt ...	1,441	101	...	...	9
	Others ...	227,745	96,681	10,412	2,499	200,399	
	Total Tehsil ...	1,011,638	585,953	25,272	7,087	1,061,075	

TABLE XV.

more persons in each unit.

Jaipur City.					Jaipur Tehsil.				
Actual workers.				Dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.
Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
10,010	27	1	...	10,911	1,534	230	15	...	1,741
...	...	...	...	...	537	156	...	...	762
...	...	...	...	...	858	337	...	...	1,184
309	...	...	...	708	...	...	12	...	...
7,619	28	268	...	5,010	1,389	77	13	...	686
1,005	213	...	...	3,123	1,886	644	...	...	2,937
...
...
1,327	814	...	...	...	4,229	3,153	...	...	3,169
...	...	...	...	1,177	32,451	22,042	...	...	11,644
...	...	...	...	...	3,089	2,020	...	...	1,824
...	...	...	...	...	1,288	1,181	...	...	906
803	262	...	...	649	979	371	45	11	891
...
695	13	...	...	827	...	...	...	...	...
933	118	...	...	1,477	...	...	...	...	...
438	413	...	...	399	...	...	...	...	...
519	406	...	...	685	...	...	...	...	...
4,046	953	...	...	6,099	727	204	11	4	506
893	1,028	...	...	730	...	...	...	...	...
...
286	455	4	...	410	...	...	...	...	...
1,993	311	...	...	3,460	2,816	432	64	7	2,891
305	581	...	...	373	...	...	...	...	...
802	...	...	...	1,082	...	...	...	...	...
417	259	...	...	433	...	...	...	...	...
439	162	...	...	725	...	...	...	...	...
1,785	1,568	...	...	1,621	2,463	1,362	36	7	2,290
6	2,870	...	...	993	...	...	...	...	...
613	331	...	...	323	...	...	...	...	...
810	669	...	...	1,101	...	...	...	...	...
502	14	...	...	945	...	...	...	...	...
781	527	2	...	764	...	...	...	...	...
809	26	...	...	1,199	...	...	...	...	...
672	41	...	...	1,239	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	1,149	734	65	25	1,032
...
562	8	1	...	688	1,116	219	117	12	1,343
...
1,108	568	...	...	1,480	1,190	783	56	52	1,068
502	182	...	...	1,014	552	219	25	2	1,147
550	40	...	...	763	872	247	3	...	1,240
538	4	...	...	652	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	525	97	1	...	237
2,117	612	...	...	2,968	1,119	371	78	12	1,755
328	...	...	...	726	...	...	...	...	...
1,620	1,901	10	...	1,530	8,547	8,429	47	11	5,765
1,516	1,411	...	...	1,236	3,676	1,717	78	31	2,787
1,411	101	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
12,585	4,451	21	...	18,974	16,493	3,396	135	124	6,332
61,824	21,494	307	...	79,849	89,805	48,428	801	298	67,137

Jaipur State.

Occupations followed by 1,000 or

Group No.	Occupation.	Jamwa Ramgarh.				
		Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
		Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 a b	Durbar officials and menials	1,045	242	...	...	863
9	Accountants, not shown as agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...
10	Watchmen and other village servants	1,483	854	136	...	1,197
12 b i	Officers	...	...	...	...	...
12 b ii	Non commissioned officers, privates, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
36 a	Non-cultivating land holders or land owners	1,713	42	...	...	941
36 b	Cultivating land holders or land owners	1,998	437	...	...	2,369
36 c	Unspecified land holders or land owners	...	...	...	...	...
37 a	Non-cultivating tenants	22,517	1,406	...	...	9,283
37 b	Cultivating tenants	4,144	18,232	...	...	11,065
37 c	Other cultivators	...	2,272	...	...	1,096
39	Field labourers	1,008	1,284	...	...	807
60	Barbers	...	...	...	...	...
61	Cooks	...	...	...	...	...
63	Grooms, coachmen, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
64	Indoor servants	...	...	...	...	...
65	Washermen	...	...	...	...	...
66	Water carriers	...	...	...	...	...
68	Miscellaneous and unspecified	626	208	9	...	490
74	Sweepers and scavengers	...	...	...	...	...
76	Butchers and slaughterers	...	...	...	...	...
105	Vegetable and fruit sellers	...	...	...	...	...
106	Miscellaneous	2,532	268	5	...	2,457
149	Hay, grass and fodder sellers	...	...	...	...	...
163	Masons and builders	...	...	...	...	...
166	Stone and marble workers	...	...	...	...	...
197	Turners and lacquerers	...	...	...	...	...
272	Cotton weavers : hand industry	2,621	1,534	22	10	1,769
275	Cotton spinners, sizers and yarn beaters	20	2,685	...	...	390
277	Calenderers, fullers and printers	...	...	...	...	...
278	Cotton dyers	...	...	...	...	...
304	Piece-goods dealers	...	...	...	...	...
306	Tailors, dress makers and darners	...	...	...	...	...
317	Workers in gold, silver and precious stones	...	...	...	...	...
318	Dealers in gold, silver and precious stones	...	...	...	...	...
328	Workers in iron and hardware	...	...	...	...	...
336	Potters, pot and pipe-bowl makers	1,110	863	16	...	983
338	Grind-stone and mill-stone makers and menders	...	...	...	...	...
344	Carpenters	774	187	25	...	797
386	Leather dyers	...	...	...	...	...
387	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	976	603	11	2	788
392	Bankers, money-lenders, etc.	651	54	...	...	943
398	Shop keepers, otherwise unspecified	...	...	...	...	...
402	Brokers and agents	...	...	...	...	...
414	Pointsmen, shunters, porters, signalles, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
42	Pack camel, elephant, mule, etc., owners and drivers	...	...	...	...	...
441	Priests, ministers, etc.	622	219	13	9	488
461	Law agents, mukhtars, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
514	General labour	417	5,634	28	11	2,981
515	Mendicancy, (not in connection with a religious orders)...	2,799	1,332	...	19	2,381
519	Prisoners for debt	...	...	...	...	...
	Others	8,715	2,824	32	19	5,157
	Total Tehsil	55,771	41,210	347	70	47,242

TABLE XV.

more persons in each unit.

Chaksu.					Kalegh.				
Actual workers.				Dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.
Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	869	201	12	...	865
534	...	7	...	768	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	710	...	118	...	1,030
...
...	...	...	...	...	2,074	445	...	...	3,375
...
...
1,728	13,708	...	...	12,100	12,630	7,981	...	...	10,969
1,371	920	...	...	948	7,670	5,360	...	...	7,278
...	...	...	...	...	1,638	1,730	...	...	1,226
...	...	...	...	...	639	154	28	...	724
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	599	248	5	1	603
...
...
1,788	122	68	...	2,315	2,197	135	6	1	3,088
...
...
...
749	231	10	2	682	781	405	19	15	833
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
566	252	40	7	529	593	213	36	19	686
...
678	...	76	...	852	706	141	65	5	860
421	228	23	17	442	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	480	98	7	...	956
...
...
...
...
597	156	78	4	619	...	...	...	...	...
...
1,020	704	7	6	1,001	3,841	3,582	52	1	3,025
1,518	743	27	11	1,039	1,882	1,103	66	33	1,802
...
24,585	5,596	252	57	7,276	4,478	1,905	51	2	4,836
35,588	22,660	538	104	28,571	41,787	23,731	498	77	42,189

Jaipur State.

Occupations followed by 1,000 or

Group No.	Occupation.	Dausa,				
		Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
		Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 a b	Durbar officials and menials	1,035	150	7	...	949
9	Accountants, not shown as agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...
10	Watchmen and other village servants	...	...	...	...	...
12 b i	Officers	...	...	...	...	...
12 b ii	Non-commissioned officers, privates, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
36 a	Non-cultivating land holders or land owners...	461	87	...	...	873
36 b	Cultivating land holders or land owners	...	...	...	...	...
36 e	Unspecified land holders or land owners	...	...	...	...	...
37 a	Non-cultivating tenants	...	...	...	...	...
37 b	Cultivating tenants	26,394	21,049	...	...	20,025
37 c	Other cultivators	1,511	393	...	...	1,385
39	Field labourers	352	659	...	...	347
60	Barbers	591	133	16	...	760
61	Cooks	...	...	...	...	...
63	Grooms, coachmen, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
64	Indoor servants	...	...	...	...	...
65	Washermen	...	...	...	...	...
68	Water carriers	...	...	...	...	...
68	Miscellaneous and unspecified	...	...	...	...	...
74	Sweepers and scavengers	496	477	...	...	270
76	Butchers and slaughterers	...	...	...	...	...
105	Vegetable and fruit sellers	...	...	...	...	...
106	Miscellaneous	2,470	509	18	2	2,590
149	Hay, grass and fodder sellers	...	...	...	...	...
163	Masons and builders	...	...	...	...	...
166	Stone and marble workers	...	...	...	...	...
197	Turners and lacquerers	...	...	...	...	...
272	Cotton weavers: hand industry	2,446	1,764	8	1	1,999
275	Cotton spinners, sizers and yarn beaters	10	1,058	...	...	131
277	Calenderers, fullers and printers...	...	...	...	...	...
278	Cotton dyers	...	...	...	...	...
304	Piece-goods dealers	...	...	...	...	...
306	Tailors, dress makers and darners	...	...	...	...	...
317	Workers in gold, silver and precious stones	...	...	...	...	...
318	Dealers in gold, silver and precious stones	...	...	...	...	...
328	Workers in iron and hardware	...	...	...	...	...
336	Potters, pot and pipe-bowl makers	888	488	54	7	919
338	Grind-stone and mill-stone makers and menders	...	...	...	...	...
344	Carpenters	623	134	31	2	739
386	Leather dyers	395	293	2	...	383
387	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	833	568	3	1	708
392	Bankers, money-lenders, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
398	Shop-keepers, otherwise unspecified	...	...	...	...	...
402	Brokers and agents	...	...	...	...	...
414	Pointsmen, shunters, porters, signallers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
422	Paek camel, elephant, mule, etc., owners and drivers	...	...	...	...	...
444	Priests, ministers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
461	Law agents, mukhtars, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
504	General labour	2,698	2,770	10	...	1,359
513	Mendicancy, (not in connection with a religious order)	2,940	1,345	73	10	2,867
519	Prisoners for debt	...	...	...	...	...
	Others	4,868	1,760	133	35	5,632
	Total Tehsil	49,011	34,297	355	58	41,936

[illegible]

Jaipur State.

Occupations followed by 1,000 or

Group No.	Occupation.	Baswa.				
		Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
		Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 a b	Durbar officials and menials ...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Accountants, not shown as agrienlturists ...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Watchmen and other village servants ...	...	...	...	...	...
12 b i	Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...
12 b ii	Non-commissioned officers, privates, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...
36 a	Non-cultivating land holders or land owners...	5,777	19	...	...	3,614
36 b	Cultivating land holders or land owners ...	620	241	...	...	2,742
36 c	Unspecified land holders or land owners ...	...	...	...	...	...
37 a	Non-cultivating tenants ...	5,904	8,477	...	...	11,918
37 b	Cultivating tenants ...	672	487	...	...	550
37 c	Other cultivators ...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Field labourers ...	1,077	1,503	...	...	1,312
60	Barbers ...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Cooks ...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Grooms, coachmen, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Indoor servants ...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Washermen ...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Water carriers ...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Miscellaneous and unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Sweepers and scavengers ...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Butchers and slaughterers ...	...	...	...	...	...
105	Vegetable and fruit sellers ...	...	...	...	...	...
106	Miscellaneous ...	1,043	357	4	3	1,514
149	Hay, grass and fodder sellers ...	...	...	...	...	...
163	Masons and builders...	...	...	...	...	...
166	Stone and marble workers ...	...	...	...	...	...
197	Turners and lacquerers ...	...	...	...	...	...
273	Cotton weavers : hand industry...	1,334	1,020	3	2	906
275	Cotton spinners, sizers and yarn beaters ...	...	...	...	...	...
277	Calenderers, fullers and printers...	...	...	...	...	...
278	Cotton dyers ...	...	...	...	...	...
304	Piece-goods dealers ...	...	...	...	...	...
306	Tailors, dress makers and darners ...	...	...	...	...	...
317	Workers in gold, silver and precious stones...	...	...	...	...	...
318	Dealers in gold, silver and precious stones ...	...	...	...	...	...
328	Workers in iron and hardware ...	...	...	...	...	...
336	Potters, pot and pipe-bowl makers ...	510	356	25	11	595
338	Grind-stone and mill-stone makers and menders ...	...	...	...	...	...
341	Carpenters ...	...	...	...	...	...
383	Leather dyers ...	...	...	...	...	...
387	Shoe, boot and sandal makers ...	...	...	...	...	...
392	Bankers. money lenders, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...
398	Shop keepers, otherwise unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...
402	Brokers and agents ...	...	...	...	...	...
414	Pointsmen, shunters, porters, signallers, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...
422	Pack camel, elephant, mule, etc., owners and drivers ...	...	...	...	...	...
444	Priests, ministers, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...
461	Law agents, mukhtars, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...
504	General labour ...	293	366	1	6	439
513	Mendicaney, (not in connection with a religious order) ...	1,250	596	20	3	1,218
519	Prisoners for debt ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Others ...	4,413	3,231	152	23	5,623
	Total Tehsil ...	22,893	16,662	205	48	30,429

TABLE XV.

more persons in each unit.

Jhunjhunu.					Udaipur.				
Actual workers.				Dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.
Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1,440	194	49	7	2,143	...	...	...	...	...
688	70	8	18	928	373	127	...	36	651
876	1	14	...	837	...	...	...	...	...
1,620	194	...	...	2,668	1,808	118	...	...	3,313
589	57	...	...	833	773	80	...	...	627
1,443	1,331	...	...	2,092	...	...	...	...	...
33,747	22,724	...	...	29,984	10,029	6,339	...	...	8,982
833	1,760	...	...	1,293	...	...	...	...	...
460	517	...	47	1,673	...	...	...	...	...
...
474	230	...	1	716	...	...	...	...	...
...
444	320	...	32	513	...	...	...	...	...
1,911	628	...	2	1,499	417	357	2	...	299
503	439	...	...	452	...	...	...	...	...
468	132	...	14	802	...	...	...	...	...
2,689	146	133	6	5,604	1,310	59	5	...	2,399
758	...	...	...	1,639	443	...	...	...	601
...
218	908	3	56	1,954	420	181	12	...	469
...
373	312	14	11	395	...	...	...	...	...
513	11	1	...	1,856	...	...	...	...	...
597	14	53	...	1,315	...	...	...	...	...
275	26	18	...	834	...	...	...	...	...
1,363	145	194	3	737	390	179	9	2	605
635	...	...	...	666	...	...	...	...	...
1,435	137	342	...	2,551	432	111	39	3	645
664	345	2	...	706	...	...	...	...	...
1,507	767	169	78	1,747	702	211	21	...	689
701	125	32	...	1,812	416	20	5	...	921
211	4	1	...	793	...	...	...	...	...
561	35	67	...	536	...	...	...	...	...
2,350	806	363	...	4,034	688	157	11	...	1,185
1,077	1,001	31	15	1,112	506	543	3	1	392
5,494	2,046	145	205	5,190	1,039	511	16	2	951
...
5,464	4,588	1,208	162	7,320	4,699	3,568	91	11	3,986
72,024	40,067	2,838	657	87,342	24,445	12,584	214	55	26,713

Jaipur State.

Occupations followed by 1,000 or

Group No.	Occupation.	Sawai Ramgarh.				
		Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
		Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 a b	Durbar officials and menials	685	47	...	...	1,173
9	Accountants, not shown as agriculturists	230	...	...	...	308
36 a	Watchmen and other village servants	548	...	4	...	1,672
12 b i	Officers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
12 b ii	Non-commissioned officers, privates, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
36 a	Non-cultivating land holders or land owners... ..	2,317	302	...	...	10,671
36 b	Cultivating land holders or land owners ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
36 c	Unspecified land holders or land owners ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
37 a	Non cultivating tenants	5,388	307	...	...	7,501
37 b	Cultivating tenants	4,516	505	...	...	28,420
37 c	Other cultivators	557	152	...	...	1,166
39	Field labourers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
60	Barbers	512	55	25	...	1,559
61	Cooks ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
62	Grooms, coachmen, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
64	Indoor servants ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
65	Washermen ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
66	Water carriers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
68	Miscellaneous and unspecified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
74	Sweepers and scavengers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
76	Butchers and slaughterers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
105	Vegetable and fruit sellers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
106	Miscellaneous	1,655	83	6	...	6,576
149	Hay, grass and fodder sellers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
163	Masons and builders... ..	...	...	...	...	...
166	Stone and marble workers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
197	Turners and lequerers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
272	Cotton weavers: hand industry	850	30	10	...	3,132
275	Cotton spinners, sizers and yarn beaters ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
277	Calenderers, fullers and printers... ..	...	...	...	...	...
278	Cotton dyers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
304	Piece-goods dealers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
306	Tailors, dress makers and darners ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
317	Workers in gold, silver and precious stones ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
318	Dealers in gold, silver and precious stones ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
328	Workers in iron and hardware ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
336	Potters, pot and pipe-bowl makers	566	59	49	1	2,271
338	Grind-stone and mill-stone makers and menders ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
341	Carpenters	489	16	83	...	1,661
386	Leather dyers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
387	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	1,104	85	56	...	4,557
392	Bankers, money-lenders, etc.	464	46	13	...	2,183
398	Shop keepers, otherwise unspecified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
402	Brokers and agents ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
414	Pointsmen, shunters, porters, signallers, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
422	Pack camel, elephant, mule, etc., owners and drivers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
444	Priests, ministers, etc.	533	57	15	...	2,376
461	Law agents, mukhtars, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
504	General labour	1,433	690	2	4	4,391
513	Mendicancy, (not in connection with a religious order)	1,343	282	12	...	4,196
519	Prisoners for debt ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Others	3,324	910	61	7	15,468
	Total Tehsil	26,544	3,626	345	12	99,884

TABLE XV.

more persons in each unit.

Khandela.					Bairath.				
Actual workers.				Dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.
Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Bales.	Females.	Both sexes.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
874	79	...	...	2,078	...	...	...	...	...
505	...	...	...	1,066	336	20	86	...	1,117
1,424	...	...	...	1,041	1,115	74	...	...	4,604
...	18	...	...	2,184	...	...	...	...	...
10,879	5,718	...	...	18,198	2,729	310	...	...	8,792
...	...	...	...	...	2,121	237	...	...	7,435
...
...
...
...
347	37	2	...	707	...	...	...	...	...
...
1,004	16	...	...	2,577	850	28	3	...	2,693
...
...
637	219	28	...	1,428	492	27	24	...	1,771
...
...
...
...
...
457	31	23	...	1,131	84	26	7	...	1,308
393	1	16	...	861	...	...	...	...	...
604	110	30	...	1,081	542	58	23	...	1,934
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	366	44	5	16	1,173
...
1,099	1,071	1	...	1,203	288	161	3	25	903
1,384	920	29	...	843	537	224	14	...	1,574
...
2,838	1,325	90	...	5,842	3,653	664	148	80	9,836
22,445	9,545	219	...	40,240	13,113	1,873	513	121	43,140

Jaipur State.

Occupations followed by 1,000 or

		Sawai Madhopur.				
Group No.	Occupation.	Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
		Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
		Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Both sexes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 a b	Darbar officials and menials ...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Accountants, not shown as agriculturists ...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Watchmen and other village servants ...	...	...	...	...	...
12 b 1	Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...
12 b n	Non commissioned officers, privates, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...
36 a	Non-cultivating land holders or land owners ...	...	...	...	...	...
36 b	Cultivating land holders or land owners ...	...	...	...	...	...
36 c	Unspecified land holders or land owners ...	...	...	...	...	...
37 a	Non cultivating tenants ...	...	...	...	...	...
37 b	Cultivating tenants ...	8 397	4,902	...	...	6,484
37 c	Other cultivators ...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Field labourers ...	710	2,378	...	...	541
60	Barbers ...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Cooks ...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Grooms, coachmen, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Indoor servants ...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Washermen ...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Water carriers ...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Miscellaneous and unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...
71 ✓	Sweepers and scavengers ...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Butchers and slaughterers ...	...	...	...	...	...
105	Vegetable and fruit sellers ...	...	...	...	...	...
106	Miscellaneous ...	131	97	35	5	599
149	Hay, grass and fodder sellers ...	...	...	...	...	...
163	Masons and builders ...	...	...	...	...	...
166	Stone and marble workers ...	...	...	...	...	...
197	Turners and lacquerers ...	...	...	...	...	...
272	Cotton weavers hand industry ...	570	302	12	4	313
275	Cotton spinners, sizers and yarn beaters ...	22	1,117	...	50	128
277	Calenderers, fullers and printers ...	...	...	...	...	...
278	Cotton dyers ...	...	...	...	...	...
301	Piece-goods dealers ...	...	...	...	...	...
306	Tailors, dress makers and darners ...	...	...	...	...	...
317	Workers in gold, silver and precious stones ...	...	...	...	...	...
318	Dealers in gold, silver and precious stones ...	...	...	...	...	...
328	Workers in iron and hardware ...	...	...	...	...	...
336	Pot ers, pot and pipe bowl makers ...	...	...	...	...	...
328	Grind-stone and mill stone makers and menders ...	...	...	...	...	...
344	Carpenters ...	...	...	...	...	...
366	Leather dyers ...	...	...	...	...	...
387	Shoe, boot and sandal makers ...	...	...	...	...	...
392	Bankers, money-lenders, etc ...	...	...	...	...	...
393	Shop-keepers, otherwise unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...
402	Brokers and agents ...	...	...	...	...	...
414	Pointsmen, shunters, porters, signallers, etc ...	...	...	...	...	...
422	Pack camel, elephant, mule, etc, owners and drivers ...	...	...	...	...	...
441	Priests, ministers, etc ...	...	...	...	...	...
461	Law agents, mukhtars, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...
504	General labour ...	2,699	3,047	9	57	1,463
513	Menacever, (not in connection with a religious order) ...	519	606	3	3	591
519	Prisoners for debt
	Others ...	7,257	2,476	303	72	5,300
	Total Tehsil ...	20,855	15,255	362	191	15,419

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Jaipur State.

Occupations followed by 1,000 or

Group No.	Occupation.	Khandar.				
		Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
		Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 a b	Durbar officials and menials	...	...	...	...	...
9	Accountants, not shown as agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...
10	Watchmen and other village servants	...	...	...	...	...
12 b i	Officers	...	...	...	...	...
12 b ii	Non-commissioned officers, privates, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
36 a	Non-cultivating land holders or land owners	...	...	...	...	...
36 b	Cultivating land holders or land owners	...	...	...	...	...
36 c	Unspecified land holders or land owners	...	...	...	...	...
37 a	Non-cultivating tenants	...	...	...	...	...
37 b	Cultivating tenants	...	...	...	...	...
37 c	Other cultivators	6,523	5,418	...	...	4,299
39	Field labourers	1,464	964	...	...	709
60	Barbers	615	770	...	...	303
61	Cooks	...	...	...	...	...
63	Grooms, coachmen, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
64	Indoor servants	...	...	...	...	...
65	Washermen	...	...	...	...	...
66	Water carriers	...	...	...	...	...
68	Miscellaneous and unspecified	...	...	...	...	...
74	Sweepers and scavengers	...	...	...	...	...
76	Butchers and slaughterers	...	...	...	...	...
105	Vegetable and fruit sellers	...	...	...	...	...
106	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
149	Hay, grass and fodder sellers	546	90	64	12	567
163	Masons and builders	...	...	...	...	...
163	Stone and marble workers	...	...	...	...	...
197	Turners and lacquerers	...	...	...	...	...
272	Cotton weavers: hand industry	...	...	...	...	...
275	Cotton spinners, sizers and yarn beaters	...	...	...	...	...
277	Calenderers, fullers and printers	...	...	...	...	...
278	Cotton dyers	...	...	...	...	...
304	Piece-goods dealers	...	...	...	...	...
306	Tailors, dress makers and darners	...	...	...	...	...
317	Workers in gold, silver and precious stones	...	...	...	...	...
313	Dealers in gold, silver and precious stones	...	...	...	...	...
328	Workers in iron and hardware...	...	...	...	...	...
336	Potters, pot and pipe-bowl makers	...	...	...	...	...
333	Grind-stone and mill-stone makers and menders	...	...	...	...	...
344	Carpenters	...	...	...	...	...
386	Leather dyers	...	...	...	...	...
387	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	...	...	...	...	...
392	Bankers, money-lenders, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
398	Shop keepers, otherwise unspecified	...	...	...	...	...
402	Brokers and agents	...	...	...	...	...
414	Pointsmen, shunters, porters, signallers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
422	Pack camel, elephant, mule, etc., owners and drivers	...	...	...	...	...
441	Priests, ministers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
461	Law agents, mukhtars, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
504	General labour	...	...	...	...	...
513	Mendicancy, (not in connection with a religious order)	...	...	...	...	...
519	Prisoners for debt
	Others	3,924	1,995	497	218	2,944
	Total Tehsil	13,072	9,237	561	230	8,822

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Jaipur State.

Occupations followed by 1,000 or

Group No.	Occupation.	Hindaun.				
		Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
		Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Both sexes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 a b	Dmbar officials and menials	...	...	...	...	...
9	Accountants, not shown as agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...
10	Watchmen and other village servants	...	...	...	...	...
12 b i	Officers	...	...	...	...	...
12 b ii	Non-commissioned officers, privates, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
36 a	Non-cultivating land holders or land owners	...	...	...	...	...
36 b	Cultivating land holders or land owners	...	...	...	...	...
36 c	Unspecified land holders or land owners	727	8	...	...	375
37 a	Non-cultivating tenants	...	...	...	...	...
37 b	Cultivating tenants	10,311	6,164	...	...	7,190
37 c	Other cultivators	364	2,164	...	...	2,367
39	Field labourers	...	...	...	...	...
50	Barbers	...	...	...	...	...
61	Cooks	...	...	...	...	...
63	Grooms, coachmen, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
64	Indoor servants	...	...	...	...	...
65	Washermen	...	...	...	...	...
66	Water carriers	...	...	...	...	...
68	Miscellaneous and unspecified	...	...	...	...	...
74	Sweepers and scavengers	...	...	...	...	...
76	Butchers and slaughterers	...	...	...	...	...
105	Vegetable and fruit sellers	...	...	...	...	...
106	Miscellaneous	725	103	60	3	970
149	Hay, grass and fodder sellers	...	...	...	...	...
163	Masons and builders	...	...	...	...	...
166	Stone and marble workers	...	...	...	...	...
197	Turners and lacquerers	...	...	...	...	...
272	Cotton weavers: hand industry	742	517	107	48	566
275	Cotton spinners, sizers and yarn beaters	...	...	...	...	...
277	Calenderers, fullers and printers	...	...	...	...	...
278	Cotton dyers	...	...	...	...	...
304	Piece-goods dealers	...	...	...	...	...
306	Tailors, dress makers and darners	...	...	...	...	...
317	Workers in gold, silver and precious stones	...	...	...	...	...
318	Dealers in gold, silver and precious stones	...	...	...	...	...
323	Workers in iron and hardware	...	...	...	...	...
336	Potters, pot and pipe bowl makers	...	...	...	...	...
338	Grind-stone and mill-stone makers and menders	...	...	...	...	...
341	Carpenters	...	...	...	...	...
386	Leather dyers	...	...	...	...	...
387	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	...	...	...	...	...
392	Bankers, money-lenders, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
398	Shop keepers, otherwise unspecified	...	...	...	...	...
402	Brokers and agents	...	...	...	...	...
414	Pointsmen, shunters, porters, signallers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
422	Pack camel, elephant, mule, etc., owners and drivers	...	...	...	...	...
441	Priests, ministers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
451	Law agents, mukhtars, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
501	General labour	1,315	1,481	243	146	1,150
513	Mendicancy, (not in connection with a religious order)	819	431	65	16	590
519	Prisoners for debt	...	...	...	...	...
	Others	4,902	3,104	516	134	4,655
	Total Tehsil	10,905	13,972	991	347	17,863

Jaipur State.

Occupations followed by 1,000 or

Group No.	Occupation.	Walghat.				Depend- ents.
		Actual workers.				
		Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 a b	Durbar officials and menials ...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Accountants, not shown as agriculturists ...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Watchmen and other village servants ...	...	...	...	...	...
12 b i	Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...
12 b ii	Non-commissioned officers, privates, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...
36 a	Non-cultivating land holders or land owners...	...	...	...	...	...
36 b	Cultivating land holders or land owners ...	...	...	...	...	...
36 c	Unspecified land holders or land owners ...	...	...	...	...	...
37 a	Non-cultivating tenants ...	...	...	...	...	...
37 b	Cultivating tenants ...	4,345	1,352	...	...	3,693
37 c	Other cultivators ...	960	924	...	...	548
39	Field labourers ...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Barbers ...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Cooks ...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Grooms, coachmen, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Indoor servants ...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Washermen ...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Water carriers ...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Miscellaneous and unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Sweepers and scavengers ...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Butchers and slaughterers ...	...	...	...	...	...
105	Vegetable and fruit sellers ...	...	...	...	...	...
103	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
149	Hay, grass and fodder sellers ...	...	...	...	...	...
163	Masons and builders...	...	...	...	...	...
166	Stone and marble workers ...	...	...	...	...	...
197	Turners and lacquerers ...	...	...	...	...	...
272	Cotton weavers: hand industry ...	...	...	...	...	...
275	Cotton spinners, sizers and yarn beaters ...	...	...	...	...	...
277	Calenderers, fullers and printers...	...	...	...	...	...
278	Cotton dyers ...	...	...	...	...	...
304	Piece-goods dealers ...	...	...	...	...	...
303	Tailors, dress makers and darners ...	...	...	...	...	...
317	Workers in gold, silver and precious stones...	...	...	...	...	...
318	Dealers in gold, silver and precious stones ...	...	...	...	...	...
328	Workers in iron and hardware ...	...	...	...	...	...
336	Potters, pot and pipe-bowl makers ...	...	...	...	...	...
338	Grind-stone and mill-stone makers and menders ...	...	...	...	...	...
344	Carpenters ...	...	...	...	...	...
356	Leather dyers ...	...	...	...	...	...
387	Shoe, boot and sandal makers ...	...	...	...	...	...
392	Bankers, money-lenders, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...
398	Shop-keepers, otherwise unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...
402	Brokers and agents...	...	...	...	...	...
414	Pointsmen, shunters, porters, signallers, etc...	...	...	...	...	...
422	Pack camel, elephant, mule, etc., owners and drivers ...	...	...	...	...	...
444	Priests, ministers, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...
461	Law agents, mukhtars, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...
504	General labour ...	...	...	...	...	...
513	Mendicancy, (not in connection with a religious order) ...	...	...	...	...	...
519	Prisoners for debt ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Others ...	3,555	3,729	578	114	2,791
	Total Tehsil ...	8,860	5,975	578	114	7,032

[illegible]

Occupations followed by 1,000 or

Jaipur State.

Group No.	Occupation.	Sambhar.				
		Actual workers.				Dependent.
		Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 a b	Darbar officials and menials ...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Accountants, not shown as agriculturists ...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Watchmen and other village servants ...	...	...	...	...	...
12 b i	Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...
12 b ii	Non-commissioned officers, privates, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...
36 a	Non-cultivating land holders or land owners ...	...	...	...	...	...
36 b	Cultivating land holders or land owners ...	...	...	...	...	...
36 c	Unspecified land holders or land owners ...	...	...	...	...	...
37 a	Non-cultivating tenants ...	...	...	...	...	...
37 b	Cultivating tenants ...	974	638	...	...	837
37 c	Other cultivators ...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Field labourers ...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Barbers ...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Cooks ...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Grooms, coachmen, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Indoor servants ...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Washermen ...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Water carriers ...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Miscellaneous and unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Sweepers and scavengers ...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Butchers and slaughterees ...	...	...	...	...	...
105	Vegetable and fruit sellers ...	...	...	...	...	...
106	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
119	Hay, grass and fodder sellers ...	...	...	...	...	...
163	Masons and builders... ..	...	...	...	...	...
166	Stone and marble workers ...	...	...	...	...	...
197	Turners and lacquerers ...	...	...	...	...	...
272	Cotton weavers : hand industry ...	...	...	...	...	...
275	Cotton spinners, sizes and yarn beaters ...	...	...	...	...	...
277	Calenderers, fullers and printers... ..	...	...	...	...	...
278	Cotton dyers ...	...	...	...	...	...
301	Piece goods dealers... ..	...	...	...	...	...
306	Tailors, dress makers and darners ...	...	...	...	...	...
317	Workers in gold, silver and precious stones... ..	...	...	...	...	...
318	Dealers in gold, silver and precious stones ...	...	...	...	...	...
328	Workers in iron and hardware ...	...	...	...	...	...
336	Potters, pot and pipe-bowl makers ...	...	...	...	...	...
338	Grind-stone and mill-stone makers and menders ...	...	...	...	...	...
344	Carpenters ...	...	...	...	...	...
386	Leather dyers ...	...	...	...	...	...
387	Shoe, boot and sandal makers ...	...	...	...	...	...
392	Bankers, money-lenders, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...
398	Shon-keepers, otherwise unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...
402	Brokers and agents... ..	...	...	...	...	...
414	Pointsmen, shunters, porters, signallers, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...
422	Pack camel, elephant, mule, etc., owners and drivers ...	...	...	...	...	...
444	Priests, ministers, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...
461	Law agents, mukhtars, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...
504	General labour ...	...	...	...	...	...
513	Mendicancy, (not in connection with a religious order) ...	...	...	...	...	...
519	Prisoners for debt ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Others ...	1,998	817	161	53	2,145
	Total Tehsil ...	2,972	1,485	161	53	2,982

TABLE XV.

more persons in each unit.

[illegible]

Jaipur State.

Occupations followed by 1,000 or

Group No.	Occupation.	Mauzamabad.				
		Actual workers.				Dependents
		Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 a b	Durbar officials and menials ...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Accountants, not shown as agriculturists ...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Watchmen and other village servants ...	...	...	...	...	...
12 b i	Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...
12 b ii	Non-commissioned officers, privates, etc ...	...	...	...	...	...
36 a	Non-cultivating land holders or land owners ...	...	...	...	...	...
36 b	Cultivating land holders or land owners ...	...	...	...	...	...
36 c	Unspecified land holders or land owners ...	...	...	...	...	...
37 a	Non-cultivating tenants ...	...	...	...	...	...
37 b	Cultivating tenants ...	5,009	3,286	...	...	3,302
37 c	Other cultivators ...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Field labourers ...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Barbers ...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Cooks ...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Grooms, coachmen, etc ...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Indoor servants ...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Washermen ...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Water carriers ...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Miscellaneous and unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Sweepers and scavengers ...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Butchers and slaughterees ...	...	...	...	...	...
105	Vegetable and fruit sellers ...	...	...	...	...	...
106	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
149	Hay, grass and fodder sellers ...	...	...	...	...	...
183	Masons and builders ...	...	...	...	...	...
186	Stone and marble workers ...	...	...	...	...	...
197	Turners and lacquerers ...	...	...	...	...	...
272	Cotton weavers: hand industry ...	...	...	...	...	...
275	Cotton spinners, sizers and yarn beaters ...	...	...	...	...	...
277	Calenderers, fullers and printers... ..	...	...	...	...	...
278	Cotton dyers ...	...	...	...	...	...
304	Piece-goods dealers ...	...	...	...	...	...
306	Tailors, dress makers and darners ...	...	...	...	...	...
317	Workers in gold, silver and precious stones ...	...	...	...	...	...
318	Dealers in gold, silver and precious stones ...	...	...	...	...	...
328	Workers in iron and hardware ...	...	...	...	...	...
336	Potters, pot and pipe-bowl makers ...	...	...	...	...	...
338	Grind-stone and mill-stone makers and menders ...	...	...	...	...	...
344	Carpenters ...	...	...	...	...	...
386	Leather dyers ...	...	...	...	...	...
387	Shoe, boot and sandal makers ...	...	...	...	...	...
392	Bankers, money-lenders, etc ...	...	...	...	...	...
398	Shop keepers, otherwise unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...
402	Brokers and agents ...	...	...	...	...	...
414	Point-men, shutters, porters, signallers, etc ...	...	...	...	...	...
422	Pack camel, elephant, mule, etc, owners and drivers ...	...	...	...	...	...
444	Priests, ministers, etc ...	...	...	...	...	...
461	Law agents, mukhtars, etc ...	...	...	...	...	...
504	General labour ...	1,922	2,177	3	...	1,155
513	Mendicancy, (not in connection with a religious order) ...	...	...	...	...	...
519	Prisoners for debt ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Others ...	3,947	1,369	52	13	3,633
	Total Tehsil ...	10,878	6,832	55	13	8,090

TABLE XV.

more persons in each unit.

[illegible]

Jaipur State.

Occupations followed by 1,000 or

Group No.	Occupation.	Toda Raisingh.				
		Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
		Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 a b	Durbar officials and menials ...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Accountants, not shown as agriculturists ...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Watchmen and other village servants ...	...	...	...	...	...
12 b i	Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...
12 b ii	Non-commissioned officers, privates, etc ...	...	...	...	...	...
36 a	Non-cultivating land holders or land owners...	...	...	...	...	...
36 b	Cultivating land holders or land owners ...	...	...	...	...	...
36 c	Unspecified land holders or land owners ...	...	...	...	...	...
37 a	Non-cultivating tenants ...	...	...	...	...	...
37 b	Cultivating tenants ...	6,469	377	...	...	13,649
37 c	Other cultivators ...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Field labourers ...	889	422	...	...	1,850
60	Barbers ...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Cooks ...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Grooms, coachmen, etc ...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Indoor servants ...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Washermen ...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Water carriers ...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Miscellaneous and unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Sweepers and scavengers ...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Butchers and slaughtereis ...	...	...	...	...	...
105	Vegetable and fruit sellers ...	...	...	...	...	...
106	Miscellaneous ...	630	19	37	...	1,191
149	Hay, grass and fodder sellers ...	...	...	...	...	...
163	Masons and builders ...	...	...	...	...	...
166	Stone and marble workers ...	...	...	...	...	...
197	Turners and lacquerers ...	...	...	...	...	...
272	Cotton weavers: hand industry ...	...	...	...	...	...
275	Cotton spinners, sizers and yarn beaters ...	...	...	...	...	...
277	Calenderers, fullers and printers ...	...	...	...	...	...
278	Cotton dyers ...	...	...	...	...	...
304	Piece-goods dealers ...	...	...	...	...	...
306	Tailors, dress makers and darners ...	...	...	...	...	...
317	Workers in gold, silver and precious stones ...	...	...	...	...	...
318	Dealers in gold, silver and precious stones ...	...	...	...	...	...
328	Workers in iron and hardware ...	...	...	...	...	...
336	Potters, pot and pipe-bowl makers ...	...	...	...	...	...
338	Grind-stone and mill-stone makers and menders ...	...	...	...	...	...
341	Carpenters ...	...	...	...	...	...
386	Leathers dyers ...	...	...	...	...	...
387	Shoe, boot and sandal makers ...	...	...	...	...	...
392	Baukers, money-lenders, etc ...	...	...	...	...	...
398	Shop-keepers, otherwise unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...
402	Brokers and agents ...	...	...	...	...	...
414	Pointsmen, shunters, porters, signallers, etc ...	...	...	...	...	...
422	Pack camel, elephant, mule, etc., owners and drivers ...	...	...	...	...	...
444	Priests, ministers, etc ...	...	...	...	...	...
461	Law agents, mukhtars, etc ...	...	...	...	...	...
504	General labour ...	550	379	2	3	1,010
513	Mendicancy, (not in connection with a religious order) ...	592	261	9	...	1,006
519	Prisoners for debt ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Others ...	6,936	2,576	88	...	2,073
	Total Tehsil ...	16,072	4,034	136	3	20,779

[illegible]

Jaipur State.

Occupations followed by 1,000 or more

Group No.	Occupation.	Wazirpur.				
		Actual workers.				Dependents
		Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Both sexes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 a b	Durbar officials and menials ...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Accountants, not shown as agriculturists ...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Watchmen and other village servants ...	...	...	...	...	...
12 b i	Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...
12 b ii	Non-commissioned officers, privates, etc ...	...	...	...	...	...
36 a	Non-cultivating land holders or land owners ...	...	...	...	...	...
36 b	Cultivating land holders or land owners ...	...	...	...	...	...
36 c	Unspecified land holders or land owners ...	...	...	...	...	...
37 a	Non-cultivating tenants ...	2,929	2,207	...	...	1,561
37 b	Cultivating tenants ...	1,187	605	...	...	911
37 c	Other cultivators ...	1,293	1,502	...	...	849
39	Field labourers ...	519	605	...	...	371
60	Barbers ...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Cooks ...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Grooms, coachmen, etc ...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Indoor servants ...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Washermen ...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Water carriers ...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Miscellaneous and unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Sweepers and scavengers ...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Butchers and slaughterers ...	...	...	...	...	...
105	Vegetable and fruit sellers ...	...	...	...	...	...
106	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
149	Hay, grass and fodder sellers ...	...	...	...	...	...
163	Masons and builders ...	...	...	...	...	...
166	Stone and marble workers ...	...	...	...	...	...
197	Turners and lacquerers ...	...	...	...	...	...
272	Cotton weavers: hand industry ...	...	...	...	...	...
275	Cotton spinners, sizers and yarn beaters ...	...	...	...	...	...
277	Calenderers, fullers and printers... ..	...	...	...	...	...
278	Cotton dyers ...	...	...	...	...	...
304	Piece-goods dealers ...	...	...	...	...	...
306	Tailors, dress makers and darners ...	...	...	...	...	...
317	Workers in gold, silver and precious stones ...	...	...	...	...	...
318	Dealers in gold, silver and precious stones ...	...	...	...	...	...
328	Workers in iron and hardware ...	...	...	...	...	...
336	Potters, pot and pipe-bowl makers ...	...	...	...	...	...
338	Grind-stone and mill-stone makers and menders .	...	...	...	...	...
344	Carpenters ...	...	...	...	...	...
386	Leather dyers ...	...	...	...	...	...
387	Shoe, boot and sandal makers ...	...	...	...	...	...
392	Bankers, money-lenders, etc ...	...	...	...	...	...
398	Shop keepers, otherwise unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...
402	Brokers and agents ...	...	...	...	...	...
414	Pointsmen, shunters, porters, signallers, etc ...	...	...	...	...	...
422	Pack camel, elephant, mule, etc., owners and divers ...	...	...	...	...	...
444	Priests, ministers, etc ...	...	...	...	...	...
461	Law agents, mukhtars, etc ...	...	...	...	...	...
504	General labour ...	...	...	...	...	...
513	Mendicancy, (not in connection with a religious order) ...	618	353	13	1	305
519	Prisoners for debt ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Others ...	2,528	1,694	94	19	1,926
	Total Tehsil ...	9,074	7,066	107	20	5,923

TABLE XV.

more persons in each unit.

[illegible]

Jaipur State.

Occupations followed by 1,000 or

Group No.	Occupation.	Bandikui.				
		Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
		Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
		Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 a b	Darbar officials and menials ...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Accountants, not shown as agriculturists ...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Watchmen and other village servants ...	...	...	...	...	...
12 b i	Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...
12 b ii	Non-commissioned officers, privates, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...
36 a	Non-cultivating land holders or land owners ...	...	...	...	...	...
36 b	Cultivating land holders or land owners ...	...	...	...	...	...
36 c	Unspecified land holders or land owners ...	...	...	...	...	...
37 a	Non-cultivating tenants ...	...	...	...	...	...
37 b	Cultivating tenants ...	733	634	...	...	603
37 c	Other cultivators ...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Field labourers ...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Barbers ...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Cooks ...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Grooms, coachmen, etc ...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Indoor servants ...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Washermen ...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Water carriers ...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Miscellaneous and unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Sweepers and scavengers ...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Butchers and slaughtereis ...	...	...	...	...	...
105	Vegetable and fruit sellers ...	...	...	...	...	...
105	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
149	Hay, grass and fodder sellers ...	...	...	...	...	...
163	Masons and builders... ..	...	...	...	...	...
166	Stone and marble workers ...	...	...	...	...	...
197	Turners and lacquerers ...	...	...	...	...	...
272	Cotton weavers: hand industry... ..	...	...	...	...	...
275	Cotton spinners, sizers and yarn beaters ...	...	...	...	...	...
277	Calenderers, fullers and printers... ..	...	...	...	...	...
278	Cotton dyers ..	...	...	...	...	...
304	Piece-goods dealers... ..	...	...	...	...	...
306	Tailors, dress makers and darners ...	...	...	...	...	...
317	Workers in gold, silver and precious stones... ..	...	...	...	...	...
318	Dealers in gold, silver and precious stones ...	...	...	...	...	...
328	Workers in iron and hardware ...	...	...	...	...	...
336	Potters, pot and pipe-bowl makers ...	...	...	...	...	...
338	Grind-stone and mill-stone makers and menders ...	...	...	...	...	...
344	Carpenters ...	...	...	...	...	...
386	Leather dyers ...	...	...	...	...	...
387	Shoe, boot and sandal makers ...	...	...	...	...	...
392	Bankers, money-lenders, etc ...	...	...	...	...	...
398	Shop keepers, otherwise unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...
402	... ..	...	...	...	...	...
414	Porters, signallers, etc ...	387	...	...	...	752
422	Pack, camel, elephant, mule, etc., owners and drivers ...	...	...	...	...	...
444	Priests, ministers, etc ...	...	...	...	...	...
461	Law agents, mukhtars, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...
504	General labour ...	...	...	...	...	...
513	Mendicancy, (not in connection with a religious order)... ..	...	...	...	...	...
519	Prisoners for debt ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Others ...	2,256	918	43	27	2,974
	Total Tehsil ...	3,376	1,552	43	27	4,334

TABLE XV.

more persons in each unit.

Sikar Thikana.					Khetri Thikana.				
Actual workers.				Dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.
Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2,538	1,660	252	...	2,831	1,501	619	37	1	1,838
516	4	178	...	410	998	11	377	...	1,552
1,319	...	131	...	2,527	791	17	59	...	811
966	87	...	...	1,067	1,012	301	...	...	2,244
576	83	...	...	906	729	895	...	...	1,519
279	102	...	...	818	...	...	...	...	...
32,029	21,950	...	...	19,863	...	...	...	...	...
1,299	393	...	...	1,388	16,219	12,182	...	...	18,573
524	21	...	...	504	4,815	4,374	...	...	5,871
729	621	...	...	621	...	...	...	...	...
865	7	232	...	1,228	793	514	235	59	775
363	93	8	...	773	...	...	...	...	...
810	317	219	21	1,058	...	...	...	...	...
400	283	26	3	489	...	...	...	...	...
1,197	329	9	12	2,001	571	201	49	54	764
385	411	1	...	408	...	...	...	...	...
325	256	96	...	636	...	...	...	...	...
1,153	153	6	...	2,415	1,766	616	193	8	3,250
1,063	...	46	...	2,005	...	...	...	...	...
...
620	263	73	...	919	874	694	216	43	768
...
...
172	26	9	...	829	...	...	...	...	...
296	311	11	3	433	...	...	...	...	...
562	39	47	...	1,237	...	...	...	...	...
...
647	133	168	11	766	902	632	307	150	981
1,016	1	316	...	1,439	836	92	270	7	1,294
...
691	268	111	29	956	2,432	1,708	671	399	2,167
224	51	21	...	702	579	81	125	3	1,274
877	5	181	...	2,269	...	...	...	...	...
291	11	...	...	856	...	...	...	...	...
...
405	13	20	3	427	...	...	...	...	...
1,553	395	122	14	3,113	1,750	799	430	171	2,387
1,383	1,351	45	62	1,691	1,887	1,719	209	145	1,629
1,763	996	150	93	1,897	1,876	701	207	4	1,795
...
11,906	2,673	373	25	7,577	5,432	3,212	24	83	7,162
72,806	33,563	2,027	282	67,022	45,796	29,435	3,409	1,127	56,682

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PROVINCIAL TABLE XV.

Jaipur State.

Occupations followed by 1,000 or more persons in each unit.

Group No.	Occupation.	Uniyara Thikana.				
		Actual workers.				Depend- ents.
		Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 a b	Durbar officials and menials ...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Accountants, not shown as agriculturists ...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Watchmen and other village servants ...	...	...	...	...	...
12 b i	Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...
12 b ii	Non-commissioned officers, privates, etc ...	...	...	...	...	...
36 a	Non-cultivating land holders or land owners...	...	...	...	...	...
36 b	Cultivating land holders or land owners ...	...	...	...	...	...
36 c	Unspecified land holders or land owners ...	...	...	...	...	...
37 a	Non-cultivating tenants ...	3,923	2,841	...	...	2,467
37 b	Cultivating tenants ..	934	...	...	...	505
37 c	Other cultivators ...	...	1,925	...	...	410
39	Field labourers ...	986	...	...	...	...
60	Barbers ...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Cooks ...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Grooms, coachmen, etc ...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Indoor servants ...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Washermen ...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Water carriers ...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Miscellaneous and unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Sweepers and scavengers ...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Butchers and slaughterers ...	...	...	...	...	...
105	Vegetable and fruit sellers ...	...	...	...	...	...
106	Miscellaneous ...	540	81	62	8	521
149	Hay, grass and fodder sellers ...	...	...	...	...	...
163	Masons and builders ...	...	...	...	...	...
166	Stone and marble workers ...	...	...	...	...	...
197	Turners and lequerers ...	...	...	...	...	...
272	Cotton weavers : hand industry ...	...	...	...	...	...
275	Cotton spinners, sizers and yarn beaters ...	...	...	...	...	...
277	Calenderers, fullers and printers ...	...	...	...	...	...
278	Cotton dyers ...	...	...	...	...	...
304	Piece-goods dealers ...	...	...	...	...	...
306	Tailors, dress makers and darners ...	...	...	...	...	...
317	Workers in gold, silver and precious stones ...	...	...	...	...	...
318	Dealers in gold, silver and precious stones ...	...	...	...	...	...
328	Workers in iron and hardware ...	...	...	...	...	...
336	Potters, pot and pipe-bowl makers ...	...	...	...	...	...
338	Grind-stone and mill-stone makers and menders ...	...	...	...	...	...
344	Carpenters ...	...	...	...	...	...
386	Leather dyers ...	...	...	...	...	...
387	Shoe, boot and sandal makers ...	...	...	...	...	...
392	Bankers, money-lenders, etc ...	...	...	...	...	...
398	Shop keepers, otherwise unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...
402	Brokers and agents ...	...	...	...	...	...
414	Pointsmen, shunters, porters, signallers, etc ...	...	...	...	...	...
422	Pack camel, elephant, mule, etc., owners and drivers ...	...	...	...	...	...
444	Priests, ministers, etc ...	...	...	...	...	...
461	Law agents, mukhtars, etc ...	...	...	...	...	...
504	General labour ...	643	1,120	2	2	414
513	Mendicancy, (not in connection with a religious order)...	...	...	...	...	...
519	Prisoners for debt ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Others ...	4,870	2,199	489	126	3,534
	Total Tehsil ...	11,896	8,188	553	136	7,851

TABLE XVII.

Jaipur State.

Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

Denomination.	Total returned.			Distribution by race.					
				European and allied races.		Eurasian.		Native.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Anglican Communion	334	185	149	113	87	43	41	29	21 ✓
Baptist	12	6	6	3	3	1	...	2	3 ✓
Roman	234	144	120	84	60	33	35	27	19 ✓
Greek	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Presbyterian	71	28	43	5	8	6	14	17	21 ✓
Salvationist	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2 ✓
Lutheran	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Methodist	221	196	25	6	4	2	1	188	20 ✓
Religion not returned	16	14	2	1	...	...	...	13	2 -
Total ...	925	578	347	217	168	85	91	276	88

TABLE XVII.

Jaipur State.

Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

Denomination.				Jaipur City.										
				Total returned.			Distribution by race.							
							European and allied races.		Eurasian.		Native.			
				Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Anglican Communion				84	46	38	31	21	2	1	13	16		
Roman... ..				112	68	44	52	33	4	1	12	10		
Presbyterian				32	16	16	2	1	...	...	14	15
Lutheran				3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Salvationist				2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Religion not returned				9	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Total ...				244	142	100	88	55	6	2	48	43		

TABLE XV II.

Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

Jaipur State.

Denomination,	Jaipur Tehsil.								
	Total returned.			Distribution by race.					
				European and allied races.		Eurasian.		Native.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Church of England ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presbyterian...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
Total ...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2

TABLE XV II.

Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

Jaipur State.

Denomination.	Chaksu.								
	Total returned.			Distribution by race.					
				European and allied races.		Eurasian.		Native.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Church of England ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XVII.

Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

Jaipur State.

Denomination.	Dausa.								
	Total returned.			Distribution by Race.					
				European and allied races.		Eurasian.		Native.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Roman Catholic ...	4	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
Total ...	4	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	...

TABLE XVII.

Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

Jaipur State.

Denomination.	Sikrai.								
	Total returned.			Distribution by Race.					
				European and allied races.		Eurasian.		Native.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Methodist ...	12	3	9	...	...	...	...	3	9
Total ...	12	3	9	...	...	...	...	3	9

TABLE XVII.

Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

Jaipur State.

Denomination.	Sawai Madhopur.								
	Total returned.			Distribution by Race.					
				European and allied races.		Eurasian.		Native.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Anglican Communion ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XVII.

Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

Jaipur State.

Denomination.	Maliwa.								
	Total returned.			Distribution by race.					
				European and allied races.		Eurasian.		Native.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Baptist ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

TABLE XVII.

Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

Jaipur State.

Denomination.	Sambhar.								
	Total returned.			Distribution by race.					
				European and allied races.		Eurasian.		Native.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Anglican Communion ...	7	4	3	3	1	...	...	1	2
Roman ...	5	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	1
Presbyterian ...	7	2	5	1	3	...	1	1	1
Methodist ...	3	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Lutheran ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Baptist ...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	3
Total ...	28	14	14	6	6	2	1	6	7

TABLE XVII.

Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

Jaipur State.

Denomination.	Naraina.								
	Total returned.			Distribution by race.					
				European and allied races.		Eurasian.		Native.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Anglican Communion ...	63	35	28	19	18	6	8	10	2
Roman ...	38	21	17	12	10	4	2	5	5
Methodist ...	27	14	13	4	3	...	1	10	9
Greek ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Presbyterian ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	130	72	58	37	31	10	11	25	16

TABLE XVII.

Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race

Jaipur State.

Denomination.	Mauzamadabad.								
	Total returned.			Distribution by race.					
				European and allied races.		Eurasian.		Native.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Methodist. ...	179	176	3	2	1	...	...	174	2
Total ...	179	176	3	2	1	...	...	174	2

TABLE XVII.

Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

Jaipur State.

Denomination.	Malpura.								
	Total returned.			Distribution by race.					
				European and allied races.		Eurasian.		Native.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Religion not returned ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

TABLE XVII.

Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

Jaipur State.

Denomination.	Toda Raisingh.								
	Total returned.			Distribution by race.					
				European and allied races.		Eurasian.		Native.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Presbyterian	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3
Total	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3

TABLE XVII.

Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

Jaipur State.

Denomination.	Bandikui Nizamut.								
	Total returned.			Distribution by race.					
				European and allied races.		Eurasian.		Native.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Anglican Communion ...	190	103	87	58	47	40	39	5	1
Roman	103	48	55	16	20	24	32	8	3
Presbyterian ...	12	2	10	1	4	1	6	...	...
Baptist	6	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
Religions not returned ...	6	4	2	1	...	...	...	3	2
Total ...	317	160	157	79	74	65	77	16	6

TABLE XVII.

Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

Jaipur State.

Denomination.			Sikar Thikana.								
			Total returned.			Distribution by race.					
						European and allied races.		Eurasian.		Native.	
						Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Methodist	
Roman	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Total	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

TABLE XVII.

Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

Jaipur State.

Khetri Thikana.									
Denomination.	Total returned.			Distribution by race.					
				European and allied races.		Eurasian.		Native.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Roman Catholic ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XVIII.

Europeans, Armenians and Eurasians by Age.

Jaipur State.

Europeans, Armenian

Serial Number.	Tehsil, Pargana, Zilla or other Administrative unit.	TOTAL.			EUROPEANS AND ALLIED												
		Total.	Males.	Females.	BRITISH SUBJECTS.												
					Total.			0—11		12—14		15—29		30—49		50	
					Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Jaipur City ...	151	94	57	137	82	55	19	10	8	1	16	18	26	17	13	9
2	Jaipur Tehsil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Chaksu ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
4	Dausa ...	4	3	1	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Sikrai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sawai Madhopur ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
7	Mahwa ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Sambhar ...	15	8	7	11	5	6	2	2	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	1
9	Naraina ...	89	47	42	44	25	19	6	6	1	2	7	7	9	3	2	1
10	Mauzamabad ...	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
11	Malpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Toda Raisingh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bandikui ...	295	144	151	143	76	67	24	20	4	4	13	22	31	16	4	3
14	Sikar (Thikana) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Khetri „ ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	551	302	250	343	194	149	54	39	13	7	37	49	71	40	19	14

XVIII.

and Eurasians by Age.

RACES.													EURASIANS.													Remarks.
OTHERS.																										
Total.			0-11		12-14		15-29		30-49		50		Total.			0-11		12-14		15-29		30-49		50		
Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
6	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	8	6	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	
...	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	12	12	2	5	3	1	2	3	4	3	1	...	21	10	11	1	1	...	2	4	6	5	2	...	...
...	
...	
...	
10	3	7	1	2	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	1	12	65	77	23	20	5	4	18	22	17	28	2	3	
...	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	23	19	3	7	3	1	8	5	5	5	4	1	176	85	91	28	22	6	7	24	23	24	30	3	4	

PART IV.
Organisation.

PART IV.

Organisation.

PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS.

The present is the third Census of the Jaipur State.

Letter No. 2335, dated the 24th July 1899, was received from the Residency announcing that the next census will be taken in 1901. The State Council on receipt of the letter asked Munshi Govind Sarana, Faujdar of the State and Munshi Bhagat Behari Lal, Mohatmim Hisab, who had conducted the Census Operations at the last census, to act as Census Superintendents for the Jaipur State.

At the request of the Census Superintendents on the 31st January 1900, Tewari Deen Dayal, Civil Judge, who had been a very useful Inspector at the last census, was made a third Census Superintendent and Moulvi Seraj-ud-din Ahmad, Naib Faujdar and Chobey Bishveshvar Nath, B. A., Demonstrator, Jaipur Museum, both experienced officers of the last census were appointed Assistant Census Superintendents.

At the commencement of the operations Mr. Risley, the Census Commissioner for India, made a tour throughout the country. He came to Mount Abu about the middle of August 1900, when a conference was held at which the Census Superintendents of all the States were convened. Munshi Govind Sarana was deputed by the Jaipur Durbar to Abu on the 12th August 1900. Meetings were held there on the 15th and 16th August 1900 at which twelve Census Superintendents of the different States were present. Important points regarding the carrying out of the census work were discussed and necessary instructions were given.

The following are the chief points which were considered and discussed there :—

I.—The Major divisions of Rajputs.

II.—Sects of the Mahomedans.

III.—Sects of the Jains.

IV.—The appointment of Enumerators.

V.—The timely and punctual communication of the Provisional totals after the final census to the Census Superintendent at Abu.

The Census Superintendents for the Jaipur State requested the Council on the 31st January 1900 to appoint a place to be used as the Census Office and to be furnished with the official records and papers of the last census.

The Council on the 1st May 1900 placed at the disposal of the Census Superintendents a temple within the palace compound where the records of the last census were brought.

A small establishment consisting of the following :—

- 2 English clerks
- 13 Vernacular clerks
- 1 Daftri
- 1 Farash
- 1 Jaldhari
- 2 Peons

was also sanctioned by the Council to carry on the necessary work.

All the District Officers were ordered by the Council to co-operate with the Census Superintendents at Jaipur most energetically and they were further warned that in case of any slackness on their part, serious notice would be taken of their conduct.

In the middle of September 1900, the Resident at Jaipur informed the Council that the Census Commissioner for India was strongly of opinion that the Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation of the census figures of 1901 should be carried out in a central office at Abu.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General subsequently found that Abu was not a fit place for the large office that would be required for abstracting and tabulating the census results of the whole of Rajputana. He therefore decided that Jaipur may be one of the centres and that the work of abstraction and tabulation of the States named below may be done there :—

- 1. Jaipur.
- 2. Bikaner.
- 3. Ulwar.
- 4. Kotah.
- 5. Bundi.
- 6. Tonk.
- 7. Kishangarh.
- 8. Jhalawar.
- 9. Shahpura.
- 10. Lawa.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General for this purpose expressed a wish that His Highness the Maharajah would be so good as to make a loan of a suitable building to accommodate about 600 clerks.

Captain Bannerman visited Jaipur by the end of November 1900, when Munshi Govind Sarana, the Census Superintendent, showed him several well-known places in and outside the city called Parasram Duwara, the Albert Hall in the Ram Newas Garden and Ram Chanderji's Temple. The last building was selected for the purpose. His Highness the Maharajah ordered that it might be placed at the disposal of the Census Superintendents and the necessary furniture may be given.

The Jaipur Census Office was removed to Ram Chanderji's Temple in February 1901. Captain Bannerman again paid a visit to Jaipur in the month of January 1901, an inspection of the building was made which was found admirably suited both owing to its site and its being commodious.

Preparation of Village-register, Mode of Checking, lists of Villages, and date of completion and despatch.

In accordance with the Residency office No. 65, dated 5th January 1900, the Census Superintendents issued orders on the 24th March 1900, to all the District officers (Nazims) and the Munsarims of the Thikanas to draw up village-registers showing the villages in actual existence. A copy of the prescribed form for the village-register received from the Residency was also supplied to them. This register they were asked to submit to the Census Superintendents by the 25th April 1900.

The village-registers received from the Nizamats were duly compared with the General village-registers of the Census of 1891. Two clerks were employed for this purpose, who checked the registers very carefully; any differences noticed were referred to the Nazims and Tehsildars and the necessary corrections were made after a complete inquiry.

There were instances of villages that were at the previous Census under certain Nizamats or charges but, during the last decade by the Raj orders they had been transferred to the other adjoining Nizamats.

In connection with this it is highly gratifying to observe that in spite of severe famines and epidemics the number of villages continued to be almost the same.

The village-register was ready on 31st October 1900. An extract of which was sent to the Residency on the 1st November 1900.

The Delineation of Census divisions on maps and where this was done the use of such maps.

The process of the delineation of Census divisions in Jaipur presented no particular difficulty. The divisions made during the last census were adhered to, for at that time all questions of disputed areas and their limits were precisely settled. The number and names of villages under each Tehsil or Census Charge were known and the Census Superintendents did not find it necessary to make any alteration in the existing administrative divisions or charges. In order to be more accurate these Census divisions were shown on a rough map of Jaipur State, a copy of which accompanied with another showing the Census divisions of the Jaipur City was sent to the Residency on the 10th February 1901.

The maps delineate very clearly the administrative divisions or Census units of the Jaipur State and the Municipal divisions of the Jaipur City. They were very useful to the Census Superintendents in the distribution of work and in showing to the Census officers how far their sphere of work extended.

Every precaution was taken to avoid overburdening Census officers and the maps afforded great facility in doing so.

Dates of commencement and completion of the circle-lists, house-lists, and the block-lists.

Half-a-dozen monthly progress reports were submitted to the Residency and the following are the dates of commencement and completion :—

Name.			Date of Commencement.	Date of Completion.
Circle-lists	...	...	1st November 1900.	30th November 1900.
House-lists	...	...	27th October 1900.	5th December 1900.
Block-lists	...	...	3rd November 1900.	30th November 1900.

The demarcation of the Urban and Sub-Urban areas in towns and practical application of the definitions of village and house.

The extent of the areas, Urban and Sub-urban in the towns of the Jaipur State, is already very well defined.

The Sub-urban areas bear separate names and therefore it was very easy to find what tracts would come under the head of the Urban and what under the Sub-urban population.

VILLAGE.—Small areas, having a population of less than 5,000 souls which are called villages for revenue purposes, were treated as such. The limit or boundary of every village is well-known both to persons residing in a village and their neighbours in the adjoining villages and consequently no difficulty was experienced by a supervisor or an enumerator during the course of his work as regards the limit or boundary of a village.

HOUSE.—The word "house" was completely defined in the Census Code for India as well as by the Jaipur Census Superintendents in their vernacular directions published and circulated in the month of November 1900.

This Vernacular Census Code contained the necessary rules for the conduct of the work and was approved by Captain Bannerman when it was shown to him during his visit to Jaipur.

The enumerators were clearly made to understand therein that all dwellings *Kuchcha* or *pakka* are houses irrespective of the purpose for which they were built. Thus a house meant here any dwelling which could be inhabited by human beings. It may be a temple or a dwelling occupied by one or more families. It may be a walled enclosure with one or more houses in it.

Detailed instructions were issued to number every such dwelling-place whether it may or may not be occupied at the time. In short even the smallest dwelling of any description which could possibly give housing or shelter was numbered.

As regards houses having more than one door, directions contained in the Imperial Census Code were adopted.

It may not be out of place to mention *enpassant* that the enumerators were strictly ordered in cases of houses inhabited by more than one family, to show the families by fractional numbers in the house-lists which were prepared immediately after house-numbering.

AGENCY.

The following statement shows the actual number of Census Officers employed.

Description.	No. of Charge Superintendents.			Number of Supervisors.			Number of Enumerators.		
	Official.	Non-Official.	Total.	Official.	Non-Official.	Total.	Official.	Non-Official.	Total.
Town ...	21	...	21	125	20	145	816	426	1,242
Rural areas ...	20	...	20	1,032	180	1,212	3,845	3,323	7,168
Total ...	41	...	41	1,157	200	1,357	4,661	3,749	8,410

SCHEDULES.

The following is the number of each kind of schedules received, used for experiment, actually used in enumeration and the surplus.

Name of form.	Number received.	Number used for experiment.	No. used actually in enumeration.	Surplus.
General Schedules in Hindi ...	240,000	3,000	220,890	16,110
Do. in Urdu ...	60,000	600	41,381	18,019
Household-Schedules in English ...	100	...	65	35

The demand for Hindi Schedules being too great the Census Superintendents ordered that Hindi may be added to the Urdu headings where necessary to help the enumerators who knew Hindi only.

The above statement will show that in the Jaipur State household-Schedules were used only for Europeans and Eurasians. The waste of schedules was very little as the number of surplus left will show.

Manuscript Schedules were prepared and used throughout the preliminary enumeration.

PRELIMINARY RECORDS.

The following are the dates of commencement and conclusion.

Name.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Conclusion.
Jaipur City	... | 15th January 1901,	7th February 1901.
Mufassils	... | 1st January 1901.	31st January 1901.

The preliminary enumeration in the Mufassil was started earlier, with a view to carry it out thoroughly and get the work checked by the Tehsildars, Nazims and the Inspectors specially appointed for the purpose before the end of February 1901.

Mode and Extent of Checking.

Tewari Din Dayal and Maulvi Siraj-ud-din inspected and checked the work in the city towards the end of January and 4 Special Inspectors, *viz.*,

Munshi Bhagat Behari Lal,
Lala Gulab Chand Dhadha, M. A.,
Lala Baij Nath Bhargava,
and Lala Chiman Lal,

were deputed in the latter part of January to see and check the Census work in the different parts of the State,

The inspectors were furnished with rules for checking the preliminary entries and their tour was extremely beneficial. They explained the difficulties on the spot and examined the work in detail.

The Jaipur Census Code contained detailed rules for the guidance of the work. The Supervisors were required therein to test personally and compare very keenly the limits and boundaries of their Circles with the Circle-list and the Superintendents in charge found no omissions as the boundaries of the circles were well defined.

The Charge Superintendents trained the supervisors in the work of enumeration and the several supervisors in their turn, practically drilled the enumerators under them, checked their entries after the schedules were filled and gave them necessary and timely instructions.

The house-lists were also thoroughly and scrutinizingly checked and all resorts of meeting, shelter and protection were found numbered, and there were rare instances for subordinate numbers on account of divisions and additions of new houses.

Captain Bannerman checked the house-numbering of different blocks as well as the preliminary records in the capital and some parts of the districts and it is believed that he found the work satisfactory. He specially admired the way of naming street, lanes, and by-lanes in prominent letters in black on a white ground.

It appears that in the entries for principal occupation, a little misapprehension prevailed, for the question as to how much time one devoted to a particular occupation if he had more than one and the amount of proceeds therefrom, was rather difficult for the masses to understand. The children of the agriculturists and young unpaid apprentices of different trades and professions were sometimes shown as actual workers and at others as dependents. Frequent references on the subject were made by the enumerators to the Supervisors and the Charge Superintendents, and the latter consulted the State Census Superintendents and their Assistants on this point. Searching inquiries were consequently made in cases of doubt and the utmost discretion was exercised in making entries in column 9 of the enumeration schedules.

The divisions of the Jaipur territory into eleven Nizamats for administrative purposes were taken as Census divisions. In the districts the Tehsildars and the Munsarims of the Thikanas acted as Charge Superintendents under the supervision of the Nazims; while in the City the Secretary to the Municipal Board had charge. The number of Charge Superintendents for the Jaipur State was forty-one. They were all very competent and experienced officials and were assisted by their subordinates in various capacities in carrying out completely and minutely the wishes of the Census Superintendents for the State, who kept them informed throughout of their respective duties.

Supervisors were recruited from amongst the minor official staff of all departments in all the charges and great care was taken in selecting them as their duties were of a very important character. They generally knew Hindi and Urdu and spared no pains in performing the onerous work entrusted to them. The Charge Superintendents who were constantly on inspection tours most carefully superintended the progress of the work. The enumerators were mostly clerks, patwaries and kanungoes.

The officers and the enumerators were all very busily engaged for a period of two months.

The Census Superintendents take this opportunity of bearing testimony to the noble and genuine co-operation of all the Census officers and their willing staff of enumerators in the most satisfactory and thorough conduct of the Census operations without whose valuable assistance the Census work would have been considerably hampered.

General opinion as to the accuracy of the Preliminary record.

The Census agency was for the most part constituted with officers of all grades. They were mostly persons who had taken part during the last Census. It is popularly believed both at the Capital and in the districts that the Preliminary Record was very efficiently and accurately drawn up. The Census Superintendents have every reason to rely on its accuracy. They have been assured by all the officers under them that the enumerators were all sensible and intelligent young men to whom the work of enumeration was a labour of love and interest.

FINAL CENSUS.

Time occupied in taking.

On the evening of the 1st March 1901, the Enumerators were most actively employed in checking the preliminary record and making the necessary additions and alterations on the spot from 7 P. M. to 2 A. M.

In order to secure a complete and perfect check on the night of the final enumeration every possible convenience was given to the enumerators, who, where large areas were to be traversed, were provided with attendants and conveyances. Lights were of course supplied to all.

It was timely announced by beat of drum and proclamation everywhere throughout the territory that after sunset persons should be within their houses on the night of the final Census, until the Enumerator had visited them.

Extent, to which men who did not prepare the preliminary record, were employed as enumerators.

About fifty men who did not prepare the preliminary record were employed on the night of the final enumeration. These persons discharged their duties very satisfactorily.

It is extremely advisable to keep a reserve of enumerators at the rate of five men for every hundred blocks to meet the requirements in case of need.

Nature and extent of supervision.

The Census Superintendents and their staff, the several Charge Superintendents and the Supervisors were out on the night of the final enumeration. They supervised the work of the enumerators and supplied enumerators from the reserve where there was any need. Where long distances were to be travelled and many villages to be inspected, the Supervisors were supplied with horses and camels. All these arrangements produced a satisfactory result in connection with the Census.

Special arrangements for travellers by road.

The enumerators were strictly instructed to visit after finishing their regular work the sarais and other such places for travellers, if there were any in their blocks during the night of the final Census, and to make new entries where necessary. Thus travellers staying in a village were enumerated by these enumerators of the blocks.

But as regards travellers by road, who stopped in their journey anywhere along side the road or under a tree in the open field, special enumerators were appointed to take their Census and consequently no traveller was left uncounted.

Large fairs and festivals.

There was a fair at Goner near Jaipur and another at Naraina near Sambhar. To avoid a great influx of people both from the city and suburbs, and thus necessitating numerous erasures in the schedules, His Highness the Maharajah ordered a public proclamation to be made beforehand warning people not to go there, however, for those who had attended them, special officers manned with a sufficient number of enumerators were sent to the spot where they most carefully counted the visitors and filled in the schedules.

Marriage Parties.

There were no moving marriage-parties on the night of the 1st March 1901.

Jails.

The Superintendent of Jails was requested before the 20th February 1901 to complete the preliminary record of those prisoners who were not likely to be released before the final Census. It was finally revised and checked at the lock-up time on the 1st March 1901.

The resident Jail officials and their families were also checked that very night by the Darogah. Convicts under trial were enumerated by Nazirs of Kotwali and Faujdari at the lock-up time and a similar step was adopted for the prisoners under trial in the different Nizamats.

Lunatic Asylum.

Enumeration was made by the Hospital Assistant in charge.

Hospitals.

The Superintendent of Dispensaries had all the patients, menials and officers within the Mayo Hospital-compound at Jaipur enumerated by his staff.

Hotels and Sarais.

European travellers in the hotels at Jaipur were enumerated on the 1st March 1901 by special enumerators, (who knew English) of the Central Census Office and a similar arrangement was made previously for the Census of the inmates of the Sarais.

Armies and Forts.

Their enumeration was carried out through the Bakshi Khana Fanj and Kilajat respectively.

Transport Corps.

The Superintendent of the Transport Corps having declined to take the work in hand the enumeration of the Transport Corps was made by the Nazim of Sawai Jaipur through his staff.

Railways within the limits of Jaipur territory.

Their final Census was made by the officers belonging to the Railway Department and their totals were added to the State totals by order of the Resident at Jaipur.

Preparation of the Enumerator's abstract, Circle-summaries, and Charge-summaries and dates of completion.

Special arrangements were made to get the totals from remote areas where no telegraph stations existed and the Census Superintendents are highly indebted to all the officers concerned who used every possible expedition in transmitting the Provincial totals to the Head-Quarters which actually enabled them to submit the totals on the 5th March 1901, to His Highness the Maharajah and the Census Superintendent for Rajputana at Abu through the Resident.

The following will show the difference between the Provincial totals of the present Census and that of the Census of 1891.

Population.	1891.	1901.	Decrease.
Population.	2,825,655	2,653,075	167,580

H. H. the Maharajah was deeply grieved to hear of the decrease of population in his state. It pained him that notwithstanding his efforts to combat

the awful famine, inasmuch as he had opened extensive relief works and adopted charitable measures in the shape of daily doles opening poor-houses and special organisations to supply the humble and the needy in their own houses both in the city and in the mufassil, yet this was the result.

Considerable decrease is shown in certain Nizamats which were hard hit by famine. But it was not the famine here which took so many lives. It was the severity of the pestilence which followed soon afterwards as can be seen by a comparison of the returns of the several famine stricken parts.

The following are the dates of completion of.—

- (1) The Enumerators' abstracts, 2nd March, 1901.
- (2) Circle-summaries, 3rd March, 1901.
- (3) Charge-summaries, 4th March, 1901.

The Enumerator's abstracts were prepared on the night of the 1st March 1901 or the morning of the 2nd March 1901, both in the city and mufassil under the direct supervision of the Supervisors who compared the number of books presented to them with the number of blocks in the circle and checked them thoroughly. The supervisors afterwards had the number of houses and males and females independently added up by expert enumerators. The total thus obtained if they agreed were regarded correct and were entered in the abstracts at the end of the enumeration books, otherwise the figures were re-added and corrected.

When the Enumerators' abstracts were ready and found correct the supervisors then engaged themselves assisted by smart enumerators in drawing up the Circle-summaries. These were personally delivered by them to the Charge Superintendents who examined the books carefully to see that a book had been given for every block and that the figures from enumerators' abstracts had been correctly entered in the Circle-summaries.

The Circle-summaries were compared with the General Register and with the enumerators' abstracts by the Superintendents in charge who compiled the charge-summaries with the help of highly qualified supervisors under them on the system prescribed in the Census Code.

The attitude of the people.

The attitude of the people throughout the Census Operations was all that could be desired. This was the third Census in the Jaipur State and the people highly appreciated its objects and advantages. The educated were deeply interested and no misgivings or suspicions were aroused in the minds of the uneducated. The former with laudable alacrity presented themselves before the enumerators when they made their visits to their houses to enumerate them and freely and candidly answered all the necessary questions made by the enumerators and the latter followed their example.

Opinions as to the accuracy of the Census.

The Census operations throughout the State were conducted and carried on by able and conscientious officers, most of whom, as has been remarked above, had worked in the last Census. Every aid and facility were given and from the reports of the Charge Superintendents and Inspectors specially appointed, it is manifest that no pains were spared to have the enumeration done correctly and accurately.

These remarks are corroborated by the fact that on the examination of the Schedules in the abstraction-rooms they were found correct. The Census Superintendents are, therefore, strongly of opinion that the Census was nothing but accurate and this is what the public also believes and affirms.

The following shows the places the four Special Inspectors visited and checked, the number of days they were out, and the number of miles they travelled:—

Munshi Bhagat Bihari Lal was on tour for 30 days from 28th January to 26th February 1901. He travelled 245 miles by Railway and 293 miles by road and visited the following places:—

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>			<i>Nizamat.</i>
1	Diggi	...	...	Malpura.
2	Malpura	...	...	"
3	Toda	...	...	"
4	Rajmahal	...	...	"
5	Duni	...	...	"
6	Nagar	...	...	"
7	Uniara	...	...	"
8	Nawai	...	...	"
9	Esarda	...	...	Sawai Modhopur
10	Mitrapura	...	...	"
11	Bichun	...	...	Sambhar.
12	Naraina	...	...	"
13	Sali	...	...	"
14	Harsoli	...	...	"
15	Rakhera	...	...	"
16	Gagardu	...	...	"
17	Mozamabad	...	...	"
18	Phaggi	...	...	"
19	Lalsote	...	...	Dausa.
20	Dausa	...	...	"
21	Baswa	...	...	"
22	Kot Kasim	...	...	Kot Kasim.
23	Bandikui	...	...	Bandikui.
24	Bagru	...	...	Jaipur.

Lala Gulab Chand Dhadda, M. A., was on tour from 26th January to 25th February 1901, a period of 31 days. He travelled by road 408 miles and visited the following places:—

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>			<i>Nizamat.</i>
1	Bairath	...	...	Torawati
2	Antela	...	...	"
3	Pauta	...	...	"
4	Patan	...	...	"
5	Nim-ka-Thana	...	...	"
6	Ganeshar	...	...	"
7	Babai	...	...	Khetri Thikana
8	Khetri	...	...	"
9	Sultana	...	...	Shekhawati.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>			<i>Nizamat.</i>
10	Jhunjhunu	...	...	Shekhawati.
11	Malsisar	...	...	"
12	Bisau	...	...	"
13	Ramgarh	...	...	Sikar Thikana
14	Fatehpur	...	...	"
15	Lachhmangarh	...	...	"
16	Sikar	...	...	"
17	Nawalgarh	...	...	"
18	Lohagarh	...	...	Shekhawati
19	Udaipur	...	...	"
20	Khandela	...	...	Torawati
21	Thoi	...	...	"
22	Ajitgarh	...	...	"

Lala Baijnath was on tour from 29th January to 25th February 1901, a period of 28 days. He travelled 86 miles by Railway and 232 miles by road and visited the following places :—

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>			<i>Nizamat.</i>
1	Bauli	...	...	Sawai Madhopur
2	Bhagwatgarh	...	...	"
3	Sawai Madhopur	...	...	"
4	Padana	...	...	"
5	Malarna Dungar	...	...	"
6	Gangapur	...	...	Gangapur
7	Ratanzilla	...	...	Hindaun
8	Hindaun	...	...	"
9	Walghat	...	...	"
10	Toda Bhim	...	...	"
11	Mahwa	...	...	"
12	Mandawar	...	...	"
13	Datwas	...	...	Jaipur

Lala Chiman Lal was on tour from 28th January to 28th February 1901, a period of 32 days. He travelled 192 miles by land and visited the following places :—

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>			<i>Nizamat.</i>
1	Amer	...	...	Sawai Jaipur
2	Jamwa Ramgarh	...	...	"
3	Chandwaji	...	...	"
4	Achrol	...	...	"
5	Shahpura	...	...	"
6	Samod	...	...	"
7	Kalak	...	...	"
8	Sanganer	...	...	"
9	Chaksu	...	...	"
10	Sheodaspura	...	...	"
11	Asalpur	...	...	"
12	Bilwa	...	...	"
13	Manoharpur	...	...	"

PART V.

Abstraction, Tabulation and
Compilation.

PART V.

Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation.

There were numerous candidates both young and old, of these there were some, who had worked at the previous Census; their names were therefore at once registered. For the rest an examination was held and those who stood the test successfully, were appointed.

The Government had decided to do the Abstraction and Tabulation of Enumeration Schedules by an improved system of using slips, which had been found both accurate and quick. Slips of several colours and shapes indicated the Sex, Civil Condition and Religion and on these were to be copied all the particulars of every individual from each Enumeration-Book. So the whole process was actually reduced to a careful classification and arrangement of slips into bundles. From these bundles Tabulation registers were prepared which gave materials for the Compilation of Imperial Census Tables.

The whole work of Abstraction and Tabulation was carried on in four rooms under the supervision of Room Inspectors assisted by competent young men and there were in each room an average of fifty clerks.

The following is a list of Room Inspectors and their Assistants :—

Room No.	Names of Room Inspectors.	Names of Assistants.
1	Lala Ram Singh, Naib Nazim	Rang Nath and Kalu Ram.
	Pandit Balchandra Shastri	Hamid Hussain.
2	Prohit Govindlal and Rampartap Bhargava ...	Madho Lal, Kanhya Lal and Gauri Shankar.
3	Mir Abdul Rahman	Shyam Lal, Girwar Singh and Madho Prashad.
4	Pandit Durga Prashad, Munsiff	Sah Sujan Mal and Bishambhar Nath.
	Prohit Purshotam Narain	Shyam Sundar Dutt.

It is gratifying to observe here that the rooms were opened on the 15th March and all worked with such zeal and vigour that the Imperial Tables were ready by the end of October. The main work as is manifest, was finished in about seven months.

The following table shows the strength of men employed on Abstraction and Tabulation, the expenditure, the population and the cost per head.

Number of men employed (monthly average.)	Expenditure.	Population.	Cost per head.	Remarks.
200	Rs. 10,273-5-6	2,658,666	75 pies.	

PART VI.
Miscellaneous Papers.

PART VI.

Miscellaneous Papers.

HINDUISM.

Hinduism is another name for Brahmanism or the religion which teaches the supremacy and Unity of the Eternal Spirit of Brahm and not as is popularly believed, the religion which is taught by priests.

Brahm is the goal of the Hindu religion and is the centre of all human closer spiritual aspirations emanating from various creeds and sects designated under the general term Hinduism. It teaches that the one Eternal and Universal Spirit is the author of all creation.

A human being, it is believed, by persistently thinking of that Divine Spirit and offering prayers with devotion, can be assimilated with that Divine Spirit. This Para-Brahm or the Eternal Spirit was beyond the conception of an average mind. People wanted some God nearer to themselves, one that could be denoted in words. It was, therefore, that they began to adore Him in His many appearances. He was Agni, God of Fire; He was Vayu, God of Air; Varuna, God of water; Indra, God of Heaven, &c.

These deities were, however, subsequently replaced by the sacred Trinity which is actually the manifestation of Brahm in his character as Creator, Preserver and Destroyer of forms. As such He is called by the name of Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva with their respective Shakties or consorts, namely, Saraswati, Lakshmi and Parvati. These gave rise to the worship of Panch Deotas, viz., Vishnu, Shiva, Shakti, Ganpati and Surya as taught by the Smritis.

There are four Sampradayas or sects of the adorers of Vishnu.

They are :—

1. Ramawat,
2. Nimbark,
3. Madhawa,
4. Gokalastha.

Ramawats have the images of Rama and his wife Sita. Their chief temples in Jaipur are Ram Chanderji's temple and that of Balanandji.

Nimbark.—Their chief temples are those of Gopalji and Sreeji, where Krishna is worshipped in his infant form.

Madhawa.—The temples of Govindji, Gopinathji and Binodi Lalji belong to this Sampradaya.

The first two are visited by numerous pilgrims from Bengal and other parts of India.

Gokalastha.—They worship Krishna as Lord of Gokal. Their chief temple in Jaipur is that of Govardhannath. There are seven Gaddis, or chief shrines, of the followers of Gokalastha Sampradaya.

They are :—

1. Gokulesh (Lord of Gokul) at Kama.
2. Madan Mohana (Lord of desire) at Kama.
3. Mathuresh (Lord of Mathura) at Kotah.
4. Vithal Nath at Kotah.
5. Dwarika Nath at Kankroli, Udaipur.
6. Srinath at Nathdwara.
7. Navanitapriya at Nathdwara.

The first two were formerly at Jaipur.

The Panch Devas referred to above are now the deities of all classes of Hindus. They are really embodiments of high latent and underlying truths.

There is only one temple in India, viz., at Pushkar (Ajmere) dedicated to Brahma. His wife Saraswati is worshipped by all scholars and students of learning in the month of "Magh."

Shiva receives equal attention from the Hindus of all classes. The chief temples in Jaipur devoted to the worship of this deity with his inseparable and loving companion Parvati, their son, Ganesh, and his vehicle Nandi (bull) are:—

1. Raj Rajeshwarji in the palace, and
2. Vishveshwarji in the City.

The Hindus in fact invoke and pray at the altars of both Vishnu and Shiva deities, with equal piety. There are days specially set apart for observing fast in honor of Vishnu and Shiva. As a rule people generally keep all of them, for they want to propitiate both the members of the Hindu Triad.

They rule the constant birth, life and death of all beings. The Hindus, therefore, do not admit of such distinctions as to say that certain members of the Hindu community are Vaishnavas while others are Shaivas,

The Hindu religion is most comprehensive and catholic. It embraces within itself all the different forms of religion. The so-called Hindu Pantheon represents various and numberless gods which are really attributes, or groups of attributes, of the grand Eternal Brahm or Para Brahm. This misleads many thoughtless minds who say that Hinduism does not teach Monotheism but Polytheism.

The Hindu religion is suited to the mental capacities and temperaments of all persons and is admirably adapted for every type of humanity. Notwithstanding the lapse of many ages it still continues to keep a strong hold on the minds of the people. The lower folks have their godlings which comprise the dead heroes (Bhormiyas), the godlings of disease (Sitala Mata and the Mao-lies) and the tree and serpent worship. The sacred rivers are also adored.

There are temples of the Ganges and Jamna goddesses. The water of the sacred Ganges, in small phials, is worshipped.

Many low caste people such as Raigers after their pilgrimage to the holy streams hold caste feasts. The guests assembled will never partake of the meals, until the Ganges' water in the phial has bubbled up by prayers

as a token of the mother Ganges' pleasure. If the water does not rise in the phial, it is considered she is not pleased. The guests invited to dine go away and the articles of food, sometimes very costly, are thrown away.

The unfortunate host pays another visit to the Ganges and repeats the ceremony until on his return he is able to propitiate the mother Ganges. The community then enjoys and rejoices immensely. They believe their object is gained.

In connection with the above, it may not be deemed out of place to mention that Mr. E. H. Hankin, the Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, has found after analysis that waters of the Ganges and Jamna possess mysterious properties which render it impossible for the cholera microbe to grow in them.

JAINISM.

The Jains, otherwise called "Srawaks", are a religious community who believe in the incarnation of 24 Jivas or Arhants. With them time, space, soul, matter and Karma are eternal and the relation of soul and Karma is inseparable, till the soul obtains Nirvana (Salvation).

They make two special divisions of a portion of time called Avsarpani and Utsarpani, each of which is again divided into six periods called Aras.

These twelve periods form one Kalchakra in which 48 Jivas take incarnation.

There have been innumerable Kalchakras and innumerable such Jivas.

The Jivas preach that soul is immortal and eternal and that it assumes material forms according to its actions (Karmas) or sum total of past actions.

The theory of the transmigration of soul is strictly upheld and the soul which has taken the form of a human being in this life might have been or may, in future, be a beast, a man, or a Deva (demigod) or a demon. Every soul passes through these stages according to his actions till being freed from worldly encumbrances by religious practices, self-mortification and contemplation, he takes the path to heaven.

The Nava Pada or nine ranks, viz.—

1. Arhant (the Jiva) ;
2. Sidh (the liberated soul next in order to the Jiva) ;
3. Acharya (the head monk) ;
4. Upadhya (the head teacher among the monks) ;
5. Sadhoo (the monk.) ;
6. Gnan or Gyan (knowledge) ;
7. Darsana (firm belief) ;
8. Charitra (the holy order and kindred practices.) ; and
9. Tap (observances of fasts and religious practices, etc.)

form the sum and substance of Jainism.

Knowledge is held in higher respect and Nirvan is had only when the soul attains Kaiwala Gyan, Kaiwal Darsan, (the all-knowing and all-seeing powers).

The Jain community so far as religion is concerned, is divided into two classes, the secular and the spiritual, for each of which special observances are prescribed.

The man leaving his family and worldly affairs and entering the holy order is called "Sadhu," and the man following the tenets of Jainism in his worldly life is called a "Srawak."

The following five vows are taken by a man entering the holy order and strictly observed by him in his after career:—

- 1 Not to kill.
- 2 Not to speak a lie.
- 3 Not to steal.
- 4 Not to indulge in sexual intercourse.
- 5 Not to keep money.

These vows are observed in ninefold ways so as to be free from any even the slightest tendency to corruption.

These ninefold ways are to enable him himself not to do any such actions by means of his body, the word of his mouth or thought or to have them done for himself by others, or to excite others to do them by bestowing praises on them for doing such actions.

These monks are houseless mendicants, without money and fixed abodes, roving on foot from one place to another in the winter and the summer and remaining at one place during the rainy season. They maintain themselves by begging coarse food of their followers, but do not accept food purposely prepared for them. They devote much of their time in studying and purifying their soul and at the same time preaching their religious doctrines to their followers. Celibacy is the life and soul of their existence and their holy order is maintained by devout persons entering it of their free will.

The following twelve laws in a limited sphere guide the actions of the Srawak or the layman:—

- 1 Not to take animal life visible to the naked eye.
2. Not to speak a lie punishable by law.
3. Not to steal.
4. Not to gratify sexual appetite except when united in legal matrimony.
5. Not to keep more than a certain accepted sum of money.
6. Not to cross for life the vowed limits of the cardinal points.
7. To restrict the enjoyment of things that can be used once only and that can be used several times,
8. Not to do the unneedful.
9. To often abridge the extension of space referred to in rule 6th.
10. To confine one's self within a certain space for religious purposes for a certain limited period of time.
11. To disengage one's self from worldly affairs for a certain period of time for religious practices and contemplations.
12. To look after and give alms to the mendicant.

The Jains are strictly vegetarians. They are sober in their habits and generous in charity. They always feel much for all sort of life. They are bountious and merciful. The Jains do not belong to a particular caste. They are a religious society and in the time of Mahabir, the last Jain incarnation, and before his time all persons who followed the Jain's tenets were included in the term Jains. It was in the times of the successors of Mahabir that the Jains were formed into one particular society with the ordained law of marriage among themselves.

Sometime after Mahabir who took incarnation about 2,500 years ago, the Jains were divided into two branches known as the Swaitambers and Digambers. The former worship the images of their Avatars or Arhants with water, saffron, flower, scents, etc., in abundance, while the latter keep their images naked. The monks of the former are clothed while those of the latter are stark naked. The former believe in the Nirvana of the female sex also, while the latter deny that there is any such thing.

There are many other dissimilarities among beliefs of these two sects. The Oswals, Shrimals, Sri Srimals and Porwals are included in the Swaitamber sect while the Saraogis and a portion of the Agarwals belong to the Digamber sect.

Each of the two major divisions have of time in in their turn divided into three sub-heads. x periods c

The Digambers into :—

1. Beespanthis,
2. Terapanthis and
3. Gumanpanthis.,

and the Swaitambers into :—

1. Sambaigis including Yaris,
2. Dhundias or Baistola,
3. Terapanthis or Bhikumpanthis,

The three minor divisions of the Digambers with certain differences in the mode of worship are all worshippers of the image of Jivas ; but among the three minor divisions of Swaitambers the Sambaigis only worship the statues of the Jivas while the Dhundias (minor head) discard idolatry and the Terapanthis with certain similar beliefs are a branch of the Dhundias.

A true Jain will only believe in the Jiva. He will not worship any other god or demi-god, a lake, snake or a river. He will not observe Shradh in memory and for the propitiation of the departed souls of his forefathers, for he believes that a man's own actions will give him good or bad rewards.

The Jains do not allow widow-marriage or Sateeism; chastity for both the man and the woman are held true ornaments for the soul of both.

Their marriages are celebrated in the ordinary Hindu way and their usages vary according to localities. In Gujrat a Jain will spend a few hundreds of rupees in his child's marriage and thousands of rupees for religious purposes ; while in Rajputana the reverse is the case,

The Jains do not eat in the night. They do not eat roots. They refrain from eating vegetable on the 2nd, 5th, 8th, 11th, 14th and 15th of the month. They drink neither wine nor honey, nor do they eat flesh or butter. They drink pure filtered water. They often keep fasts in the month and practise self-mortification and contemplation.

The famous places of pilgrimages of the Jains are the Satroonja and the Girnar hills in Kathiawar, the famous temples on Mount Abu in Rajputana, the Sikbarji hills in Hazari Bagh district, and several others in all parts of India.

Brief account of the Dadupanthies who form the Naga Militia of His Highness the Maharajah of Jaipur.

Dadu or as he was called Dadoo Bhutt; the founder of the Dadupanthi sect, was the son of Binoli Lal, a Nagar Brahman of Ahmedabad in Gujrat. He was born in that city on the new year's day of Sambat 1601 (1544 A. D.) which is regarded by the Hindus as an auspicious day.

The child prodigy is said to have been divinely inspired in his seventh year. He renounced the world in the love of God and having left his home, he travelled abroad, till he reached Pali in Marwar, where he stayed for sometime. Thence he started for Kishengarh and passed a few years in solitary contemplation on the top of a hill in that State. From Kishengarh he removed to Sambhar in Dhundar (Jaipur). It was now that his virtues became publicly known and appreciated. Maharajah Bhugwan Dass of Amber invited him to his capital and Dadu's miracles and sincere love of God led the Maharajah to attach importance to his religious creed.

Dadu's fame as a religious teacher, it is said, reached the Moghal emperor of India who invited him to his court and who afterwards became a believer in the teachings of the man. His fame now spread far and wide and people from all parts of the country came to him to receive secular and spiritual instruction. He gave them his Updesh (moral lectures) candidly and ingeniously and his benevolence, kind-heartedness and complacent behaviour won for him the name or designation of "Dayal" or merciful.

Dadu's views were liberal and enlightened. He taught that with the Almighty all men are equal and that there was no distinction between man and man.

Salvation according to Dadu was not obtainable by the observance of religious formalities and ceremonies but by the purification of the soul which could be had by means of open, free and devout love of God.

Brahmacharya (life long celibacy) was the very soul of his creed. Universal brotherhood was his main object, and strict vegetarianism, his doctrine. Worldly concerns and intercourse with the fair sex were, in his estimation, stumbling blocks, in the path to Salvation. The sum and substance of his teaching was "Be of God and with God and you are saved." Righteous actions were the objects of practice with Dadu and his followers.

The precepts of Dadu 5,000 in number and all in verse have been compiled in a book called "The Bani."

Dadu forbade :—

1. Image worship.
2. Distinction of castes.
3. Visits to holy shrines and places of pilgrimage such as Jagdesh, Dwarka and the Ganges.
4. The use of the rosary.
5. The use of the coloured ascetic robe.
6. The belief in the transmigration of the soul.
7. The recognition of the Sanctity of the Vedas and the Quran.
8. The recognition of Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva as incarnations and Mohammad as the prophet of God.
9. Reverence and respect for the false saints or Pakhandis.
10. The unity of Jiva and Brahma.

Dadu died in Sambat 1660 in the neighbourhood of the lake in Naraina in Jaipur and left thousands of followers and disciples in several parts of India.

Only 52 of his many disciples adopted successors forming the 52 Tham-bas or Gaddis in Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Ulwar; Jaipur being the greatest and most important seat.

Dadu's followers were afterwards divided into two sects:—

First, the Viraktas or holy men who profess to have entirely resigned the world and its enjoyments, who cover their body only with a strip of cloth, coloured red, who live on alms and devote all their time in contemplation and imparting instruction to others.

Second, the ordinary Sadhoos or Swamis including the important element, the Nagas.

The Nagas follow a path chalked out for them by a disciple of Dadu.

It was the elder, Sundar Dass, a Rajput of Bikaner, who in his old age had thrown himself at the feet of Dadu for salvation. In the series of instructions that Dadu gave him, one was that it was not necessary for him (Sundar Dass) to quit his calling, *viz.*, that of a Rajput warrior. The followers of this disciple accordingly adhered to this instruction and they now form a Naga Militia in the service of His Highness the Maharajah of Jaipur.

Why a large majority of the Dadupanthis are soldiers, is a question easy to answer. The perpetual means of livelihood in the form of free grants of land and monthly cash allowances provided for the Nagas are sufficient attractions to keep the Naga Militia faithful to the Maharajah.

The word Naga comes from the Sanskrit "Nagna" naked and they are so called simply because they wear a short white cotton Dhoti more properly called Langoti.

Their outdoor suit consists of a white turban and a Chuddar which they wear hanging loosely from their shoulders.

The Nagas are, indeed, men of fine physique, tall and broad shouldered, because from the very time a young Naga is adopted, he is trained in his profession of arms and is not allowed to run into dissipation. The race or sect of the Nagas is maintained by adoption as they are celibates, and as the adoption is not confined to one particular caste, the Naga sect is an amalgamation of Jats, Minas, Gujars, Brahmans, Rajputs, Vaishyas, etc.

MAHOMEDANISM.

The two sects of the Mahomedans, Shia and Sunni, are found in this State in the same proportion as they are found in other parts of India.

The majority of the Mahomedans original as well as converted are Sunnis and with a very few exceptions ; the Shias are all foreigners who have settled here.

There is a third sect known as Gair Mehdi who with very little difference resemble the Sunnis, in their beliefs and religious practices. They call themselves Mahadvia because they followed a certain person who having been born in Farah, district Gujrat, about the year 905 Hijra claimed that he was the Imam Mehdi. But the Mahomedans called them Gair Mehdi because they did not recognize the man as such. There are a few Gair Mehdi Mahomedans in the city and the State, not belonging to the well-to-do and learned classes

CASTES.

Translation of the Byabustha (opinion) given by the Pandits of Manj Mandir, Jaipur Palace.

The following notes on the classification and social order of the Hindus are based on Puranic tradition and considerations of birth, occupation, local customs family usages, personal life and morality of the members of the society.

The classification and order are shown below in five main groups:—

- 1 The four chief castes, Brahman, Kshatrya, Vaishya and Sudra.
- 2 Those whose place amongst any of the above four chief castes is a disputed point.

3 Those who take their names after their occupations. Infact there are amongst them persons from all castes.

4 Those who trace their origin from any of the four chief castes but have now joined some religious institutions which recognise no distinction of castes.

5 Miscellaneous :—Other classes of persons.

GROUP I.

Brahman, Kshatrya, Vaishya and Sudra.

The fourfold classification of the people in Hindustan is very ancient. The Brahmans come first, the Kshatryas come next and Vaishyas and Sudras respectively follow. Each of these four chief castes has various sub-divisions. These originated in certain portions of their communities belonging to the four castes migrating to other places where they adopted the customs and usages of the new people with whom they then began to live. They took their names either from their new abodes or some distinct occupation or family.

The following will illustrate the above facts :—

Gujar-Gaur, Palliwal, etc., are named after the different countries in which they lived,

Khandelwal and Udambar from their social position and religious observances Dadhich (Daima) after a family,

The Shastras divide the chief four castes again into Uttam (superior,) Madhyam (middle) and Adham (inferior) grades according to the purity or non-purity of their birth and their strict adherence to religious observances of caste rules or otherwise. Those who are of pure descent and stick to religious forms very punctiliously belong to the Uttam or the superior grade. Those who are less strict than the former belong to the Madhyam or middle grade and those who adopt a conduct inconsistent with their religious dictates belong to the Adham or inferior grade. Members of certain high castes, who formerly held a high position and have owing to some defect or other degraded themselves; they although retaining their original caste names, are regarded Sudras. Brahm Bhat, Dakot, Joshi, Girudia, Bhopa, etc., are instances of such deterioration amongst Brahmans. Darogas amongst Rajputs and Ahirs amongst the Vaishyas are similar instances.

GROUP II.

Religious observances and occupations of different castes affect very much the position of a person in society.

Kayasthas belonging to the family of Ohitra Gupta and Chandra Sen are mentioned in the Shastras as having been allowed to practise Kshatriyas' rites.

DHOOSAR OR BHARGAVA.—This caste is not mentioned in the Sanskrit works. The mode of life of the members of this community entitles them to be ranked with Tribarnic caste or Vaishyas,

Jains.—This is no distinct caste. Those professing the Jain religion are given that appellation; they may be from any caste. They are, however generally regarded as Vaishyas.

GROUP III.

Most of the occupations have given rise to numerous so-called caste names:—Chitara (painter), Tarkashi (wire drawer,) Motisar (pearl-borer), Beldar (earth-worker), Chobdar (mace bearer,) Gandhi (perfumer,) are actually names of occupations. These persons are recruited from any of the castes but individual occupations give significant caste names to such workers.

The nature of the means of livelihood of a person is an important factor in determining his position in the social scale—Hijra (eunuchs), Tawaif (prostitute), etc. Persons of these castes however pure may be their birth or life are considered Sudras.

GROUP IV.

Vishnu Swami, Swami, Bairagi, Gorangi Gosain, Sadh, Sadhu, Jogi, Nath, Dadupanthi, etc., are names of religious groups of devotees.

They come from all classes of society and a person of any caste can join them. Those amongst them who bear a high personal character and are of good conduct are respected, the depraved ones are not esteemed.

Dandi, Sanyasi, Gosain, Bairagi, belong to a high order, while Aghori, Aughar, etc., are in the lower order.

Any religious group which does not recognise the distinction of castes has a footing equal to that of a Sudra,

GROUP V.

There are many more castes besides those detailed above.

The Sudras are divided into five orders:—

(i). Sūt Sudras, the better class of Sudras; they are Malis, Gujar, Mehra, Darzi, etc. Contact with any of these does not pollute a high class Hindu. He will take water and food touched by them.

(ii). Asat Sudras, such as Lodha, Lakhera, etc. High class Hindus will not accept water and food touched by them. Contact with them is not prohibited.

(iii). Low Sudras, such as Bhishti, Beldar, Manihar, etc.—Persons often avoid touching them. Articles of food are not allowed to be touched by them.

(iv). Very degraded order of Sudras such as Dhobi, Chamar, Raigar, Koli, Dhankya, Dom, Mehtar, etc., Contact with them is prohibited.

(v). Antyaj including Hill tribes, Bhil, Sansi, Kalbelya, Nat, Kanjar, etc.,

The statements A and B show the classifications of the Hindus including Jains and the Mohamedaas according to social and religious precedence.

A.—HINDU CASTES.

Classification of Hindus according to religious and social precedence.

Group.	Name of Caste.	Sub-divisions.	Highest caste that will take water.	Highest caste that will eat.		Remarks.
				Pakki.	Kachchi.	
I	<i>Brahman—</i>					
	(1) <i>Panch Gaur—</i>					
	(a) Saraswat	(1) Kashmiri	All Brahmins.	Saraswat and Gaur.	Rajput	
	(b) Kaurya Kubja	(1) Sarwaria	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		(2) Bengali	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	(c) Gaur	(1) Sanadhya or Sanawar	ditto	ditto	Gaur Brahman	
		" Gujar Gaur	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		(2) Chobey	ditto	ditto	Rajput	
		" Khandelwal	ditto	ditto	Gaur Brahman	
		" Prohit or Parikh	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Dadhiel or Daima	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Chaurasia	ditto	ditto	Rajput	
		" Sikarwal	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		(3) Bramh Bhat	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Byas	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Girmari	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Surajdhwaj	ditto	ditto	ditto	The Surajdhwaj
		(4) Jaithi	ditto	ditto	ditto	are generally
		" Baragam	ditto	ditto	ditto	included in
		" Bagra	ditto	ditto	ditto	Kayasthas.
		" Hariana	Rajput	Rajput	ditto	
		(5) Panda	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Bhojak	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		(5) Garudia	Sudra	Sudra	Sudra	
		" Dakot	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		(6) Katya or Maha Brahman	None	None	None	
	(d) Maithil	.....	All Brahmins	Motisarwat and Gaur	Rajput	
	(e) Utkal	.....	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	(2) <i>Panch Dravida—</i>					
	(a) Maharashtra	.....	ditto	ditto	Andhra, Karnatak and Dravida Brahmins	
	(b) Andhra or Tailang	.....	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	(c) Gurjar	(1) Nagar	ditto	ditto	Rajput	
		" Prashnora	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Udambar	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Palliwal	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Pokharna or pushkarna	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Srimali	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		(2) Bohra nanwana	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	(d) Dravida	.....	ditto	ditto	Andhra, Karnatak and Maharashtra	

A.—HINDU CASTES.

Classification of Hindus according to religious and social precedence.—(Contd.)

Group.	Name of Caste.	Sub-divisions.	Highest caste that will take water.	Highest caste that will eat.		Remarks.
				Pakki.	Kachchi.	
II	(c) Karnatak		All Brahmans.	Saraswat and Gaur	Andhra, Dravida and Maharashtra.	
	Rajput.	(1) Kachhawa	{ All Brahmans with the exception of some Panch Dravidas. }	Saraswat and Gaur	Sudra.	
		" Sisodia	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Rathore	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Tawar	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Hada	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Chohan	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Tadawa or Jadu	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Solankhi	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Pawar	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Bais	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Bar Gujar	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Bhadauria	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Bundela	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Chandela	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Dedra	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Gaur	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Sankla	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Sikharwal	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Sodha	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Baghela	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Parihar	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		(2) Khatri	ditto	ditto	Saraswat Brahmans.	
		(3) Charan	ditto	ditto	Rajput.	
		(4) Kayastha	ditto	ditto	ditto	
III	Vaishya (Hindu)	Agarwal	ditto	ditto	Sudra.	
		Khandelwal	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		Mahesri	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		Dhoesar or Bhargava	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		Bijabargi	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		Mahawar	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		Do. (Jain)—				
		Agarwal	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		Khandelwal	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		Oswal	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		Srimal	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		Sri Srimal	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		Porwal	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		Baghorwal	ditto	ditto	ditto	

A.—HINDU CASTES.

Classification of Hindus according to religious and social precedence.—(Contd.)

Group.	Name of Caste.	Sub-divisions	Highest caste that will take water.	Highest caste that will eat.		Remarks.
				Pakki.	Kachchi.	
III	Vaishya-Jain	Jaiswal	All Brahmans with the exception of some Panch Dravidas,	Saraswat and Gaur.	Sudra.	
		Porwal	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		Palliwat	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		Buraiya	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		Lavecha	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		Saraogi	ditto	ditto	ditto	
IV	Sudra—	(1) Jat	Panch Gaur	ditto	Rajput	
		" Ahir	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Gujar	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Mali	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Khati	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Silawat	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Nai	Kanya Kubja	Kanya Kubja	ditto	
		" Bari	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Darzi	Gaur	Gaur	ditto	
		" Chhipa	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		(1) Sunar	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Kumhar	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Bhoi	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Tamboli	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Mina	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Thatera	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Patwa	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Kurmi	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Daroga	Rajput	Vaishya	ditto	
		" Saikalgar	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		(2) Lodha	None	None	None	
		" Lakhera	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Kandhera	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Teli	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Babar	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Dhakar	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Kharwal	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Bharbhunja	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Oad	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		(3) Kalal	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Banjara	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Raibari	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Manihar	ditto	ditto	ditto	
		" Beldar	ditto	ditto	ditto	

A.—HINDU CASTES.

Classification of Hindus according to religious and social precedence.—(Contd.)

Name of Caste.	Sub-divisions.	Highest caste that will take water.	Highest caste that will eat.		Remarks.
			Pakki.	Kachchi.	
Sudra—(Contd.)	(3) Bhisti (Hindu)	None	None	None	
	" Kamnigar	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	" Dhunia	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	" Meo	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	" Mewati	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	" Nayak	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	" Chakar	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	" Jatoi	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	" Moghia	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	" Gwaria	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	(4) Dhobi	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	" Mochi	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	" Balai	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	" Raigar	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	" Chamar	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	" Khatik	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	" Dhanak	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	" Koli	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	" Bhangi	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	(5) Bazigar	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	" Nat	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	" Bhil	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	" Sansi	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	" Kanjar	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	" Bavaria	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Yati or Saoyasi—	Giri	Some Brahmans.	Some Brahmans.	Rajput	
	Puri	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	Bharti	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	Saraswati	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	Aranya, &c.	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Naga or Dadupanthi	...	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Bairagi	...	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Kabirpanthi	...	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Dhanak Panthi	...	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Jamali	...	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Idasi	...	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Jain—Sadhu	Digambar	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	Swaimitambar	ditto	ditto	ditto	

B.—MOHAMMEDAN CASTES.

Classification of Mohammedans according to religious and social precedence.

No.	No. of Group.	Grade of Caste.	Grade by social precedence.	Name of Caste.	Religion.	Remarks.
1	I	Superior.	Superior.	Sayed	Musalman	Sayeds are the descendants of Hussain, grandson of the Prophet. There are several sub-divisions amongst them as Bakri, Jafri, Musvi, Razi, Takvi, Nakvi, etc.
2		ditto	ditto	Shaikh	ditto	Shaikhs are the descendants of Quresh and Ansar who belonged to the tribe of the Prophet. They have numerous sub-divisions such as Siddiki, Faruki, Usmani, Abbasi. They embraced the Mohammedan faith during the life time of the Prophet.
3	II	Middle	Middle	Moghal	ditto	Sub-divisions amongst them are numerous. They are the descendants of the emperor, Kanan. They were converted to Islam during the Caliphate.
4		ditto	ditto	Pathan	ditto	They are Afghans who trace their descent from a grandson of Malik Tahet, an Israelite. They have various sub-divisions and adopted the Mohammedan faith during the Caliphate.
5		Middle	Middle	Rajput	ditto	Hindu converts to Mohammedanism. They command respect because they belonged to a high Hindu caste.
6		ditto	ditto	Khanzada	ditto	One Tejpal, a Jadu Rajput, was converted to Mohammedanism by Dost Mohamed Bara Hazari who gave him the name of Jalal Khan Khanzada. His descendants are called Khanzada.
7		ditto	ditto	Kaim Khani	ditto	Quth Jamaluddin converted one Kaim Singh, a Shaikhawat Rajput, to Mohammedanism. He gave him the name of Kaim Khani. His descendants are Kaim Khanis.
8		ditto	ditto	Valayati	ditto	Valayati is not a particular caste, its members may belong to any of the castes named above and below.
9		ditto	ditto	Arab	ditto	Arab ————— do. —————
10		ditto	ditto	Deswali	ditto	Hindus converted to Mohammedanism are called Deswalis.
11		ditto	ditto	Sindhi	ditto	Belonging to Sindh.
12		ditto	ditto	Biloch	ditto	Original inhabitants of Bilochistan.
13		ditto	ditto	Makrani	ditto	Natives of Makran.
14		ditto	ditto	Sipahi	ditto	It is not a particular caste. It includes members of all castes serving as Sipahis.
15	III	Inferior	ditto	Gujar	ditto	Hindu Gujars converted to Mohammedanism still bear their original caste name.
16		ditto	ditto	Jat	ditto	Jats ————— do. —————
17		ditto	ditto	Mali	ditto	Hindu Malis ————— do. —————
18		ditto	ditto	Meo	ditto	Minas converted to Mohammedanism are called Meos or residents of Mewat. They have got this name from the country Mewat or the country, Mewat, is called after their name.
19		ditto	ditto	Bisati	ditto	This is not a particular caste. General merchants are called Bisatis.
20		ditto	ditto	Kunjra	ditto	Professional fruit sellers.
21		ditto	ditto	Bohra	ditto	Professional name.
22		ditto	ditto	Gavaria or Multani or Banjara	ditto	ditto
23		ditto	ditto	Kalal	ditto	ditto

B.—MOHAMMEDAN CASTES.

Classification of Mohammedans according to religious and social precedence.

No.	No. of Group.	Grade of Caste.	Grade by social precedence.	Name of Caste.	Religion.	Remarks.
24	III	Inferior	Middle	Mahawat	Musalman	Professional Name.
25		ditto	ditto	Julaha	ditto	ditto
26		ditto	ditto	Darzi	ditto	ditto
27		ditto	ditto	Nai	ditto	ditto
28		ditto	ditto	Dhunia or Pinara	ditto	ditto
29		ditto	ditto	Kandera	ditto	ditto
30		ditto	ditto	Teli or Ghanchi	ditto	ditto
31		ditto	ditto	Lohar	ditto	ditto
32		ditto	ditto	Barhai or Khati	ditto	ditto
33		ditto	ditto	Kumhar	ditto	ditto
34		ditto	ditto	Chunera	ditto	ditto
35		ditto	ditto	Silawat	ditto	ditto
36		ditto	ditto	Sangtarash	ditto	ditto
37		ditto	ditto	Bhishti	ditto	ditto
38		ditto	ditto	Kasai	ditto	ditto
39		ditto	ditto	Thathera	ditto	ditto
40		ditto	ditto	Kasera	ditto	ditto
41		ditto	ditto	Dhobi	ditto	ditto
42		ditto	ditto	Manihar	ditto	ditto
43		ditto	ditto	Sunar	ditto	ditto
44		ditto	ditto	Lakhera	ditto	ditto
45		ditto	ditto	Churigar	ditto	ditto
46		ditto	ditto	Chhipa, Rangrez or Nilgar	ditto	ditto
47		ditto	ditto	Patwa	ditto	ditto
48		ditto	ditto	Ghosi, or Ghaddi	ditto	ditto
49		ditto	ditto	Raibari	ditto	ditto
50		ditto	ditto	Naria	ditto	ditto
51		ditto	ditto	Bhatiara	ditto	ditto
52		ditto	ditto	Saikalgar	ditto	ditto
53		ditto	ditto	Kharadi	ditto	ditto
54		ditto	ditto	Agria, or Kharwal	ditto	ditto
55		ditto	ditto	Moehi	ditto	ditto
56		ditto	Inferior	Faqir	ditto	ditto
57		ditto	ditto	Khawas or Farash	ditto	ditto
58		ditto	ditto	Bharbunja	ditto	ditto
59		ditto	ditto	Khatik	ditto	ditto
60		ditto	ditto	Dabgar or Kamnigar	ditto	ditto
61		ditto	ditto	Raigar	ditto	ditto
62		ditto	ditto	Beldar	ditto	ditto
63		ditto	ditto	Mehtar	ditto	ditto
64		ditto	ditto	Kalanwat	ditto	ditto
65		ditto	ditto	Mirasi	ditto	ditto
66		ditto	ditto	Dom	ditto	ditto
67		ditto	ditto	Dholi	ditto	ditto
68		ditto	ditto	Bahrupia	ditto	ditto
69		ditto	ditto	Dhadhi	ditto	ditto
70		ditto	ditto	Bhand	ditto	ditto
71		ditto	ditto	Bazigarh	ditto	ditto
72		ditto	ditto	Nat	ditto	ditto
73		ditto	ditto	Randi	ditto	ditto
74		ditto	ditto	Hinjra	ditto	ditto
75		ditto	ditto	Mer	ditto	ditto

Mers are inhabitants of Merwara. Jodha and Lakhan were the two sons of Prithi Raj both of a Mina woman. Their descendants are called Mers.

ETHNOGRAPHIC QUESTIONS.

————§:~:§————

1. Write in English and vernacular the name of the caste with synonyms, if any, noting if any of these are used only by outsiders.

2. Write in English and vernacular the names of the exogamous sub-divisions of the caste, if such sub-divisions exist.

N. B.—By the term exogamous sub-division is meant a group from within which its male members cannot take their wives.

3. Show the endogamous divisions of the caste, if such divisions exist. If these divisions consist of groups of the sub-divisions mentioned in question 2, show the grouping. If they are distinguished by separate names, write the names in English and vernacular.

N. B.—By the term endogamous division is meant a group from outside of which its male members cannot take their wives.

4. State whether the rule of hypergamy is in force.

N. B.—Hypergamy or the law of superior marriage is the rule which compels a man to wed his daughter with a member of a group which shall be equal or superior in rank to his own, while he himself takes his wife or at any rate his second wife from a group of inferior standing, *e. g.*, Kulinism of Bengal.

5. State the limits within or beyond which marriage is prohibited, *e. g.*, that a man must marry within the caste, but must not marry into his own or certain other sub-divisions or within certain degrees of relationship or may not marry two sisters.

6. Name any prohibitions on intermarriage based upon (a) social status; (b) geographical or local position; (c) difference of religious belief or practice; (d) differences or changes of occupation.

7. State the popular tradition if any exists, as to the origin of the caste, naming the common ancestor, if any, the part of the country from which the caste is supposed to have come and the approximate time of its emigration as marked by the reign of any particular king or the occurrence of any historical event together with the number of generations supposed to have intervened.

8. Is the habit of the caste settled or wandering? Have they any recognised head-quarters in the province? If wandering, over what tract of the country do they wander? Are their migrations periodical or irregular and what are the shape and material of their dwelling?

9. Do they admit outsiders into the caste. If so, from what classes, by what forms and under what conditions?

10. Is marriage infant or adult? If the latter, is sexual license before marriage recognized or tolerated?

11. Is (a) polygamy; (b) polyandry, permitted? if so, under what conditions and within what limits? In the case of polyandry, must all the husbands be brothers?

12. What form of marriage ceremony is in ordinary use? Name the form and state the essential and binding portion of the ceremony.

13. Is the marriage of the widows permitted? If so, is the widow obliged or expected to marry her husband's elder or younger brother. If she does not marry a brother, within what limits may she marry? What form of marriage ceremony is used and what is the essential and binding portion of it?

14. Under what circumstances is divorce permitted and by what form is it effected? May wives who have been divorced marry again?

15. Do the members of the caste follow the Hindu or Mohammedan law of inheritance or a tribal custom of their own?

16. To what religion and to what sect within the religion do the caste belong? If Hindus, do they by preference worship any special one of the regular Hindu deities and are there any reasons for this preference?

17. Name any minor Gods or Patron Saints specially worshipped by the caste? State what offerings are made, on what days of the week, and what class of people receive them? Is the worship of any of these Gods or Saints confined to women or children?

18. Do the caste employ Brahmans for religious and ceremonial purposes? If so, are these Brahmans received on terms of equality by other Brahmans? If they do not employ Brahmans, what class of people serve them as priests?

19. Do the caste burn, bury or expose their dead? If buried, in what position? Where are the bodies or ashes finally disposed of?

20. Are any ceremonies performed for the propitiation of (a) ancestors in general; (b) childless ancestors; (c) men who have died a violent death, and if so, of what nature and at what seasons? Is the ceremony of Saradh performed or not?

21. Is the caste or any of its sub-divisions named after any animal, plant, weapon or implement? Do they show their reverence for any such object either by special worship or by abstaining from killing, eating, cutting, burning, using or naming it?

22. What do the caste believe to have been their original occupation or group of occupation? To what extent have they or any section of them departed from it? Describe their present occupation?

23. If they are agriculturists, state what position they usually occupy in the agricultural system, *i. e.*, are they:—

1. Zamindars.
2. Tenure-holders, specifying the kind of tenures they hold.
Occupancy or non-occupancy raiyats, stating whether they have or claim any privileges in respect of rent.
4. Nomadic cultivators, specifying the mode of cultivation they follow.
5. Landless day labourers, stating the manner in which they are paid.

24. If their occupation is that of (a) artisans, what is their industry and in what special material do they work, or abstain from working.

(b) Hunters, do they catch game or vermin?

(c) Fishermen, do they catch fish only or also crocodiles and tortoises?

(d) Sweepers, do they remove nightsoil or not?

25. Name any implement or mode of working which is characteristic of the caste and also note whether there is any form or detail of their main occupation by abstaining from which they believe themselves to be raised above others of the same craft.

26. Do they habitually prostitute their

(1). Unmarried,

(2.) Married women?

27. Which of the following articles of food do the caste eat or abstain from eating : flesh, wine, monkeys, beef, pork, the flesh of cloven-footed or un-cloven-footed animals, fowls, scaly or scaleless fish, crocodiles, snakes, lizards, jackals, rats and other vermin, the leavings of other people? Is there any special article of food, their abstaining from which tends in their opinion to raise them above some other caste which does not abstain from it.

28. Name the lowest well-known caste with which the caste will (a) eat pakki, (b) eat kachchi, (c) drink, (d) smoke? Name the highest well-known caste which will eat, etc., (as above) with the caste?

Translation of extracts from answers to the ethnographic questions for each of the selected castes for which table XIV is prepared.

These answers were given by the Panchas or leading and experienced members of the different castes. The following is the list of the castes to which these answers relate.

1. Brahman, (Gaur and Purohit).
2. Rajput, (Kachhawas).
3. Mahajans, (Agarwal, Khandelwal, Oswal and Saruogi).
4. Jat.
5. Gujar.
6. Ahir.
7. Mali.
8. Sunar.
9. Mina.
10. Dhobi.
11. Chhipa,
12. Kumhar.
13. Balai.
14. Hajjam or Nai.
15. Mehtas.
16. Sheikh.
17. Kaim Khani.

Of these, fifteen are Hindus and two Mohammedans. Of the Hindus detailed above, the first three castes will allow no widow marriage while among the rest divorced wives or widows are permitted to connect themselves, if they like, with the other persons of the caste by a system of marriage called Nata.

The Brahmans include several sub-divisions, Gaurs and Purohits; who form by far the larger portion of the Brahman population here, are taken as examples

The Rajputs here are mostly Kachhawas. Answers given by them are shown in the statement.

The Mahajans are Vaishnawas and Jains. The leading classes among the former are Agarwal and Khandelwal, and amongst the latter Oswals and Saraogis. They will in their answers to the questions on ethnography represent the Mahajan community.

As the answers given by the several castes are almost the same, it is advisable to treat all the castes in one place, against every question, any difference found shall be noticed separatally.

Two sets of answers are appended one for the Hindus and the other for the Mohammedans.

Answer to Question 1.

[1]. BRAHMANS.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Synonyms</i>
Gaur	Panch Gaur
Purohit	Pareek

[2]. RAJPUTS.

Rajput	Thakur
	Khshtriyas or
	Chhatrees
Kuchhawa	Kuchhwaha
	Kushwaha

[3]. MAHAJANS.

Agarwal	
Khandelwal	
Oswal	Sarawak
	Swetambar
Saraogi	Srawak, Jaini
	Digambar.
	Khandelwal.

(4) Jat	...	...	_____
(5) Gujar	...	...	Dhabai.
(6) Ahir	...	...	Gope.
(7) Mali	...	...	Rain, Bagban Kunjra (if Musalman.)
(8) Sunar	...	...	Soni, Zargar.
(9) Mina	...	...	_____
(10) Dhobi	...	...	_____
(11) Chhipa	...	...	_____
(12) Kumhar	...	...	Halooka, Karigar.
(13) Balai	...	...	Bhambhi.
(14) Nai	...	...	Nawgi, Khawas, Hajjam, (A Hindu barber is called a Nai and a Musalman barber, a Hajjam.)
(15) Bhangri	...	...	Mehtar, Khakrobe, Halalkhore and Chandai.

Answer to Question 2.

Among Brahmans a Gaur's son will not marry in his own gotra. He will not marry in the gotra of his maternal grandfather (Nanera). He will not also marry in the gotras of his parent's maternal grandfathers.

A Purohit will not marry his son in his own gotra.

Among Rajputs the blood relationship is avoided,

Among Mahajans, The Agarwals when forming matrimonial alliances exclude only families of the same gotras as that of the bridegroom.

The Khandelwals follow the rules observed by the Gaurs.

The Oswals and the Saraogis also avoid the four gotras mentioned in connection with the Gaurs.

Answer, given under Gaur, applies equally to all the other Hindu selected castes.

Answer to Question 3.

The rule prevalent amongst all the Hindu castes is that they always intermarry within their caste subject to the conditions laid down under answer 2.

Answer to Question 4.

The rule of Hypergamy is not in force amongst the castes under reference. It is, however, observed amongst the Kulin Brahmans of Bengal and Kanya Kubjas in the North-Western Provinces.

Answer to Question 5.

A Hindu will always marry within the caste. Marriages in certain degrees of relationship mentioned above are prohibited. Over and above these prohibitions a boy will not marry with the daughters of the sisters of his parents. With those of his own sisters, and with those of his cousins.

A Hindu, excepting the ruling class of Rajputs, will not marry two sisters at a time. He is, however, allowed to marry the younger sister of his wife and not the elder, in case his wife dies.

Answer to Question 6.

No prohibition for intermarriages are based upon

- (a) Social status. As all members of a Hindu caste as such are regarded on the same footing and are therefore equal for matrimonial or other caste purposes.
- (b) Geographical or local position. Provided a person does not go beyond the seas, by crossing which he is outcasted and consequently debarred from intermarrying.
- (c) Differences of religious belief or practice. So long as a person adheres to his old established religion or any branch of it.
- (d) Differences or changes of occupation. Provided a Hindu does not adopt some very degrading and low occupation, such as keeping a distillery or doing something similar to that, in which case he is outcasted.

Answer to Question 7.

BRAHMANS.

In the beginning the Brahma created ten Rishis. These Rishis are the progenitors of the different gotras among them.

RAJPUTS.

Rajputs belong to the Solar and Lunar dynasties, the Agnikulas and their offshoots.

The Kuchhawas, the reigning Family of Jaipur, are descended from Kusha, son of Rama, Raja Nala and Harish Chandra were their reputed ancestors.

MAHAJANS.

- (a) Agarwals.—They say they are the descendants of Raja Ugrasen by a Nag Kanya.
- (b) Khandelwals.—They give the following chronology of their origin or descent.

Rishi Atri.

Bhav Rishi.

Charg.

Jaiman.

Parasu Ram.

Sara.

Bhara.

Khandekal Rikhisar.

When Parasu Ram celebrated a Yagna, he invited fifty Brahmans, the youngest among whom was Sanab Sav. Parasu Ram, after the Yagna was over, gave them the fire-altar made of gold. Sanab Sav, while dividing it amongst the fifty Brahmans did not count himself and broke it into 49 equal parts and gave each of them a piece. At this all the Brahmans were struck with dismay, who thought it an act of gross injustice or some thing against Dharma and they refused to accept the gift ; whereupon a voice from Heaven declared that there was no occasion for the Brahmans to be put out at that and this Sanab Sav will be a Vaishya and his descendants will form the Khandelwal caste of the Vaishyas.

- (c) Oswals—Jaina Dharma is eternal. At different periods Tirthankaras or Jinas take birth and practice, preach and spread Jainism. In the current period Mahavira was the last Avatar who lived about 500 years before Vikram Sambat. Sometime after Mahavira, Jainism, had suffered to some extent on account of a continued twelve years famine and various other causes, till in the Vikrama Sambat 222, Gachhacharya Sri Ratan Prabha Sooreji again revived it in the town of Ossi in Marwar. Many Kshatriyas and others embraced his religion. They were all thus from the town of Ossi and therefore called Oswals.

After Ratan Prabha Sooree, Arya Giri Sooreji, who flourished in 229 Vikram Sambat, Kalka Acharya who flourished 376 Vikram Sambat and others converted people to Jainism and increased the number of Oswals. After several other leaders, Sri Yuga Pradhan Jin Dutta Sooreji propitiated the Gods, performed penances and earned for himself the popular name of Dadaji. In Sambat 1169 Vikram, he brought various Brahmans, Rajputs and others into the pale of Jainism. Manidharak Sri Jin Chandra Sooreji succeeded him and

preached Jainism to Salem Shah. The royal disciple gave up killing animals. The house of Dadaji is yet to be seen in old Delhi and is called Dadabari. Sri Jin Chandra Sooreji also increased the number of Jains. In 1377 Vikrama, Sri Jin Kushal Sooreji was born and was followed by others.

NOTE.—This account is given by the followers of the Khartaragach Sect of the Oswal community of Jaipur.

(d) *Saraogis*.—The Digambar lay community amongst the Jains are called Saraogis or Sarawaks which means a hearer or disciple. Those who adopted the Jain faith, are called Saraogis. The last incarnation of the Vardhamana of the Saraogis is the Mahabir of the Oswals, who was a contemporary of the Gautama Buddha. The Saraogis are called Jains because they follow the teachings of the 24 Jinas or Tirthaukaras.

The Saraogis are called Digambars, because their religious teachers, after having left the worldly concerns go stark naked and the statues of the Jinas are even now kept quite naked in their temples.

Jat.—The origin of the Jats lies in obscurity. Those here advocate a divine origin and say that they have sprung from the Jata or matted hair of Shiva or Mahadeva. This is the popular notion.

Gujars.—The Gujars trace their descent from Gochar or Gops and Gopikas, who followed Krishna from their homes in Muttra and Brindaban or Braj. They are so called because they kept cows and watched them when they grazed in the fields (Go-cow and Char-graze). From Braj they spread over the different parts of India.

Ahirs.—The word is supposed to have been derived from Sanskrit Abhira which means a cowherd. The tradition here is that Ahirs are the descendants of Nand Baba who lived in Nandgaon in the neighbourhood of Muttra. This Nand Baba is well-known in Hindu Purans as being the person who took the infant Krishna under his protection whom Krishna's mother, Devaki, sent to Nandgaon in order to save his life which was threatened by Kansa. They belong to Jadu-Bans though Sudras and are venerated highly owing to their having been connected with Nand Baba.

Malis.—(Mal-dirt).

They are all gardeners or sellers of garden produce. The Malis say that they were produced by the dirt on the person of Rama. They describe their origin in the following manner :—

It is said that when Rama was sent away to the wilderness, he was accompanied by his wife Sita and his brother Lakshman. When he was in the midst of this wilderness, he found it a jungle or a land where trees and shrubs grew in rank luxuriance. Rama wanted that wilderness to be transferred into a well laid out garden. In order to do that he rubbed his body and from that dirt thereon, he produced two persons, Muninda, the male and Mauli, the female. The caste of malis is said to have originated from them. They are regarded as the procreators of 1,444 families or gotras as this number is used when taking a solemn oath by them.

Sunars.—Sanskrit *Suvarnakar* or workers in gold. The Sunars give no account of their origin. They are high class Sudras and the nature of their work probably gives them that high place. They appear to be of mixed descent.

Minas.—This is an aboriginal caste of Non-Aryans and the Minas themselves are unable to say any thing as regards their origin. There is no doubt that they lived in Rajputana before its occupation by Rajputs. Their mode of living and religion is entirely Hindu and they should not be confounded with Meos who are of a distinct origin.

Dhobi.—The caste name originated from the name of their occupation (*Dhona*, to wash). They have been from very early times, regarded as low Sudras as members of the high castes will even refuse to touch them. They are certainly of mixed descent.

Chhipas.—Sanskrit *Kshippour* or fix on. They have not been able to say any thing definitely as regards their origin. The Chhipas here say that they are descended from Namdeva who lived in the Pindalpur in the Deccan.

Kumhar.—Sanskrit (*Kumbhkar*—maker of pots). The Kumhars in Jaipur say that they are descended from Kshatriyas but name no person and produce no evidence to establish their claim as such. Silawat, a sub-division amongst them say that they are Brahmans and wear the sacred thread. They are not, however, regarded as Brahmans by other classes. Since these persons mostly manufacture stone images of gods there is no wonder that they might have been assigned a higher place in the Hindu industrial Caste system.

Balais.—They are very low Sudras. They weave coarse cloth and perform menial services.

Hajjam or Nais.—A Hindu barber is called a *Nai* and a Mohammedan, a *Hajjam*. Nothing can be said as to their origin. They are found in the Hindu community from very early times. They form an important factor in marriage and other ceremonies.

Mehtar.—They say that it is known that they are descended from *sati* and are according to Manu, Chandals descended from a Sudra father by a Brahman woman. The duties and the mode of life of the Bhangis accord wholly with that ascribed by Manu to the Chandals.

Answer to Question 8

None of the castes mentioned above are nomads. They are settled in their habits and are equally distributed all over the Jaipur territory and have no particular head-quarters.

Answer to Question 9.

The Selected Hindu castes about whom these answers are given do not admit outsiders into their caste.

Answer to Question 10.

No infant marriages take place. The girl with a few exceptions is generally married between the ages of ten and twelve. Amongst the Rajputs, however, they are married at a very adult age and sometimes when a suitable match is

not found, the parents have to wait and the girl is married at an advanced age. The marriage age of a boy is generally after 14 or 15. According to Shastras the ages when a Brahman boy ought to be married are 18, 26 and 44 because it is laid down that he should be invested with the sacred thread at 8. Then he enters the student life and to keep his terms for the different courses of study he has to live in the house of his teacher or Guru for 9, 18 or 36 years. The marriage takes place after the period of studentship.

No sexual license before marriage has ever been heard of amongst any of the Hindu castes. It has never been recognised or tolerated.

Answer to Question 11.

A man is always enjoined to marry one wife whose death alone can permit a second marriage. There are, however, honorable exceptions to this rule which are occasioned by either the wife proving barren or diseased, and therefore ; incapable of bearing children, or in cases where the husband, driven to extremities by the misconduct of the wife abandons her and gets married again to another wife.

A man has a free license to marry as many times as there is need for it, that is, as often as his wife dies. The Shastras, however, prescribe an atoning ceremony to be performed before one contracts the third marriage. This is called the Ark Bibah and is done by performing a Sham marriage first with the Ark (Akra).

Polygamy exists among the Rajputs and some of the low castes. The practice is looked upon with disfavor as it is apt to disturb the family peace.

If a man marries a second wife during the life-time of the first, it is often with her consent.

The custom of marrying more wives than two is rare, excepting amongst the leading Rajput families.

Answer to Question 12.

The Hindu or Vedic form of marriage is in vogue. This consists in handing over the girl, well-attired and decorated with ornaments and dowry to the bridegroom by the father or in his absence by any of her near male relations, according to the Shashtra's rites, namely, offerings to the fire (Havan) and going round the fire (Phera or Bhanvar) by the bride and the bridegroom together.

Amongst certain castes the father of the girl takes some money from the parents or guardians and then gives the girl in marriage to the bridegroom.

The essential and binding part of the marriage is the giving away of the girl or the Kanyadan ceremony and the Bhanvar.

The Jains have no separate marriage code in force. They are married according to Hindu or Vedic rites.

Answer to Question 13.

The marriage of widows is permitted amongst the castes noted below :—

Jats, Gujars, Ahirs, Malis, Sunars, Minas, Dhobis, Chhipas, Kumhars, Balais, Hajjams or Nais and Mehtars.

This marriage is not styled marriage but is termed Nata (levirate) and is simply a recognised union between the widow and her new husband. It is generally solemnised at the house of the widow's father at night and either a Brahman is asked to unite the new couple by tying the corner of the wrapper of the one with that of the other or it is done by some of the relations of the girl. There is another form also by which Nata is solemnised. The widow takes an empty earthen vessel which she fills at the well and then enters the house of the person (in the presence of some relations) she chooses to engage herself with by the Nata.

Answer to Question 14.

The circumstances, necessitating a divorce are, as a rule, the misconduct of the woman and consequent growing ill feeling between the partners (husband and wife). which gradually culminates in actual estrangement and results in a form of separation which may be called divorce. Amongst the higher classes it is effected by the performance of the shastric ceremony of Ghatashphot; which consists in breaking an earthen vessel full of water in the name of the divorced wife in the presence of relations. Such a divorced woman is considered as having died, and her sight is an abomination.

The more popular and simple practice in these days, however, is to divest the woman of all ornaments emblematic of her conjugal character and turning her out of the house.

The divorced women belonging to such castes which recognise Nata have the option of connecting themselves with another husband of the caste, if their conduct has not been so gross as to necessitate their being outcasted, in which case no Nata can be formed with any member of their caste.

The Jains, however, tolerate no divorce of women.

Answer to Question 15.

The first fifteen of the selected castes follow the Hindu Law of Inheritance and the last two, the Mohammedan Law of Inheritance.

The Jains say they have their Jain Law of Inheritance codified in Arhan Niti, etc., but that is not in force.

Answer to Question 16.

The first fifteen of the selected castes, with the exception of the Jains, belong to the Hindu religion. Their objects of worship are the Panch Devata, that is, the five Hindu deities, viz.,

1. Shiva.
2. Vishnu.
3. Durga.
4. Surya and
5. Ganesh.

They are all regarded as personified representations of the one supreme being Brahm, Ganesh and all the other Gods mentioned are worshipped without any distinction. Those who are very religious, consider them all on the same footing and they are to be found generally enshrined in one place. There are rare instances of persons who give preference to only one particular God of the

Triad, (*viz.*, Brahm, Vishnu and Shiva) and are either Shivas exclusively or Vaishnavas of a very strict kind.

Ganesh may be said to form a special object of worship. His image is placed in a niche above every gate and door. His name places him above all other Gods because he is called Ganesh or the Lord of Ganas. It is regarded very lucky to invoke his blessings at the commencement of every work ; and a person before he leaves a house always turns his face with folded hands towards Ganesh who is believed to bless all actions.

The Jain worship the 24 Tirthankaras. They have also their own Gods and Godlings whom they adore for blessings in connection with religious rites and ceremonies or worldly affairs.

Answer to Question 17.

The minor Gods and Patron Saints worshipped by all the Hindus are. Hanuman, Bhairon, Bhomia, Sanichar and similar other minor Gods and Saints have also a place in Hindu worship.

The women particularly worship the Maolis or the Vijasan Devis in the belief that they will bless them with children and will keep them hale and healthy.

Sitla Devi is adored by women and children, and the parents hope, that her worship will bestow upon them an immunity from small-pox ; but it can not be said that her worship is confined to women and children alone. It goes further and the males are sometimes seen worshipping her.

Most of the illiterate and low caste people worship deceased relations also, whose representations in silver are worn by them as a charm round the neck. They are believed to grant all requests and prayers of the wearer. In like manner the second wives wear medals having images of their husband's former wives engraved on them with a view to their being saved from molestation by the spirits of the deceased. The offerings to these Gods consist of sweets, fruits, and other eatables such as a worshipper can afford to present. It is, of course, always the best his means permit him to offer.

The days sacred to the Gods are named below against the name of each God :—

Ganesh	...	...	...	...	Wednesday.
Hanuman	...	...	...	...	Tuesday.
Bhairon	...	...	...	...	Sunday and the 8th and 14th of the Hindu months.
Sanichar	...	...	...	...	Saturday.
Sitla	...	...	...	...	Monday.

The persons who receive the offerings of the minor Gods are chiefly Bhopas, Dakotes, and low caste Sudras like Malis.

The Mohammedan Faqirs receive the offerings of the Pirs.

The Gods, Godlings and Patron-Saints of the Jains are 24 Yakhsa and 24 Devis, of the 24 Jinas who are daily worshipped with flowers, saffron, sandal, rice, sweet, fruits, almonds and cardamums; Manbhadra and Bhairon, who are

daily worshipped with ghee and cinnabar and are offered sweets and rice, Dadaji, who, in addition to being worshipped daily with articles noted against the 24 Yakhshas and the 24 Devis, is specially adored by the Jinas on Mouday and the 15th of the light fortnight of the month.

Answer to Question 18.

The Brahmans, as a rule, are employed for religious and ceremonial purposes amongst the four chief castes, *viz.*, Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and first-class Sudras. The Brahman who officiate at the religious ceremonials of Dhobi, Balai, etc., and those whose livelihood mainly depends on fees obtained at funeral ceremonies are considered inferior to others. With the exception of marriage and funeral special ceremonials in which the Brahmans are employed, the Jains have their Yatis and Saiwaks who attend at all religious and ceremonial rites.

Answer to Question 19.

The Hindus generally burn their dead.

Children who are mere infants and whose dentition has not yet begun are buried. Children dying of small-pox are also buried.

The Sanyasis amongst the Hindus are either buried or thrown into the river. Some of the Mehtar are also buried.

In burying as well as burning the head is directed towards the north with the face upwards. The ashes, after cremation are collected and thrown into some sacred stream like the Ganges, but those who are not well off leave the ashes on the spot picking up the teeth and other relics to be carried to the Ganges.

The Saraogis, however, burn their dead with the face downwards.

Answer to Question 20.

The ceremonies performed for the propitiation of ancestors in general are :—(1) the Parbhan Shradh done twice on the 15th of the dark and the light fortnight of the month. (2) The Tarpan done every day. The Sambatsrik or annual Shradhs of the father and the mother are performed on the day of the month they died.

The Mahalaya Shradh is performed from the 15th of the light fortnight of Bhādon to the 15th of the dark fortnight of Aswin.

Childless ancestors are propitiated by making a cloth wet at the time of performing Tarpan and squeezing out the water in their names.

Men who have died a violent death are propitiated by doing a Shradh on the 14th Ashwin Krishna.

The ceremony of Shradh in the way prescribed by the Shastras is performed by very few ; but what is generally done is that on the day of the Shradh, Brahmans, kinsmen and friends are invited to a feast and fed. Before they begin to eat, the articles of food are offered to the fire, the cow, the crow, the dog and the mendicant who arrives uninvited at the time.

The Jains observe no Shradh ceremony. They generally feed Brahmans and friends twelve days after the death of the deceased, a practice probably borrowed from the Hindus.

Answer to Question 21.

Some of the so-called sub-divisions or avatanks amongst the Gaur Brahmans are named after animals, plants, weapons and implements. The names of avatanks after animals are :—

(1.) Amongst the Gaurs.

1. Bismara (Bismari-Lizard).
2. Makdolia (Makar-Monkey).
3. Nariga (Nahar-Lion).
4. Midhola (Midha-Ram).

(2) Amongst the Maharashtras Saishas (Saish-Serpent).

(3) Amongst the Saraswats Nags (Nag-Serpent).

The names of the avatanks after plants are, among the Gaurs; Chhawaraka, (Chhawara-date).

The names of avatanks after weapons are among the Gaur. Katara [Katar-Dagger]. The origin of the names of these avatanks or sub-divisions lie in obscurity.

Persons belonging to these sub-divisions do not show any reverence to, or worship these objects, nor by any other action show that they have any special regard for them.

Amongst the animals mentioned above in connection with the names of the sub-divisions, Nag is an object of worship, Nahar or lion is the vehicle of Devi and is a sign of the Zodiac ; Monkey is associated with the story of Rama, Lizard is a small and useful reptile whose fall on the body, according to the place on the person, prognosticates good or bad luck while Midha or Ram is one of the signs of the Zodiac.

Answer to Question 22.

The original occupations of the selected castes are noted below :—

1. *Brahman*.—His occupation in primitive times was to devote himself to the pursuit of knowledge, the performance of the religious duties and the instruction of others. The Brahmans have largely preserved their high calling and rank, and are found in all the honorable professions. Poverty and want of education, however, have led many to earn their subsistence by agriculture and menial service.

2. *Rajputs*.—His prescribed occupation was to engage in war and to protect the people. Like his brother, the Brahman, he fills all grades of society. The rulers of the land are found in him. He is likewise the petty zamindar, the tiller of the soil, the soldier and the worker in other private but honorable service.

3. *Mahrjan*.

(1). The agarwals are all commercial people and are members of the public service as well. They are not agriculturists.

(2). The Khandelwals are traders and are also public and private servants.

(3). The ancestral occupation of the Oswals has been trade, specially banking and jewellery. They are found in public service also where they have risen to the very top and have served as prime ministers. Their present occupation is also trade and service.

(4) The *Saraojis* have been traders and servants of all classes and still adhere to their former calling.

4. *Jat*.—The primitive occupation of the *Jats* was agriculture. They still keep it up, but many are enlisted in military service.

5. *Gujar*.—From the beginning, the *Gujars* have been keepers of cattle whose produce has been their means of subsistence. Those who have deserted their native lands are in service.

In Jaipur, they are *Dhabbais* or foster-brothers, that is, persons whose females serve as wet nurses to the ruling family.

6. *Ahirs*.—To till the land, to drive the bullocks in carts and other menial services, has been and is the *Ahir's* profession.

7. *Mali*.—The *Malis* grow vegetables and sell them. They also serve, labor and cut grass for sale.

8. *Sunar*.—The *Sunars* are the makers of gold and silver ornaments. They are, however, taking to service also.

9. *Mina*.—To guard and to till was and is the profession of the *Minas*.

10. *Dhobi*.—To wash clothes was and is the profession of the *Dhobis*.

11. *Chhipa*.—The *Chhipas* were and are printers of *Chintz* which are used both for male and female attire. Some of them have joined service also.

12. *Kumhar*.—The *Kumhar's* profession was and is to make domestic earthen-ware vessels and to build houses. They are potters, masons, painters, sculptors, and common labourers.

13. *Balai*.—The *Balais* have been and are still grooms of horses. They are also agriculturists. They weave a coarse cloth called *Reza* or *Rezi*.

14. *Nai or Hajjam*.—To shave and serve at ceremonials has been and is the *Nais* hereditary work. They are now taking to public and private services besides their original occupation which keeps them attached to a certain group or groups of Hindu society.

15. *Mehtar*.—The *Mehtars* form the scavenger community of India and are very justly called *Halalkhores* for their being contented with trifling remuneration in return for their very dirty though important service.

Answer to Question 23.

Among the selected castes, the *Brahmans* have free land grants which have been obtained on the occasion of eclipses or for temple maintenance, or for particular attainments in literary acquirements and knowledge of ritual.

The *Rajputs* are *jagirdars*, *tankhadars*, *malguzars*, *zamindars*, *bhoomias* and cultivators.

The *Brahman* and *Rajput* cultivators have special favour shown to them as regards the payment of revenue in comparison with other classes.

The soil of the State is owned by the ruler and no permanent *zamindari* and occupancy rights are enjoyed by the cultivators.

The *Jats*, *Gujars*, *Ahirs*, *Minas* and *Malis* are *zemindars* as well as cultivators and some of them are also land labourers and are either paid in kind or coin.

Answer to Question 24.

The selected castes, with the exception of the Mehtars, are not prohibited from engaging in industrial work. The Rajputs and other castes are found as artisans while the Brahmans are found as painters, engravers, sculptors and workers in metal. The Kumhars particularly are the artisans. Amongst them have been and are artists, architects, sculptors, modellers, potters and unskilled labourers.

The chief masons amongst the architects generally carry with them a brass foot-measure which serves as a badge of their distinct occupation. But this is not always the case. With those who are actually engaged in the business of building the foot-rule forms a necessary part of their equipment.

The Nais or Hajjams are always conspicuous by the kisbets or dressing-case which they carry under their arm. In fairs and on ceremonial occasions they supply and carry torches which they know well how to make.

Answer to Question 25.

There is no implement or mode of working which is characteristic of any of the selected castes.

Answer to Question 26.

None of the selected castes prostitute their married or unmarried women.

Answer to Question 27.

No Hindu will eat beef.

There are very few among the selected castes who do not eat flesh or drink wine. It cannot be said of the Brahmans as a class that they abstain from animal food as Kanya-Kubja, the Saraswat and the Maithal, sub-divisions partake of flesh.

The Rajputs drink wine and eat flesh of the cloven-footed and uncloven footed animals, fowls, fish and pork.

The Mahajans neither eat flesh nor drink wine.

The Jats, Gujars, Ahirs, Minas, Dhobis, Balais, Hajjams and Mehtars eat flesh and drink wine; whereas the Sunars, Chhipas and Kumhars abstain from them.

As to the superiority attained by abstaining from eating certain kinds of food this much may be said that, those belonging to castes which eat flesh and drink wine are thought very highly of, if they abstain from taking these articles.

The leavings of the other people are taken by the Kolis and the Mehtars.

MOHAMMEDANS.

The following are the castes among the Mohammedans in Jaipur

Sheikh.

Kaim Khani.

Nai or Hajjam.

Chhipa.

Dhobi.

Mali (Rayeen).

The answers to the ethnographic questions relating to them will be given for all collectively.

1. The caste names, (Sheikh, Kaim Khani, Nai or Hajjam, Chhipa, Dhobi and Mali or Rayeen) have no synonyms.

The word Sheikh requires comment. It has an Arabic origin and means elder or chief. It was originally used in addressing Arab leaders of the clan, and was subsequently applied to the descendants of the last four Khalifs. These gave origin to the four Sheikh tribes :—Saddiqui, Farruqi, Usmani, and Ulwi. Besides these the descendants of Abbas, the uncle of the Prophet called Abbasi Sheikhs and the descendants of the citizens of Madina, who had helped the Prophet when he fled from Mecca were called Ansari Sheikhs. The circle of Sheikhs gradually expanded and several other well-known families were also privileged to style themselves Sheikhs.

After the spread of Mohammedanism many low caste converts, who wanted to conceal their low origin also assumed the title of Sheikhs. It should, however, be borne in mind that Hindus of high birth, who had embraced Mohammedanism retained their former family names. Gahlot, Panwar, Bargujar, Taur, Gaur, amongst the Mohammedans are instances of the kind. The word Sheikh therefore now implies an admixture of heterogeneous elements of all orders, the true Sheikhs being Saddiqui, Farruqi, Usmani, Ulwi, Abbasi, Ansari, Ambi, Zubiri, Quaqubadi, Sulemani, etc., etc. The oft-repeated and well-known Persian proverb by some Sayed Scholar.

“ Pesh azin quassab budam badazan gashtam Sheikh, Ghalla chun arzan shawad imsal Sayed meshawam ” well illustrates the fact, as to how persons of low birth, by sheer change of circumstances become this or that according to their ruling fancies.

2. No sub-divisions like the gotras of the Hindus exist among the Mohammedans and there are no exogamous sub-divisions of the caste.

3. The sub-divisions or tribes of the Sheikhs were shown above under answer 1. Each tribe of Mohammedan Sheikhs will intermarry within itself, the Kaim Khanis with Kaim Khanis, Hajjams with Hajjams and so on.

4. The rule of hypergamy is not in force.

5. Female relations forbidden by Islam to be taken as wives by a person are the following :—

- (1.) Mother and step-mother, paternal or maternal grandmother (how-high-soever).
- (2.) Daughter or grand-daughter (how-low-soever).
- (3.) Sister or half sister.
- (4.) Paternal and maternal aunts.
- (5.) Paternal and maternal aunts of the parents.
- (6.) Brother's or sister's daughters whether of the whole or half-blood.
- (7.) Mothers-in-law.
- (8.) Daughter or grand-daughter of his wife already consummated.
- (9.) Wife of his son or son's son (how-low-soever).
- (10.) Wife of his daughter's son.

(11.) Foster mother or any other female related as above by fosterage.

Two living sisters according to Islām can not be married to a single person at a time. The daughters of the wet nurse are also prohibited as they are treated as one's own children.

6. No prohibition is based upon :—

(a) Social status or

(b) Geographical or local position.

(c) Difference of religious belief or practice is often a hinderance to intermarriage.

(d) Persons belonging to certain occupations and known by their occupational denominations always intermarry within their own particular professions.

7. See answer 1.

8. The habit of the caste is settled.

9. Persons are admitted to Mohammedanism but not to any particular sub-division of the Mohammedans. The form observed to convert one to Mohammedanism is noted below :—

He is taught to repeat the Kalema and to perform the daily Punjgana (Namaz) prayers. He is also circumcised.

10. Both early and adult marriages are prevalent amongst the Mōhammedans. No sexual license before marriage is permitted.

11. No polyandry exists among the Mohammedans but polygamy is permitted and a man is allowed to marry as many as four wives.

12. The Mohammedan form of marriage is in ordinary use. The union is performed in the presence of the Qazi and is attested by two witnesses. In the case of minors their guardians stand responsible for the mutual consent of the parties. The essentials of marriage are proposal and consent to give it the form of a legal matrimonial contract. It is necessary that each party should know the agreement of the other and that the proposal and acceptance should be made at the same time and place.

13. Widow-marriage is allowed if the widow wishes to remarry, but amongst the respectable Sheikhs and Kaim Khanis it is hated. This is probably owing to the prevalence of such a feeling against it amongst their Hindu neighbours.

14. The divorce or the dissolution of the marriage-contract is effected by the Qazi on the application of either the husband or the wife. The circumstances generally leading to a divorce are cruelty, desertion, misconduct and similar causes. The party declaring the divorcee should make the declaration in the presence of two witnesses and it must be repeated three times at short intervals. The name and lineage of the divorced party should be uttered at the time and the reasons for the act assigned.

15. The Mohammedan Law.

16. The Sheikhs are Sunnis. The Chhipas, Dhobis and Nais also belong to the Sunni sect. There are some Shiya Kaim-Khanis also. They adore

Sheikh Burhan whose shrine is in Shekhawati, which is the chief residence of Kaim Khanis.

The Mohammedans generally worship their saints. Pir Gaibe at Ajmere, Zia-ud-din Sahib in the city, Amani Shah of whose name the Nala, which supplies water to the town, is known, and Sheikh Burhan are instances of such saints.

The eleventh of every Mohammedan month is dedicated to Abdul Qadir Jilani.

Pir Gaibi	...	...	four days, Bhadrapad
Zia-ud-din Shah	...	...	25th Jamadi-ul-sani
Amani Shah	...	...	7th Rajab

after the fair at Ajmere Durga. Thursday is also common for all the above.

The offerings made to them are shared by the friends and the poor. The moojawars or priests also who live in their shrines enjoy a portion of the offerings. These offerings consists of sweetmeats and malida a compound of crumbs of sugar and ghee. The infants and young boys of the Kaim Khanis and other Mohammedans wear Kalaba (Badhi composed of seven red cotton threads) round their neck which is sacred to Sheikh Burhan.

17. See above.

18. The Qazi officiates at marriage ceremonies, and at daily prayers and funeral ceremonies. Mullas are the priests. Recitals of the birth of the Prophet are read by learned scholars from 1st to 12th Rabi-ul-Aval of Mohammedan month and sweetmeats are distributed.

19. The Mohammedans bury their dead. The body is placed with the head directed towards the north and face turned towards Mecca.

20. The Maulud Sharif or the recital of the birth of the Prophet mentioned above are celebrated.

After death, on the third day Teeja is performed in which parched gram, ilaychidana (Sugar pills with grains of cardamum) are distributed to the friends and the poor. On the 10th, 20th, and 30th days after death, funeral feasts are given and on the 40th day funeral feasts and gifts are made. Fatihas (prayers for the dead) are also read.

21. No.

22. The Sheikhs are zamindars and have been the same from the days of the Moghal. The lower folks are mostly professional workers and cultivators. In towns they are day labourers and porters also. Most of the false Sheikhs belong to the artizan class, and many of them are also employed in menial service. The Kaim Khanis are found as agriculturists and soldiers.

23. Agriculturists are merely cultivators.

24. Saiqalgar, Kamnigars, Mochi, Julabas, Manihar, Ohhipa, Bagri, Khairadi use the materials peculiar to their professions. Mohammedan sweepers remove the night soil.

25. *None.*

26. *None.*

27. They abstain from eating swine, monkey, pork, domesticated beasts, crocodiles, lizards, etc. Some Shiyas abstain from eating peacock, rabbits, and scaly fishes in addition to the above things.

PART VI.—(Contd.)

The endogamous and the exogamous divisions of the selected and a few other important castes.

Jaipur State.

Castes.	Endogamous divisions.	Exogamous divisions.
	1.—BRAHMANS.	
	1.—PANCH GAUES.	
1. Gaur.	Sanadhya,	1 Angiras ... * P. P.
	Purohit,	2 Asil ... T. P.
	Gujar Gaur,	3 Atri ... P. P.
	Chobey,	4 Alubhan ... T. P.
	Kankubja,	5 Austik ... T. P.
	Saraswat and all the rest of the Panch Gaur.	6 Asti ... T. P.
		7 Angiras ... T. P.
		8 Asti ... P. P.
		9 Alanvai ... T. P.
		10 Ashvalayan ... T. P.
		11 Bharadwaj ... T. P.
		12 Bhargava ... P. P.
		13 Batsas ... T. P.
		14 Basith ... One Prawar.
		15 Basith ... T. P.
		16 Batsas ... T. P.
		17 Batsas ... P. P.
		18 Bandev ... T. P.
		19 Beethavya ... T. P.
		20 Baddish ... T. P.
		21 Banchhil ... T. P.
		22 Banchhil ... P. P.
		23 Batsa Bhargava ... P. P.
		24 Basil ... T. P.
		25 Bradh Bishun ... T. P.
		26 Balkhilya ... P. P.
		27 Bihal ... P. P.
		28 Bandhil ... P. P.
		29 Chandrayasnu ... T. P.
		30 Chandra Gargas ... P. P.
		31 Dhanyachh ... T. P.
		32 Dalabhya ... T. P.

* P. P.—Indicates Panch Prawar or five knots is the Sacred thread and T. P., Tri Prawar or three knots.

PART VI.—(Contd.)

Caste.	Endogamous divisions.	Exogamous divisions.
Kaur,—(Contd.)		<div data-bbox="752 334 1215 2066"> <div>33 Devayatan ... T. P.</div> <div>34 Dhaumra ... T. P.</div> <div>35 Deobal ... T. P.</div> <div>36 Deorati ... T. P.</div> <div>37 Deoparv ... T. P.</div> <div>38 Dadhiang Atharvan ... T. P.</div> <div>39 Gautam ... T. P.</div> <div>40 Gobhil ... T. P.</div> <div>41 Galav ... T. P.</div> <div>42 Gargia ... P. P.</div> <div>43 Do. ... T. P.</div> <div>44 Gangil ... P. P.</div> <div>45 Harit ... T. P.</div> <div>46 Jamdagni ... T. P.</div> <div>47 Jaitil ... T. P.</div> <div>48 Kashyap ... T. P.</div> <div>49 Do. ... P. P.</div> <div>50 Kaushik ... T. P.</div> <div>51 Kausal ... T. P.</div> <div>52 Katyayan ... T. P.</div> <div>53 Kautsas ... T. P.</div> <div>54 Kapinjal ... P. P.</div> <div>55 Krashmas ... T. P.</div> <div>56 Kanwas ... T. P.</div> <div>57 Krishnatriya ... P. P.</div> <div>58 Kooshik ... T. P.</div> <div>59 Kaundinya ... P. P.</div> <div>60 Kapil ... P. P.</div> <div>61 Kautoohal ... T. P.</div> <div>62 Laghab Rishigan ... P. P.</div> <div>63 Lokakshi ... T. P.</div> <div>64 Mahudaj ... P. P.</div> <div>65 Moodgal ... T. P.</div> <div>66 Mahudaj ... T. P.</div> <div>67 Maunas ... T. P.</div> <div>68 Mojhil ... T. P.</div> <div>69 Mitra ... T. P.</div> <div>70 Oop Manyoo ... T. P.</div> <div>71 Parashar ... T. P.</div> </div>

PART VI.—(Contd.)

Caste.	Endogamous divisions.	Exogamous divisions.
Gaur.—(Contd.)		72 Pootee Mash ... T. P. 73 Paungya ... T. P. 74 Paniniya ... T. P. 75 Rakt Bharadwaj ... T. P. 76 Shaubak ... T. P. 77 Shandilya ... T. P. 78 Sautritya ... T. P. 79 Savarni ... T. P. 80 Sharkas ... T. P. 81 Sankhyayan ... T. P. 82 Shaumbhav ... T. P. 83 Shrawaksan ... T. P. 84 Shatatap ... T. P. 85 Shambhoo ... T. P. 86 Shambhav ... P. P. 87 Socjhrav ... P. P. 88 Sotim ... T. P. 89 Vaitharashya ... T. P.
(2.) Purohit.	Gaur, Sanadhiya, Gujar Gaur and all the rest of the Panch Gaur.	1 Dagi.
a.—Purohit.		2 Kanthraya.
		3 Kesot.
		4 Soorairia.
b.—Pandia	Panch Gaur.	1 Kayalval.
		2 Kothlia.
c.—Oopadhiya.		1 Bharjedi.
		2 Gorara.
		3 Rojaria.
		1 Alsara.
d.—Joshi.		2 Ahra.
		3 Ajmera.
		4 Aloonla.
		5 Banunia.
		6 Bhoora.
		7 Boolbulya.
		8 Badoolia.
		9 Binjaria.
		10 Bangria.
		11 Bhoorbhooria
		12 Boorhiya

PART VI.—(Contd.)

Caste.	Endogamous divisions.	Exogamous divisions.
Purohit.—(Contd.)		13 Bhandari. 14 Barna. 15 Dasania. 16 Dabria. 17 Doojaria. 18 Dhookriya. 19 Galwa. 20 Jailya. 21 Jagalwa. 22 Keslania. 23 Kaproda. 24 Kamliya. 25 Kolanbasia. 26 Ladanwa. 27 Lapsha. 28 Niranwal. 29 Ojadya. 30 Palsania. 31 Pulsania. 32 Parawal. 33 Peedtan. 34 Poonpalsoora. 35 Rajlania. 36 Sikrania. 37 Sanjoti. 38 Sandil. 1 Apsoti. 2 Asoti. 3 Agrothia. 4 Agnehtia. 5 Babar. 6 Boorant. 7 Bigsara. 8 Bandsthia. 9 Baya. 10 Bheevra. 11 Binjara. 12 Bharanga. 13 Doojaria.
c.—Tiwari.		

PART VI.—(Contd.)

Caste.	Endogamous divisions.	Exogamous divisions.
		14 Doolicha. 15 Deopura. 16 Goon. 17 Ghooghat. 18 Gameda. 19 Hadila. 20 Halhalya. 21 Jarethia. 22 Jartha. 23 Kaseombhival. 24 Kasotia. 25 Koolthia. 26 Lachhna. 27 Meratwal. 28 Malwal. 29 Odeetha. 30 Papar. 31 Pand. 32 Padmania. 33 Poorpat. 34 Pahiwal. 35 Roogat. 36 Ratanpura. 37 Sotdya. 38 Talawala. 39 Thaiwal. 1. Golwal. 2. Ojaya. 3. Pathak. 4. Para-soora. 5. Tawad. 1. Gareeg. 2. Moogdal. 3. Ora. 4. Talmia.
f.—Bias ...		
g.—Bora ...		

(3) Gujar Gaur, 156 Gotras.

There are two scions of the Gujar Gaur, called the Sasan and the Chod. There were 84 devout Rishis who obtained 84 girls from the then ruling family but having left the girls behind, the Rishis went to the jungles and had produced for themselves girls by their magic power.

The descendants of these Rishis from those girls are called Sasans. Later on 720 other and less devout Rishis followed and asked girls of the Raja, who supplied them with those girls who were left behind by the former Rishis. The descendants of these latter are called Chod. There is no social difference, however, in the two scions as they intermarry with each other.

The Gujar Gaur, have 120 original Gotras the nine of which that are known are here given:—

PART VI.—(Contd.)

Caste.	Endogamous divisions.	Exogamous divisions.
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Atri. 2 Bashisht. 3 Bats. 4 Bharadwaj. 5 Gantam. 6 Kondinya. 7 Kashyap. 8 Kots, &c. 9 Sandilya. 	
Gujar Gaur, 156 Gotras.	<p>These are divided into 156 Gotras and are as under:—</p> <p>Gaur, Purohit, Chobey and all the rest of the Panch Gaur.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Bhanwalia. 2 Bhanbhorla. 3 Bharajwal. 4 Bora. 5 Bilowania. 6 Baglila. 7 Barnela. 8 Bijarnia. 9 Baberwal. 10 Choolait. 11 Chhichhawata. 12 Chawandya. 13 Dulwania. 14 Dhamotia. 15 Ganwal. 16 Gaundia. 17 Ghil. 18 Goondara. 19 Goonarda Vyas. 20 Hanooa. 21 Jhadolia. 22, 1. Jakheema. 23 Kator. 24 Kaljoogia. 25 Kalwaria. 26 Kantia. 27 Kuchelya. 28 Koorach Bhanbhorla. 29 Lil Sandha.

PART VI.—(Contd.)

Caste.	Endogamous divisions.	Exogamous divisions.
Gujar Gaur.—(Contd.)	Gaur, Sanadhya, Purohit and the rest of the Panch Gaur.	30 Lohiwan. 31 Modania. 32 Nosalia. 33 Nirania. 34 Naraida. 35 Nanera. 36 P'esangania. 37 Phadia. 38 Pacharia. 39 Pacholi. 40 Reestiwari. 41 Roneja. 42 Rewal. 43 Rajoria. 44 Rai Bhanbheria. 45 Sasolia. 46 Seenwal. 47 Soti. 48 Sanbhria. 49 Soortania. 50 Sankhwa. 51 Tiwari Gunardia. 52 Toogunyat.
		1 Bharatwar. 2 Baisandar. 3 Bhapsay. 4 Chhiora. 5 Chakeri. 6 Gharbari. 7 Jauntonai. 8 Kakora. 9 Kaho. 10 Misra. 11 Ninolia. 12 Naywaray. 13 Panday. 14 Pathak. 15 Rawat. 16 Tiwari.

PART VI.—(Contd.)

Caste.	Endogamous divisions.	Exogamous divisions.
5. Kanyakubja	Gaur, Purohit, Chobay and the rest of the Pauch Gaur.	1 Bharadwaj. 2 Katyayan. 3 Kashyap. 4 Shandilya. 5 Sankrit. 6 Upmanya. 7 Atri. 8 Angiras. 9 Asil. 10 Ayasya. 11 Bhargava. 12 Bashishth. 13 Bats. 14 Bishnum Vaddhin. 15 Banwa. 16 Bishwanitra. 17 Bashilu. 18 Bamdeo. 19 Baihal. 20 Bid. 21 Ba/nya. 22 Basil. 23 Chandrayan. 24 Dalavya. 25 Deorat. 26 Garg. 27 Gautam. 28 Gangya. 29 Jatkaran. 30 Kaushik. 31 Krishnatri. 32 Kaundinya. 33 Kathi. 34 Kashyap. 35 Moodgal. 36 Mehras. 37 Maunas. 38 Mandavya. 39 Mankalya.

NOTE.—The six Gotras are *kulin* and the 3rd and 4th Gotras do not intermarry.

PART VI.—(Contd.)

Caste.	Endogamous divisions.	Exogamous divisions.
Kanyakubja.—(Contd.)		40 Mitrayoova. 41 Nitoowan. 42 Parashar. 43 Poorna. 44 Shaunak. 45 Sinhal. 46 Sharaddhat. 47 Saorarya. 48 Yask.
(6) Saraswat.	Parvatia, Cashmeri, Panjabi, Gaur, Gujar gaur, Purohit and the rest of the Panch Gaur.	1 Atri. 2 Angiras. 3 Bharadwaj. 4 Bats. 5 Bharagava. 6 Chantam. 7 Garg. 8 Jamdagnya. 9 Kashyap. 10 Kants. 11 Kondinya. 12 Kaushik. 13 Mondal. 14 Parashar. 15 Vashishta.

NOTE.—There are 152 Gotras of the Saraswats of Jaipur, such as Ojha, &c., some of which are :—

	1 Bhandia.
	2 Busla.
	3 Bahora.
	4 Bias.
	5 Chhakdia.
	6 Gurgila.
	7 Jeshi.
	8 Makora.
	9 Moto.
	10 Ojha.
	11 Padbia.
	12 Shookul.
	13 Toonayat.
	14 Tiwari.

PART VI.—(Contd.)

Caste.	Endogamous divisions.	Exogamous divisions.
7 Kashiniri.		1 Bharadwaj. 2 Bho-Kapishthal. 3 Bhoet Upmanyu. 4 Batsya. 5 Dattatraya. 6 Kapishthal. 7 Kashyap. 8 Upmanyu.
8 Dayama.	The 12 original Gotras of the Dayamas are :— 1 Atri. 2 Alpbats. 3 Bats. 4 Bhargava. 5 Bharadwaj. 6 Gautam. 7 Garg. 8 Kants. 9 Kapil. 10 Kashyap. 11 Parasar. 12 Shandilya.	
	These twelve Gotras are sub-divided into 144 Gotras which are :—	
1 Atri.	Gaurs Purohits, and the rest of the Panch Gaurs.	1 Humanya. 2 Jhoojhnodia. 3 Sotwal. 4 Sookhia.
2 Alpbatsai.	Gaurs.	Not found here.
3 Bats.		1 Ajmera. 2 Andida. 3 Baladwa. 4 Chelkhia. 5 Deedpail. 6 Etodhya. 7 Jopat. 8 Koliwal. 9 Koolda. 10 Mingna. 11 Nosra.

PART VI.—(Contd.)

Caste.	Endogamous divisions.	Exogamous divisions.
Bats.—(Contd.)		12 Namawal.
		13 Palgala.
		14 Ratawa.
		15 Ralana.
		16 Taraawal.
4. Bhargava.		1 Enania.
		2 Fathania.
		3 Jajodha.
		4 Kaslia.
		5 Kooradwa.
		6 Khanwar.
		7 Kaprodhya.
		8 Kooridwa.
		9 Khatdarshan.
		10 Ladauwa.
		11 Silmodhia.
		12 Vadagna.
5. Bharadwaj.		1 Asopa.
		2 Beerbhotia.
		3 Dhaila.
		4 Gadhiya.
		5 Halsoora.
		6 Indokhwal.
		7 Kharesia.
		8 Lali.
		9 Malodhia.
		10 Pedwal.
		11 Sukal Pedwal.
		12 Sohlani.
6. Gautam.		1 Boodadhra.
		2 Badsoona.
		3 Bagra.
		4 Badan Sindra.
		5 Falwad.
		6 Goonagai.
		7 Gangwan.
		8 Kubhiya.
		9 Kanth.
		10 Kharwad.

PART VI.—(Contd.)

Caste.	Eudogamous divisions.	Exogamous divisions.
Gautam.—(Contd.)		11 Kakda.
		12 Lalodhia.
		13 Nawal.
		14 Patodhia.
		15 Terkatka.
7. Garg.		1 Tooleha and 55 others not known here.
8. Kants.		1 Dilwania.
		2 Dobha.
		3 Gotheja.
		4 Javdoda.
		5 Jatila.
		6 Koodal.
		7 Moodial.
		8 Manwal.
		9 Sosi.
9. Kapil.		10 Titarwal.
10. Kashyapa.		1 Chcepda.
		1 Boraida.
		2 Balaya.
		3 Cholanckhia.
		4 Derolia.
		5 Jamawal.
		6 Rajasthalia.
		7 Shirgotha.
11. Parashar.		1 Bhainda.
		2 Parasooria.
12. Sandilya.		1 Bhaid.
		2 Baidya.
		3 Gothdawal.
		4 Meedna.
		5 Rinwa.

NOTE.—The sub-divisions of the major Gotras intermarry among themselves also.

(9) Sanadhya.	Gaur, Purohit, Chobey and the rest of the Panch Gaur.	1 Bashistha.
		2 Bharadwaj.
		3 Bhartalya.
		4 Buntolia.
		5 Chobey.
		6 Dube.
		7 Jhadolia Pradhan.

PART VI.—(Contd.)

Caste.	Endogamous divisions.	Exogamous divisions.
Sanadhya.—(Contd.)		8 Jaimini Purohit. 9 Pacholi. 10 Pada Saria. 11 Seeta. 12 Tugnayak. 13 Upadhiya. 14 Tiwari.
(10) Khan Ichwal.	Gaur, Purohit and the rest of the Panch Gaur.	1 Ajmegha. 2 Batahar. 3 Bilhawal. 4 Bilav. 5 Bhurichura. 6 Batadhar. 7 Bhattiwan. 8 Bassiwan. 9 Bochiwan. 10 Bhochanak. 11 Batholik. 12 Barashola. 13 Banasth. 14 Bhoorbhatta. 15 Baiybari. 16 Bibhaji. 17 Charoosthal. 18 Dindivan. 19 Durbhshace. 20 Godhoolia. 21 Geras. 22 Gawal. 23 Gunjawat. 24 Ghatwan. 25 Ghoogol. 26 Jayotivi. 27 Jaonatan. 28 Jheonjhoonad. 29 Koonjwat. 30 Kachhwan. 31 Muthalai. 32 Mandhar. 33 Mangaldhar.

PART VI.—(Contd.)

Caste.	Endogamous divisions.	Exogamous divisions.
Khandelwal,—(Contd.)		34 Masoor. 35 Miththur. 36 Nohal. 37 Nidanya. 38 Prawal. 39 Pipalwan. 40 Raudwah. 41 Shrotriya. 42 Samar. 43 Serghhee. 44 Shikhawan. 45 Soondar. 46 Shiwodwah. 47 Sinhatava. 48 Tiwari. 49 Tankhari.
(11) Maithil.	1 Purvapar or Shrotriya. 2 Pashchimpar or Yogya.	1 Kashyap. 2 Bharadwaj. 3 Vashishta. 4° Batasa. 5° Saharanya.

NOTE:—Those marked ° do not intermarry.

2.—PANCH DRAVIDS.

1.—Dravid.

1 Vadama is sub-divided into:—	1 Atri.
<i>a</i> —Choledesh.	2 Agastya.
<i>b</i> —Vaddesh.	3 Arshtishain.
<i>c</i> —Iuji.	4 Bharadwaj.
<i>d</i> —Astasahasra.	5 Bhargava.
<i>e</i> —Vatyan.	6 Gautama.
2 Brahmat Charan sub-divided into:—	7 Hareet.
<i>a</i> —Kadagh.	8 Jamdagni.
<i>b</i> —Molagh.	9 Kashyap.
3 Keshiyan.	10 Kaundinya.
4 Sholiyan.	11 Koshik.
5 Akkar Tamil.	12 Shrivats.
6 Kona Shinnai.	13 Shandilya.
7 Mookkani.	14 Vishwamitra.

PART VI.—(Contd.)

Caste.	Endogamous divisions.	Exogamous divisions.
David.—(Contd.)		15 Vashista.
2 Maharashtra.	1 Deshastha. 2 Kokanastha. 3 Karhataka. 4 Yajurvedi. 5 Kanvya.	16 Vadhool. Same as the Dravids excepting the Vadhool
3 Tailang.	1 Velnadi. 2 Moorknadi. 3 Kasalnadi. 4 Telnadi or Telghani. 5 Veginadi. 6 Koosalnadi. 7 Sarkilnadi.	Ditto.
4 Karnatak.	Not found here.	
5 Gurjars or Gujratis.	(1) Avadhieh sub-divided into :— a—Sahastra Avadhieh. b—Torikya. (2) Mewadi sub-divided into :— a—Tirwadi. b—Bhatta. (3) Nagar sub-divided into :— a—Wadnagra from a town in Indore. b—Visnagra from a town in Kuthiawar. c—Sathodra. d—Prasnora. e—Krashnora. f—Chitroda. (4) Mod sub-divided into :— a—Trivedi. b—Chaturvedi and four others not living here. (5) Audumbar. (6) Shri Gaud sub-divided into :— a—Nawa (new). b—Juna (old). c—Kharoda. (7) Ryasthali. (8) Gomtiwal. (9) Shrimali.	

End of the Brahmans.

PART VI.—(Contd.)

Caste.	Endogamous divisions.	Exogamous divisions.
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II.—MAHAJANS.

—Oswals including Shrimals 1444
continued Gotras.

1 Lawani.	1 Asani.
2 Kalwani.	2 Abhani,
3 Khabia.	3 Banthia.
.....	4 Bhandari,
1 Parikh.	5 Boorar.
2 Golaicha.	6 Barria.
3 Choraria.	7 Baid.
4 Sawan Sukha.	8 Bothra.
.....	9 Baingani.
1 Abhani.	10 Bhansali.
2 Daftari.	11 Bairathi.
.....	12 Bhamadiya.
1 Modi.	13 Bader.
2 Chhajair.	14 Boraidia.
.....	15 Bharagtiā.
1 Bothra.	16 Bhandawat.
2 Bachawat.	17 Bhopani.
	18 Bapna.
	19 Bhanbhecha.
	20 Bohra.
	21 Bachawat.
	22 Chajir.
	23 Choreria.
	24 Chothani.
	25 Chandalia.
	26 Chaudhri.
	27 Chopra.
	28 Chatur.
	29 Dhadda.
	30 Daga.
	31 Daftari.
	32 Dhore.
	33 Dhandhia.
	34 Doogar.
	35 Dhoopia.
	36 Dhariwal.
	37 Daidwal.
	38 Dhamawat.
	39 Dasi.

PART VI.—(Contd.)

Caste.	Endogamous divisions.	Exogamous divisions.
Oswals.—(Contd.)		40 Doodheria.
		41 Dhillaria.
		42 Googlia.
		43 Golechha.
		44 Gaudli.
		45 Ghaya.
		46 Gadhia.
		47 Golia.
		48 Gailia.
		49 Gokhru.
		50 Hirawat.
		51 Harkawat.
		52 Hingar.
		53 Juniwal.
		54 Jharechoor.
		55 Juvani.
		56 Jhabak.
		57 Jakh.
		58 Kothari.
		59 Ehawar.
		60 Kachar.
		61 Kookra.
		62 Kanstia.
		63 Kankria.
		64 Kharair.
		65 Karnawat.
		66 Khazanchi.
		67 Foomath.
		68 Khabia.
		69 Khagwani.
		70 Katuria.
		71 Koochera.
		72 Kocheta.
		73 Khinusara.
		74 Kalwani.
		75 Kathar.
		76 Lalwani.
		77 Loonawat.
		78 Loonia.

PART VI.—(Contd.)

Caste.	Endogamous divisions.	Exogamous divisions.
Oswals —(Contd.)		79 Lodha. 80 Lonkar. 81 Mohonot. 82 Mehta. 83 Moosal. 84 Mookeem. 85 Modi. 86 Mamaya. 87 Maroo. 88 Maimwal. 89 Nahaita. 90 Nabhera. 91 Nolkha. 92 Nahar. 93 Patneo. 94 Phophlia. 95 Phooskhana. 96 Poongaha. 97 Pālecha. 98 Patwa. 99 Patoha. 100 Parakh. 101 Poonjawat. 102 Phoolphakar. 103 Pokarna. 104 Ransa. 105 Rakhecha. 106 Sanghi. 107 Sukhlecha. 108 Surana. 109 Seth. 110 Sethia. 111 Sacheti. 112 Sipani. 113 Sindhar. 114 Sankhla. 115 Sawan Sukha. 116 Erisimal. 117 Sasdaria. 118 Sah. 119 Sandh.

PART VI,—(Contd.)

Caste.	Endogamous divisions.	Exogamous divisions.
Oswals.—(Contd.).		120 Shekhawat. 121 Saraf. 122 Samdaria. 123 Tooklia. 124 Tater. 125 Tolawat. 126 Zargar.
2.—Saraogi.		1 Ajmera. 2 Bhousa. 3 Baj. 4 Baid. 5 Bakliwal. 6 Bindayakya. 7 Bedra. 8 Bainara. 9 Bahora. 10 Chhabra. 11 Godha. 12 Gangawal. 13 Gadhia. 14 Jhunjhri. 15 Bakhwal. 16 Kala. 17 Kataria. 18 Lawaria. 19 Nigotia. 20 Nirpatya. 21 Patni. 22 Papriwal. 23 Pandya. 24 Pahrya. 25 Ranuka. 26 Saugani. 27 Sali. 28 Sethi. 29 Soni. 30 Sogani. 31 Tongya. 32 Urat.

PART VI.—(Contd.)

Caste.	Endogamous divisions.	Exogamous divisions.
Saraogi.—(Contd.)		33 Vasal.
3. Agarwal.		1 Bugal.
		2 Bidal.
		3 Delan.
		4 Gang.
		5 Goyal.
		6 Goyan.
		7 Jital.
		8 Kansal.
		9 Kanchhal.
		10 Mital.
		11 Maugal.
		12 Moodhkal.
		13 Nangal.
		14 Singhal.
		15 Tayal.
		16 Teran.
4. Tikkiwal [Agarwal] 12}		1 Adsaraya.
Gotras,		2 Churval.
		3 Gowri.
		4 Ganglas.
		5 Harhet.
		6 Mahis.
		7 Netsaraya.
		8 Sutvaras.
		9 Surwal.
		10 Sarkanasa.
		11 Satlas.
		12 Tungas.

NOTE.—In the Agarwal community marriage is prohibited in the father's Gotra only.

5. Khandelwal 72, Gotras.

- 1 Atolia.
- 2 Bhukmara.
- 3 Benwal.
- 4 Batpara.
- 5 Dangayach.
- 6 Doosadh.
- 7 Ghceya.
- 8 Golia.
- 9 Jhalani.

PART VI.—(Contd.)

Caste.	Endogamous divisions.	Exogamous divisions.
Khandelwal.—(Contd.)		10 Kulwal. 11 Kathodia. 12 Kath. 13 Kilkilila. 14 Kedawat. 15 Mamoria. 16 Natani. 17 Pitalia. 18 Rawat. 19 Shiana. 20 Tambi. 21 Todwal.
6. Maheshri, 72 Gotras.		1 Ajmera. 2 Bagla. 3 Bhandari. 4 Bhootra. 5 Bangarda. 6 Cheechani. 7 Dhoot. 8 Gattani. 9 Jajoo. 10 Jowar. 11 Karwa. 12 Kabra. 13 Laddha. 14 Malpani. 15 Manihar. 16 Mantri. 17 Nangliya. 18 Nouval. 19 Parwal. 20 Rathi. 21 Sodani. 22 Soni. 23 Somani. 24 Saboo. 25 Tozniwal. 26 Tamri.
7. Bijabargi, 172 Gotras.		1 Badharda.

PART VI.—(Contd.)

Caste.	Endogamous divisions.	Exogamous divisions.
	Bijabargi.—(Contd.)	2 Chawdhri. 3 Dharaswal. 4 Jojota. 5 Khorwal. 6 Khunteta. 7 Mali. 8 Marothia. 9 Naiwal. 10 Nareriwal. 11 Naikwal. 12 Parwa. 13 Rajoria. 14 Tamoli. 15 Unchi.

E.—In the Bijabargis, marriage is celebrated in all other Gotras excepting the Parents' Gotras.

End of the Mahajans.

III.—SUDRAS.		
ar (1) Tigara or Jaria, Gotras.		1 Amera [from Amer, Jaipur]. 2 Boocha, 3 Barmera. 4 Chhaparwal. 5 Jasmatia. 6 Kala. 7 Katta. 8 Mandora. 9 Meecha. 10 Ranoowal. 11 Sankia. 12 Adania. 13 Asit. 14 Bahatra. 15 Bhon. 16 Beshwal. 17 Danwar. 18 Dhoopar. 19 Dehwal. 20 Gadhoja. 21 Janura.
(2) Mair or Goldsmith more than 100 Gotras.		

PART VI.—(Contd.)

Caste.	Endogamous divisions.	Exogamous divisions.
Mair or Goldsmith.—(Contd.)		11 Jaloo. 12 Khowal. 13 Kekan. 14 Khatri. 15 Karel. 16 Lawat. 17 Moosoon. 18 Raontlarya. 19 Sonliwal 20 Thiongar.

NOTE.—No marriage relations exist between the Tijara and the Mair Soonars.

2 Meena.

(1) Chowkidar.

(2) Khettiar or Baragaon,
484 Gomas.

- 1 Bagri.
- 2 Biarwal.
- 3 Bhootya.
- 4 Chholak.
- 5 Chhapola.
- 6 Dewanda.
- 7 Dewarwal.
- 8 Joondyan.
- 9 Jaif.
- 10 Jharwal.
- 11 Manatwal.
- 12 Narla.
- 13 Nangara.
- 14 Pabri.
- 15 Pokharya.
- 1 Bainara.
- 2 Biarwal.
- 3 Bagri.
- 4 Dhyawna.
- 5 Gothwal.
- 6 Gamlara.
- 7 Khora.
- 8 Mandia.
- 9 Mewar.
- 10 Maher.
- 11 Narla.
- 12 Neemwar
- 13 Soosawat

PART VI.—(Contd.)

Caste.	Endogamous divisions.	Exogamous divisions.
Khetiar.—(Contd.) 3 Kumbhar, Mathera and Karigar, 180,000 Gotras.		14 Seera. 15 Seengal. 1 Asiwai. 2 Barbhoonda. 3 Baberwal. 4 Bhandarya. 5 Dambhiwal. 6 Deewatwal. 7 Dhoomonya. 8 Ghorela. 9 Goojera. 10 Guriwal. 11 Hanya. 12 Kookarwal. 13 Kudewal. 14 Kulchania. 15 Moondanliya. 16 Marothia. 17 Marehta. 18 Naodia. 19 Nebiwal. 20 Sardiwal. 21 Toundwal. There are four kinds of Jats :— 1 Sinsiniwars of Bharatpur. 2 Jatoondla of Tonk. 3 Sikh or Jhoja of Punjab. 4 Anjanas of Jaipur and Marwar. These four divisions are Endogamous to each other. No Gotras of the first three divisions are found here. The Gotras of the Anjana are :— Sinsiniwar, Jatoondla, Jhoja.
		1 Beejania. 2 Bag. 3 Bajoli. 4 Chanpra. 5 Dewanda. 6 Daderwal. 7 Dagar.

PART VI.—(Contd.)

Caste.	Endogamous divisions.	Exogamous divisions.
Anjana—(Contd.)		3 Godawra. 9 Gadwal. 10 Ghesalya. 11 Haraswal. 12 Jangoo. 13 Lamba. 14 Nitharwal. 15 Nain. 16 Paraswal. 17 Poonia. 18 Phaugli. 19 Raiwar. 20 Saran. 21 Serawat. 22 Solote. 23 Soora. 24 Teetarwal.
5 Gujar.	Khari.	The Gujats are (1) Laur and (2) Khari which are Endogamous to each other 1 Bagarwal. 2 Badana. 3 Betan. 4 Char. 5 Chechi. 6 Chepat. 7 Dhakar. 8 Deorata. 9 Doi. 10 Kasana. 11 Koli. 12 Khatana. 13 Kankas. 14 Mokar. 15 Mootan. 16 Mawai. 17 Nekari. 18 Naomor. 19 Phaswaria. 20 Poswal. 21 Sradhna. 22 Tauwar.
(1) Laur.		

PART VI.—(Contd.)

Caste.	Endogamous divisions.	Exogamous divisions.
2 Khari.	Laur.	1 Bagri. 2 Bhablekaria. 3 Baltan. 4 Baulwal. 5 Barchania. 6 Dagoor. 7 Derhwan. 8 Dorelia. 9 Dhurora. 10 Gehuwan. 11 Gangerwal. 12 Gotelia. 13 Haroto. 14 Jusadh. 15 Jaindar. 16 Khairolia. 17 Khairola. 18 Kotwalia. 19 Kanjolia. 20 Kondarwal. 21 Khalwal. 22 Katheria. 23 Locharwal. 24 Morthalia. 25 Matwaria. 26 Matwara. 27 Mainia. 28 Mah. 29 Matoria. 30 Mamnot. 31 Mamawalia. 32 Newaria. 33 Nanrot. 34 Paltu. 35 Rainwal. 36 Rajoria. 37 Roatwal. 38 Saifwal. 39 Sua. 40 Sulania. 41 Sobela. 42 Tokarwal.

PART VI.—(Contd.)

Caste.	Endogamous divisions.	Exogamous divisions.
(2) Khari.—(Contd.)	Laur.—(Contd.)	43 Torewal.
		44 Tatwara.
		45 Thathwara.
		46 Tarara.
6 Ahir.	The Ahirs are—(1) Goowala and (2) Jadoo but they do not intermarry.	
	The Jadoo Bansi of Jaipur are :—	
Jadoo Bansi 64 Gotras.		1 Bathothia.
		2 Bhangar.
		3 Cheetosia.
		4 Dagra.
		5 Dhoondhla.
		6 Ghothwal.
		7 Gharadwal.
		8 Handeerwal.
		9 Jadam.
		10 Jajdia.
		11 Jabot.
		12 Khatodia.
		13 Kareera.
		14 Kosha.
		15 Lamwa.
		16 Lochhap.
		17 Looneewal.
		18 Mahta.
		19 Motan.
		20 Nirwan.
		21 Paniar.
		22 Rabar.
		23 Seesotia.
		24 Sekwal.
		25 Sanp.
		26 Thothwal.
7 Mali.	The Malis are (1) Phool Mali (2) Bhoi (3) Kachhi (4) Jhingar and (5) Samarya but there is neither brotherhood nor intermarriage among these classes.	
Phool Mali, 1,444 Gotras.	The Phool Malis of Jaipur are :—	
		1 Ajmeri Chawan.
		2 Baberwal.
		3 Bagdi.
		4 Bhabhewa.

PART VI.—(Contd.)

Caste.	Endogamous divisions.	Exogamous divisions.
Phool Mali.—(Contd.)		5 Bad Thoonia, 6 Bhati. 7 Doobaldhaniya. 8 Dahijmalpuriya. 9 Goonidaya. 10 Gajgoda Jajam. 11 Gandralia. 12 Gola Jajam. 13 Ikawan Mawar. 14 Jogi Jajam. 15 Jamal Paria, 16 Kharolia. 17 Kataria. 18 Morankamawar. 19 Mandawra. 20 Naeewal. 21 Sooiwal. 22 Sankhla. 23 Tondwal. 24 Seengodia. 25 Tondgariamawar. 26 Tondgaria Jajam. 1 Asarmia, 2 Baunlia. 3 Bandhiwal. 4 Bhagerwal. 5 Bhatra. 6 Bhanbhoria, 7 Chechotia. 8. Dhanotia. 9 Deosaya. 10 Dhowtiya. 11 Gangwal. 12 Jajpara. 13 Jalthalia. 14 Joshi. 15 Kangava. 16 Kothiwal. 17 Khandelwal

PART VI.—(Contd.)

Caste.	Endogamous divisions.	Exogamous divisions.
8 Cheepa.—(Contd.)		18 Mahrawdia. 19 Nagar. 20 Naiwal. 21 Naeewal. 22 Nahar. 23 Raiwaria. 24 Siraswal. 25 Saraogi. 26 Teongaria.
9 Nai.	The Nais are (1) Poorbia and (2) Jangra but they have no marriage relations.	
Jangra, one lakh Gotras.	The Jangras of Jaipur are :—	
		1 Anchorya. 2 Ameria. 3 Bhanbhera. 4 Bhati. 5 Baolia. 6 Baseer. 7 Changal. 8 Chawan. 9 Chandoli. 10 Dharwal. 11 Dhoowaria. 12 Dhor. 13 Diswaria. 14 Gothria. 15 Jayalwar. 16 Jasaiwal. 17 Kotia. 18 Kharadwal. 19 Kharatwal. 20 Khoordhara. 21 Morewal. 22 Mandawria. 23 Narnoli. 24 Narwalia. 25 Narandia. 26 Nalawat. 27 Panwar. 28 Phoolbhati.

PART VI.—(Contd.)

Caste.	Endogamous divisions.	Exogamous divisions.
Nai.—(Contd.)		29 Phool. 30 Panwerphool. 31 Poorab Gola. 32 Padia. 33 Rajoria. 34 Bathor. 35 Solankhi. 36 Tanwarkhloia. 37 Tak. 38 Tamoli. 39 Toondwal. The Dhobis are (1) Basith (2) Purabia and (3) Merotha but they have got no intermarriage. Poorabia and Merotha are not found here. The Basith are .— 1 Bania. 2 Chawhan. 3 Detwal. 4 Dewala. 5 Kirwaria. 6 Rajwania. 7 Sualha. 8 Sonkriya. 9 Sisodia. 10 Tarawat. 1 Asrawat. 2 Bania. 3 Barnehi. 4 Bhatia. 5 Besarwadia. 6 Buodhi. 7 Boogalia. 8 Bari. 9 Boodgyan. 10 Bill. 11 Bhebhana. 12 Bogdawat. 13 Bhookal. 14 Chawania. 15 Chania. 16 Chhapol. 17 Chhedwal. 18 Devandha. 19 Dasia,

PART VI.—(Contd.)

Caste.	Endogamous divisions.	Exogamous divisions.
Balai.—(Contd.)		20 Dhosival.
		21 Danodia.
		22 Dholaitia.
		23 Erewal.
		24 Gothwal.
		25 Gandhi.
		26 Ghoreta.
		27 Hataila.
		28 Harrawat.
		29 Hadotia.
		30 Jatawat.
		31 Jcelohia.
		32 J'ndaga.
		33 Jhalmalia.
		34 Kookadwal.
		35 Kalawat.
		36 Khowal.
		37 Kharakwal.
		38 Kala.
		39 Kandhaila.
		40 Lohmarod.
		41 Loonia.
		42 Lanikra.
		43 Labania.
		44 Langria.
		45 Manotia.
		46 Mooglania.
		47 Mohania.
		48 Mandawat.
		49 Moosawat.
		50 Mandainia.
		51 Moroodia.
		52 Mandawria.
		53 Merania.
		54 Melinda.
		55 Narnolia.
		56 Narwada.
		57 Nirania.

PART VI.—(Contd.)

Caste.	Endogamous divisions.	Exogamous divisions.
Balai,—(Contd.)		58 Neejbarna. 59 Pachariya. 60 Padihar. 61 Paparwal. 62 Peengunia. 63 Paliwal. 64 Poonia. 65 Rojra. 66 Rajoti. 67 Rajoria. 68 Rola. 69 Ralot. 70 Soraila. 71 Seengla. 72 Soonia. 73 Samria. 74 Tateejwal. 75 Tandara. 76 Tanwar.
13.—Bhangī.		1 Baidwla. 2 Chawan. 3 Chidanwaria. 4 Chandalia. 5 Chanwaria. 6 Goohair. 7 Gariyalo. 8 Jhajotad. 9 Jhoonjh. 10 Kharara. 11 Lakhnan. 12 Lohra. 13 Narnoli. 14 Nakwal. 15 Oomarwal. 16 Peenwal. 17 Panwai. 18 Sirsia. 19 Sarasat. 20 Saukhat. 21 Tank.

End of the Sudras.

HINDUS.

(1) The following seasons are deemed propitious according to the Shastras for marriages among the Hindus generally on astrological considerations, viz :—

The months of—

- „ Baisakh, Jaistha (April and May).
- „ Ashadh, up to the 11th of the bright half of the month (June and July).
- „ Magh (January and February).
- „ Phalgun (February and March).
- „ Kartik (October and November).
- „ Margshir (December) when the Sun is in the sign Brishchik (Scorpio).
- „ Poush (December and January) when the Sun is in the sign Maker (Capricornus) the Dolphin.
- „ Chaitra (March and April) when the sun is in the Sign Mesha (Aries) the Ram.

A marriage in Magh brings wealth.

- „ in Phalgun brings good-luck.
- „ in Baisakh Jaistha, a loving husband.
- „ in Ashadh, a large family.

According to the Grihya Sutra for begetting children all times are prescribed. This rule is not followed in this country. All the dates excepting the 4th, 9th and 14th (of the dark half only), 15th (of the bright half) and the days Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Sunday are allowable for celebrating marriages.

The following are also the most propitious days for marriages amongst the low castes (Jat, Gujar, Mina, Abir, Sunar, Nai, etc.)

1. Bharla Naumi.
2. Deouthani Gyaras.
3. Dhulandi.
4. Basant.
5. Janma Ashtami.

They are called Aboojh Sahas, *i. e.*, favourable days when no astrologer is consulted for setting the date.

There is also a practice amongst them of celebrating weddings on the days when young princes and princesses in the ruling families are united.

(2) The Shastras lay down the rule that a woman is fit to enter on married life after the menses begin. This takes place generally at the age of 12 or a year after. She is regarded physically strong enough to enter on the married state.

These seasons are determined by astrological considerations; the following days are, however, forbidden.

TITHI GANDANT.

The time consisting of two gharies occupied by the transition of one Tithi (date) to the other. For instance the two gharies between 5th and 6th, *i. e.*, the

last ghari of 5th and the first ghari of the 6th. The same period of the dates 10th and 11th and Amavasya 30th and Pratipath.

NAKSHATRA GANDANT.

A Similar transition period consisting of 4 gharis, when one lunar asterism is about to disappear and the other is to come in.

LAGNA GANDANT.

Lagna (the position of a certain star rising at the same time with the sun or connected with that point of the ecliptic which was in the horizon at the same moment.) Lagna Gandant is the transition period consisting of $\frac{1}{2}$ ghari between the total disappearance and coming into view of the signs of Zodiac on the horizon.

NIDHAN TARA AND JANMA TARA.

Taras or Nakshatras. These are asterisms 27 in number. A Hindi lunar month is presided by one of these Janma Taras. The asterism or Tara of the day of one's birth-day.

NIDHAN TARA.

Counting from the asterism of one's birth the seventh will be the Nidhan Tara or the total asterism. For instance, beginning with Aswini [Aries] the seventh is the Poonarvasu [Geminorum]. This latter is the Nidhan Tara of the person whose Janma Tara is Aswini.

MOOLA OR MOOLA BHARNI.

A lunar mansion or asterism, part of the Scorpionis containing eleven stars like a lion's tail or a couch.

BHARNI OR APABHARNI.

Musca consisting of three stars resembling the Yoni. Its presiding deity is Yama [Pluto].

ASWINI.

The three stars forming a horse's head, the head of Aries. The presiding deities are the Aswins.

REWTI.

Piscium. The 32 stars in the shape of Tabor. The presiding deity is Pusan.

The days of eclipses—

BYATIPAT.

One of the 28 Yogas beginning with Pishkumb.

BAIDHRITI.

One of the 28 Yogas. The days on which the death of the parents took place.

The first half of Pirigha Yoga [one of the 28 Yogas].

THE UTPAT NAKSHATRA

The asterism characterized by some unlucky unusual appearances as Meteoric Showers.

THE 8TH LAGNA.

Beginning with the Lagna at the time of birth.

THE NAKSHATRA.

Surrounded with unlucky planets.

The four nights preceding the menses.

BHADRA TITHIS.

The 2nd, 7th and 12th days of each Hindu Paksha or a fortnight.

RIKTA TITHIS.

The 4th, 9th and 14th of each Paksha.

SHASHITI.

The sixth day of a Paksha.

PARBA-DAYS.

The Amavasya [the new moon] day, Poornima [the full moon] day. The days penultimate to the new or full moon together with the Sankrantis, *i. e.*, the passing of the sun from one sign to another.

Certain days of the week, namely, Sunday, Tuesday and Saturday.

Before, the expiry of a certain period [one year, three years, five years, and seven years] after marriage is the time when the bride is sent to the house of the bridegroom. The date for the commencement of married life is afterwards fixed by the astrologer.

- c. The parents of the bridegroom always consult the astrologers for fixing the date of the commencement of married life when they find the couple and specially the bride has attained maturity.
- d. The second ceremony [Gauna or Muklawa] only enables the bridegroom to bring the bride into his house. The fixing of the date for the commencement of conjugal relations is a subsequent consideration and invariably follows the couple attaining maturity.

MUHAMMADANS.

According to Muhammadan law, the Muhammadans have no particular dates and month prescribed for marriages but the days and seasons which are auspicious and lucky as recognised by tradition and custom are also propitious for marriages; for instance the nights of Friday, Saturday, and Monday.

The following months are forbidden for marriages :—

1. Month of Mahurram owing to the unhappy incident of Kurbala or the death of Imam Hassan and Hussain the grandsons of the prophet.
2. SAFAR.—The first 13 days are unpropitious because the prophet was very unwell during these days of this month.
3. RABI-UL-AWAL.—This month is considered lucky owing to the birth of the prophet in this month, but as his death also occurred in this very month the people generally and women specially consider it unlucky.
4. ZIQUAT.—This month coming between Id-ul-fitr and Id-ul-zuha is properly styled vacant (khali) month and is considered unfavourable to marriage ceremonies.

II.—Similarly no dates are prescribed for the commencement of married life. The only consideration on this occasion is that the couple should have attained maturity. Some Muhammadaus owing to frequent intercourse with Hindus believe in astrology and follow the Hindu practice under the guidance of the Pandits.

III.—See answer 2.

IV.—No dates are prescribed for Gauna. No such practice exists amongst the higher classes of Muhammadans. Those amongst the low Muhammadans who observe the Gauna custom stick to the Hindu calendar.

WORKING BELIEFS OF HINDUS.

The working belief of ordinary persons, amongst whom are comprised cultivator, trader, artisan and allied workers, may be well ascertained from what they do, and from the mental workings which lead them to adopt one course out of the numerous courses open to them.

Amongst the ordinary men are not included such persons as are miscreants and unscrupulous wretches and who are the terror of society. They have no fear of God and do not believe in a future life.

By ordinary men, for the purposes of this paper, is meant that great body of people in the world who constitute the bulk of society. The majority amongst them have had no early instruction in religion, nor have they had opportunities for a regular and systematic course of training in religious principles.

The reason for want of facilities for such instruction is not far to seek. Hinduism or the religion which teaches the unity and superiority of Brahm or the Supreme Being, in the course of its development and subsequent decadence assumed varied and seemingly anomalous forms, but a student who has time to think and digest, will unite into a consistent whole, the numerous, apparently contending elements. It is on that account that there exists no small text-book containing the leading tenets of the Hindu Religion.

The absence of any thing of this character naturally actuated the people in general, or more properly the ignorant mass to adopt forms and practices of worship which they saw their ancestors and neighbours doing. They never bothered themselves with questions of origin or expediency of the different forms of worship. They with simple minds implicitly placed faith in them and never argued how they came into existence and what they signified. A *esprit de corps* was thus formed and popular forms of religious belief were set up which bear a near or distant resemblance to the codified early forms of worship. They are too multifarious to be dealt with in a short monograph like this and there is sufficient in them to indicate that they all tended to generate in ordinary minds a feeling of reverence for the One Invisible Higher Being and this associated with a necessary concomitant feeling of awe caused by violating His dictates.

They also depended and had faith in the grace of Providence which gave rise to various modes of prayers and propitiations in order to secure the goodwill of the unseen power and to mitigate distress. They have remarkable faith in the belief that good actions bring on good, while evil and vicious actions necessarily end in pain. Their minds are deeply saturated with a belief, that whatever one sows so he reaps. They believe in the immortality of the soul

which attains heavenly bliss or beatitude after various transmigrations. The various forms which a spirit assumes are according to them the results of its actions or karmas in a past life and it is said and believed, that one becomes a serpent or a dog according to his deserts. This is simply an enunciation in other words of the belief in Karma or the Law of Re-distribution which is the fixed arithmetic of the universe which meets good for good and ill for ill. This gives rise to the belief in the most common teachings of Hindu religion to the effect that one should not quarrel with his own lot, but put up with a cheerful heart whatever comes considering it nothing but the outcome of his actions in the past life. The natural sequence of this is the doctrine of Re-birth.

These twin doctrines of the Hindu religion were emphasized all the more by the Enlightened Buddha and his contemporary Mahavira. They present very clearly the only possible solution of the various complex problems of life.

In connection with the above it may be truly added that it has influenced greatly the national life and character of the people. It has made them, a serious, kind-hearted and law-abiding people.

A Hindu believes that all his thoughts, words and deeds are transformed into so many agents to work good or evil. The potency of thought was at a very early age recognised by the Hindus who attributed all actions in words and deeds to it and warned every sentient being to control it.

It would be better to say at the outset that the key to all thoughts and actions of an ordinary person, in his relation to God or his future life, is his religion. He is solicitous also how stars, under which he took his birth, which must assert their influence, behave towards him, and astrology steps in here. This opens a new field for the operations of a person to pacify his stars.

The first thing an ordinary man generally does as soon as he awakes in the morning is to look at the palms of his hands wherein some Gods are supposed to reside. He thus sees the best and lucky thing to be safe from the effects of unlucky sights that may be seen early in the morning. He then utters the usual names of God [Rama] and adores the Earth [mother]. He afterwards performs ablution or bathing early in the morning in which he directs his face towards the east where he meets the rising sun with his morning hymns. Before he pours the first vessel full of water over his head, he repeats the names of the Gods and the names of all the sacred rivers which are invoked to bless the waters which will purify his body. It is considered most holy to bathe at a well in the absence of sanctified streams. He then utters most hurriedly Hindu rustic songs which recount the names of the powers and the characters or incidents relating to them.

Then follows a visit to the [nearest temples which are sometimes most numerous scattered about, some of them where the prayers of the adorers are supposed to be immediately granted, are every day visited with special reverences. The priests after waving holy light or the Artika, sprinkles the holy water and if somehow, in the mob assembled one or more persons do not receive the falling drops on their persons they are disappointed and wait for it till the next morning. The priests are requested to give dry leaves of Tulsi and a drop of water in which the Gods have been bathed. The dry leaves of Tulsi are looked upon

as heavenly gifts, only a small piece is put above the tongue, it should not be chewed or cut by the teeth, because it is regarded profane to do so. A portion is left for relations and friends who were absent. To give them this sacred leaf is regarded a good action in itself.

This visitor to the temple afterwards performs a certain number of circumambulations round the central shrine commencing from right to left. Every time while going round he passes before the altar of the God, he bows before the image in the shrine. He then visits the minor shrines if there happen to be any in the compound of the temple, where the usual obeisances are made. This being done he goes out of the temple and before leaving it halts for awhile at the gate, a form of procedure most zealously observed by all pious worshippers who look upon sitting at the temple gate for a moment, a necessary part of the visit to the temple.

Having done that, he engages himself in the daily routine of the particular sphere of life in which he is born to work.

In the night many people gather in temples where after the evening services the priest narrates the old religious history. Here they are entertained with glimpses of early Aryan thoughts and modes of conduct which are thus held out to the hearers as moral standards worthy of imitation.

A true Hindu believes in God and in humanity. An untutored Hindu's philosophy on the inequalities and injustices of life has been clearly mapped out for him long ago by his ancestors. Unlike the zealots of other religions a Hindu peasant is tolerant towards other religions and believes that all religions are essentially Divine and this is why a Hindu will not ordinarily discuss with a Christian or a Muhammadan the merits and superiority or inferiority of any particular religion. The pious working belief of even the most vulgar Hindu is to be dutiful towards his parents and worldly Master. The former are believed by him to be the first known embodiments of the Divine Love and Presence and this is the first condition enjoined on each Hindu by which he will be the recipient of Divine grace. This has given rise to a regular worship of parents shown by touching their feet and lying prostrate before them on specified occasions.

The ordinary Hindu believes God to possess three essential attributes, *viz.*, truth, wisdom and eternity. He believes very rigidly that by truth, the wind blows, by truth alone the sun shines, by truth the universe exists and by the force of truth we can work and act. This truth as known to many of them consists of 13 parts or limbs, namely—

1. Speaking truth to the beneficence of mankind.
2. Regarding all equal.
3. Control of the passions.
4. Giving rise to no hatred.
5. Forgiveness.
6. Shrinking from an evil.
7. Undergoing all difficulties patiently and without a desire to retaliate.
8. Allowing no jealousy or envy.
9. Resignation.

10. Contemplation.
11. The State of a Sadhu or true greatness.
12. Courage.
13. Mercy and kindness.

Most of these ordinary persons every day hear, from the Brahman Astrologer or Pandit, who comes to them, the chief items of the Hindu Patra or Almanac. This Almanac or Panchang contains, as the name signifies the five main points or astrological notes for each day. They are—

1. *Tithi*—Day of a fortnight of a Hindu Lunar month.
2. *Var.*—Day of the week.
3. *Nakshatra*.—The Lunar Asterism.
4. *Yoga*.—Division of the moon's path corresponding to the 28 Nakshatras or the 27th part of a circle measured on the plane of the ecliptic.
5. *Karna*.—A division of the day.

From the above a man learns every day whether fortune favors him that day or not, if there is any cause to anticipate some evil, the Brahman Astrologer advises the best form of worship to be performed and alms to be distributed with a view to ward off the imminent peril. Thus, the morning visitor or the Astrologer, to every house, shop or field recounts the Panchang or the principal five Astronomical items enumerated above. They all combined are believed to effect the destiny of man and a child's horoscope is a statement of these influences in his life-time.

1. The following shows the names of the presiding deities of Tithis [dates of a Hindu Lunar fortnight].

	<i>Tithi.</i>			<i>Presiding deity.</i>
1.	Parwa	...	...	Agni or Fire.
2.	Dooj	...	...	Brahma.
3.	Teej	...	...	Devi.
4.	Chauth	...	...	Ganesh.
5.	Panchmi	...	...	Sarap [the Snake].
6.	Chhath	...	...	Somkrantik.
7.	Saptami	...	...	Surya.
8.	Ashtami	...	...	Shiva.
9.	Navmi	...	...	Durga.
10.	Dashmi	...	...	Yama.
11.	Ekadashi	...	...	Bishwa Deva.
12.	Dwadashi	...	...	Vishnu.
13.	Tryodashi	...	...	Kamdeva.
14.	Chaturdashi	...	...	Shiva.
16.	Puranmashi Amavas	...	...	Chandrama Pitras.

The works that ought to be done on certain Tithis.

Nanda Tithis	}	Are favorable for all happy and religious festivals.
1st, 6th and 11th		
Bhadra Tithis	}	For marriages, the manufactures of carts and other conveyances for journey.
2nd, 7th and 12th.		
Jaya Tithis	}	For war and manufacture of war implements.
3rd, 8th and 13th		

Rikta Tithis 4th, 9th and 14th.	}	For all works connected with the mineral kingdom. The preparation of poisonous drugs and adventurous enterprises.
Purna Tithis, 5th, 10th and 15th of the bright fortnight		
Amawas, 15th of the dark fortnight.	}	For marriages, etc.
	}	For religious observances for dead ancestors.

The increase of a Tithi in the bright half of the Hindu Lunar month argues good luck while a decrease indicates the reverse.

II.

<i>Varas,</i>			<i>Presiding deity.</i>
1 Sunday	...	...	Shiva.
2 Monday	...	...	Parbati.
3 Tuesday	...	...	Somkartik,
4 Wednesday	...	...	Vishnu.
5 Thursday	...	...	Brahma.
6 Friday	...	...	Indra.
7 Saturday	...	...	Kal.

Each of the days with many are still set apart for works of all kinds. For instance Sunday is set apart for all kinds of good and useful actions such as royal ablutions, music, use of state conveyances, visits to the palace, sacrifices to the fire, making of gifts, preaching, beginning to eat medicines, manufacture of war implements, commencing trade and other industries.

The sun is believed to be the visible power of the Almighty and is everyday adored by all classes of people. They soon after bathing direct their faces towards the sun, chant hymns and make oblations by means of water accompanied by the chanting of hymns. There is a temple of the sun at the summit of the eastern pass called Gulta near the city of Jaipur where Rishi Galab lived. From this temple every year is held a procession in honor of Surya on the Saptami of the bright half of the month of Magh wherein the God is carried in a char through the town attended by His Highness the Maharajah in State.

A fast is also observed on Sundays when people partake of meals white in colour and without salt only once during the day time and special services are performed to the sun, and the offerings consisting of crude Sugar called Goor, red cloth and oblations with red flowers and red sandal paste are made. The sight of the sun through a hole formed by joining the fingers of both the hands is a daily practice of many, and women everyday as soon as they rise hail him with most devout songs.

The astrologers predict coming events, by the appearances of the surface of the sun. The spots on the sun indicate good or evil :—

If long it portends the death of some great man.

If like a headless man it portends disease.

If like a headless crow it portends danger from thieves.

If like a headless nail it portends famine.

If only one spot is visible it indicates severe famine and the death of some distinguished person.

The colour of the surface of the sun to the student of astrology gives significant indications. It is believed that if persons having styes, set their faces towards the sun they will be relieved of the disease.

The sun is believed to be the giver of life and health and people worship him to obtain prosperity and welfare.

A women ten days after becoming a mother sees the sun with the new-born babe and most women are asked after every fourth day of menstruation to see the sun soon after their bath before having completed their toilet and with dishevelled hair.

In every Hindu ceremony of an ordinary or important nature representations of the sun are made by means of red paint and the figure called swastika is the most popular representation of the sun which is easily drawn by every person. It stands for the sun as well as for the main quarters.

Common earthenpots from the Bazar when used for the first time are made holy by a swastika drawn upon them in ghee.

MONDAY.—The patron deity of the day is Parbati. It is propitious for all actions noted below :—

Sensual gratifications, gardening, fine arts as music, etc., religious sacrifices, making and wearing new dresses and the use of curd and ghee.

The moon is believed to be the source of silver and beneficent rays. Most people regard the moon as the left eye of God or Ramji as vulgarly spoken.

There are curious interpretations of the spots of the moon. Some see in the moon a representation of an old dame with a spinning wheel while others see a deer sheltered from a lion.

The rays of the moon are believed to cure consumption and to have a medicinal effect on the eyesight, but their effect on the intellect is injurious.

If the new moon happens to be on Wednesday it is very lucky to see it. But if it falls on Tuesday or Saturday, men regard it as unlucky. At the time of the new moon days a thread or a rag is torn from the dress and is thrown towards the moon with these words. "Take the old and give the new." They believe as the moon has become new their old dress may by the grace of the moon also be renewed.

There is also another story of the moon's having been once invited to a dinner by the Gods. The moon without any clothes on his person was with Swaha wife of Agni. At the urgent call of the Gods he had to come away abruptly and all of a sudden. Each of the Gods seeing him naked then gave a portion of their garments to the moon. The practice of throwing old rags towards the new moon may probably have originated from the above anecdote.

Young maidens and wives seeking good fortune keep fasts on the fourth day after the full moon, that is, on the fourth of the dark half of a month. They take meals after making oblations to the moon. The fasts in honour of the moon in the months Bhadrapada and Kartik are very strictly and universally observed by all girls, maidens and wives. Female children, even of five years, if married, are forced to keep these fasts

The full moon or Purnima day is also sacred to Satya Narain, and to observe a fast on that day is very lucky.

The phases of the moon are believed to indicate certain things :—

If the moon appears to be small it brings famine; and if large it brings plenty.

If the crescent of the moon appears thin in the middle, it is looked upon as a Bajra or thunder bolt and its influence is bad.

If it is cylindrical in the middle like a drum, it is regarded as highly favorable.

The destinies of persons are affected by the position of the moon in regard to other planets.

The forms of the portions of the moon occasioned by eclipses are also objects of anxious observations, for therein persons learn the imminent good or evil which will befall them according to the forms.

The moon pure white is the source of happiness.

TUESDAY.—The day sacred to Mars. Its presiding deity is Sharanan or Somkartik the God of War.

The following works are specially lucky if undertaken on this day :—

All kinds of evil actions, mining and collecting coral from the Sea.

This day is also dedicated to Hanuman, the Monkey God, who played so important a part in the conquest of Lanka by Rama. A fast is kept in his honour by many, and special services are held in the temple of Hanuman, specially by lepers and persons afflicted with skin diseases.

THURSDAY.—Its presiding deity is Brahma. The following things can be done on this day :—

All kinds of charitable actions and the worship of the chief nine Planets.

To begin reading.

To use a good dress.

To do household business.

To start on a journey.

To use medicine and

To use for the first time draught animals and carriages.

FRIDAY.—Presiding deity is Indra. Suitable and lucky for the following:—

Sensual indulgences and music.

Using new bed, gems, scents, good costumes and other happy articles, beginning trade and agriculture.

SATURDAY.—The presiding deity is Kal or Pluto. It is held to be propitious for all works relating to mining and distillery, evil and vicious actions.

Entering in a new house and riding a new elephant, preaching and other similar actions.

To eat parched grams on Saturday is regarded a very holy and necessary act.

To make gifts of oil and iron on Saturdays will surely improve and strengthen one's health.

Other particulars regarding the days of the week.

The nights of Thursday, Friday and Sunday are not unlucky as well as the days and nights of Monday, Saturday and Tuesday but the day and night of Wednesday are deemed unlucky.

To anoint with oil on

Sunday is believed to produce	...	...	misery.
Monday	...	...	grandeur.

Tuesday	...	...	...	death.
Wednesday	...	...	...	wealth.
Thursday	...	...	...	loss of property.
Friday	...	...	...	distress.
Saturday	...	...	...	prosperity.
A new dress if used for the first time on				
Sunday is worn out soon.				
Monday	...	...	...	unlucky.
Tuesday	...	...	...	"
Wednesday	...	...	...	lucky.
Thursday	...	...	...	"
Friday	...	...	...	"
Saturday, will always be dirty and unclean.				
Shaving if done on				
Sunday	...	...	...	unlucky.
Monday	...	...	...	lucky.
Tuesday	...	...	...	unlucky.
Wednesday	...	...	...	lucky.
Thursday	...	...	...	"
Friday	...	...	...	"
Saturday	...	...	...	unlucky.
Study to commence if on				
Sunday the boy will be a scholar of moderate attainments				
Monday	...	...	...	a blockhead.
Tuesday	...	...	...	die.
Wednesday	...	...	...	lucky.
Thursday	...	...	...	"
Friday	...	...	...	"
Saturday	...	...	...	unlucky.

III

Nakshatras.—Lunar mansions, or asterisms.

<i>Nakshatras</i>			<i>Presiding deity.</i>
1 Aswini	...	The head of Aries	... The Aswina.
2 Bharni	...	Musca	... Yama.
3 Kritica	...	Pleiades	... Fire.
4 Rohini	...	Tauri	... Prajapati.
5 Mrigshira	...	Three stars one of which is Orionis figured like a horses head.	} Moon.
6 Ardra	...	Part of the Orionis	
7 Punarvasu	...	Geminorum	... Adite.
8 Pushya	...	Cancerii	... Vrihaspati.
9 Ashlesha	...	Part of Cancerii	... The serpent.
10 Magha	...	Leonis Regulus	... Pitris.
11 Purva Phalguni	...	Part of Leonis	... Bhaga.
12 Uttara Phalguni	...	Part of Leonis	... Aryamana.
13 Hasta	...	A part of Corvi	... The Sun.
14 Chittra	...	Spica Virginis	... Twashtri.
15 Swati	...	Arcturus	... Air.

16 Vishakha	...	Librai	...	Indra and Fire.
17 Anuradha	∴	Scorpionis	...	Mitra.
18 Jyeshtha	...	Antares	...	Indra.
19 Mula	...	A part of Scorpionis...		Nirriti.
20 Purva Asharh	...	Sagertarii	...	Water.
21 Uttara Asharh	...	A part of the Sigittarii,		Vishvedeva.
22 Abhijit	...	Lyroi	...	Brahma.
23 Sravana	...	Aquilai	...	Vishnu.
24 Dhanishta	...	Head of the Dolphin,		The Vasús.
25 Shot bhisha	...	Aquarii	...	Varuna.
26 Purva	...	Bhadrápada-Peguse.		Ajápát.
27 Uttara	...	Bhadrápada-Andro-		Ahibradhna.
		medvi.		
28 Revati	...	Piscium	...	Pushan.

If a child is born in the first, the 9th, the 10th, the 18th, the 19th and the 20th of the above named Nakshatras, his birth causes a great terror in the minds of the parents who believe that to be awfully unlucky and foreboding the loss of property, lives of the parents and the brothers and sisters of this ill-starred babe. They are called Mula Nakshatras. There are, however, prescribed ceremonies, and special forms of worship, to counteract the evil and they are believed as such by every member of the Hindu household.

The following is a short account of how the worship is conducted:—

Twenty-seven days after the birth of such a child which is the period when the same Nakshatra or Lunar Asterism is in ascendance which mark the birth of the child, the couple are seated together at an auspicious moment in the centre of the courtyard of the house on a mat spread on the ground. A bamboo pole is stuck in the ground and an earthen vessel, perforated with hundred holes and filled with (1) the water of 27 wells, and (2) the droppings of the animals named below :—

- 1 The rhinoceros
- 2 Horses in the stables
- 3 Elephants
- 4 Crows
- 5 Droppings found near the snakes holes
- 6 Ditto Royal Palace Gate

7 Ditto The roots of Tulsi and (3) the leaves of the Bar tree, Pipal, Chhila, Palash and Khejra, is suspended from the pole, all these ingredients being collected the night previous to the day fixed for the ceremony.

This sprinkling apparatus is well fixed in the court, the priest then begins to recite hymns adoring the presiding deity of the Nakshatra, the couple seated below this vessel, being covered with a blanket, are subjected to a shower-bath caused by the movement of the earthen vessel suspended above their heads.

When the ceremony is over, the vessel now without water containing the earths and leaves is lowered down and is carried away by a person from the house, who while doing so, studiously avoids looking towards the back. He having taken it to an appreciable distance breaks it by means of a long wooden

crusher (musal) which symbolically represents the annihilation of all evil agencies causing so much fear to the parents.

The other two items of the Panchang or Patra are also very important and very much tax the brains of the ingenious astrologer to whom the horoscope is very frequently presented in order to ascertain what one ought to do when afflicted with the astronomical influences of evil stars.

BELIEFS REGARDING ECLIPSES.

The sun and the moon are believed to be in debt to their step-mother and their obscuration is the interest which they pay.

During the period of eclipses, the Hindus generally abstain from eating or taking water. This abstinence is observed twelve hours before the Solar Eclipse is visible and nine hours before the Lunar Eclipse has set in, and is continued till some time after the eclipses are over. To keep objects in the house holy, the practice is to keep kusha grass in them. Persons generally during the time of the eclipse are absorbed in worship, and special forms of charms and incantations are used at such times when, it is said, great powers can be obtained by offering special prayers. At this period, if a boy who is subject to hypochondria, is threatened with a long knife held or swung over his head and the words "will you weep and will you not read?" uttered, the general belief is that he will get rid of his affliction. Pregnant women specially avoid the use of nut-crackers and other cutting instruments and sit quietly. At the time of eclipses gifts are presented to the sweepers, and other low castes, with a view to lessen the pain inflicted upon the sun or the moon and people actually do look upon these phenomena with horror and dismay.

STARS.

A dark night is believed to be the step-mother of the stars who is very unmindful of their safety as it leaves them exposed and unprotected while a moonlit night is their kind and tender-hearted mother who throws a kind of veil over them.

PLANETS—VENUS AND JUPITER.

The period when they are not visible is regarded extremely unlucky for performing any religious or household observance.

EARTH.

The mother earth is believed to be the wife of Vishnu and is worshipped every morning when people soon after rising ask pardon for maltreating her or trampling upon her. Akshay Tritiya and Ashvini Dasehra are special days for her worship.

OCCASIONS WHEN PEOPLE SLEEP ON EARTH.

1. When they are on a pilgrimage.
2. When some birth or death has taken place in the family.
3. On the eve before Shraddh (the annual funeral day).
4. On the days when fasts are kept or special worship is held to secure some desired end.
5. Dying people are laid on mother earth to breathe their last.

SACRED OBJECTS.

When men stumble and fall on the ground special services are held to pacify the gods, the event denoting the dissatisfaction of the Supreme Being on account of some misdeed of mortals.

EARTHQUAKES.

The popular notion is that they portend some heavy calamity and it is believed that mother earth being very much displeased with the sins of men shows her displeasure by causing herself to tremble and shake.

There are two other popular notions regarding the origin of earthquakes.

- i. The earth is supposed to be resting on the hood of the Sheshnag, (the serpent of infinity). The earthquake is believed to be caused by the snake's nodding his head.
- ii. The earth is again believed to be resting on one of the horns of a deified bull and the earthquakes, originate in the bull's transferring it from one horn to the other.

WELLS, SACRED STREAMS AND WATER FALLS.

They enjoy the same amount of adoration as the sacred rivers Ganges, Jamna, etc.

At the commencement of every religious household ceremony they are visited by people who throw offerings into them.

WELL.

When a well is intended to be dug an auspicious day is appointed for the purpose, the mason receives some offerings and the mother earth is worshipped as a tortoise and Anant [the serpent of infinity]; sometimes small figures of fish and the tortoise in gold or silver are dropped into the well.

DEITIES SUPPOSED TO CONTROL THE WEATHER.

Indra, Varuna, and Agni. They are supposed to control the weather. They are propitiated when the rains fail, when it rains on copiously without stopping even for a short time, people become sick of it. In order to stop it they throw burning faggots or cowdung cakes into the rain and it is believed that this will stop it.

To bring on the rains various expedients are adopted by the people:—

- i. Boys blacken their faces and dance about in the streets shouting loudly “wash us” and “send the rains quickly, the widow dies of starvation”
- ii. The Phallus or Lingam of Shiva is covered with cowdung and until it rains, no water is poured on it as is usually done.
- iii. A black horse is selected and over it is thrown a black cloth accompanied by the chanting of certain hymns. If it neighs or passes urine immediately it prognosticates the approach of the rains.
- iv. A Brahman enters the water, until it reaches his neck and therein for seven days continually he performs some worship. This is supposed to bring the rains.

WOMEN TAKING PART IN WORSHIP.

Nearly in all household religious ceremonies, wives worship with their husbands. It is so necessary to have them at the time of giving away the daughter in marriage that a widower, as a matter of absolute necessity, has to ask some female relation of his to act as his partner for the time being. It is believed that in religious ceremonies of any kind and in pilgrimages, the wife in company contributes

greatly to the success of the ends sought for by the performance of these religious rites.

Forms of Shiva as Shaligram are not, however, worshipped by women.

NUDITY OF WOMEN IN WORSHIP.

In order to obtain efficacy in certain forms of worship and to secure certain ends necessarily and without fail such as in the worship of Shakti or the deified energy, then the members remain nude.

METEORS.

Meteors are looked upon by the casual observer, with interest as they show to the ordinary mind the passage of souls, whose term in heaven has expired, to this world.

MILKY WAY.

This is the River Styx of the Hindus and they believe generally that over it souls have to cross after death.

THE HEROIC, DEIFIED SAINTS.

Hanuman.—The deified form of the ape who figured so conspicuously and successfully in the conquest of Lanka by Rama is a very favorite and popular deity. He is looked upon as a guardian who is always benevolent and ready to help the humble and pious.

There are his shrines at every city-gate in Jaipur, where regular parties sit in actual worship reading the Ramayana all the while. They believe that where-soever they read the Ramayan the deified hero is always present. Tuesday is the chief day dedicated to him. Sindur (red lead), red flowers, sweets and a preparation of parched grains are offered to the deity.

Panch Bishma, a fast is kept for him on the 11th in the month of Kartik.

Bhomya, and Bhairav or Kshetrapal.—They are popular gods and are worshipped by all classes of people particularly on Saturday evenings. The offerings consist of the following:—

Five lights, scent, fragrant flowers, red lead [Sindur], oil and meat and wine.

The priests of Bhoomyas (Kshetrapals) are low class Brahmans. Choraha or the square where two streets cross one another is regarded to be the right place in which to lay the offerings to the above gods and any thing offered to them is left there to be eaten by dogs.

DEITY PRESIDING OVER THE CROPS AND CATTLE.

Kshetrapal, who is propitiated with offerings of red lead (Sindur) and cakes, is worshiped at the commencement of all agricultural operations.

The Matris or mother popularly styled here Maulis.—

They are worshipped by all classes of people. These Maulis ward off danger and keep children safe and healthy.

DISEASE DEITIES.

Small-pox.—Any stone which appears to possess marks like those of small-pox is generally installed in some small shrine. The worship of small-pox Mata Devi is publicly celebrated on Chaitra badi 8th when offerings are prepared

on the previous day of worship and set aside for the morning. They are mostly cooked preparations of oil, wheat flour, pulses, gur and curd. They are never taken fresh and it is considered very pious to eat them cold and dry on the following morning.

When any body is laid up with small-pox in a house, it is deemed sacrilegious and an offence to the deity to prepare things necessitating the use of a karahi or frying-pan and the use of spices. The patient is closely kept within his room and is not allowed to be visited by any one excepting one or two persons of the house who nurse him and feed him. The food given to the patient never contains salt but he can take sugar.

CATTLE DISEASES.

Cattle suffering from diseases are marked with the swastika.

TRANSFERRING DISEASES.

Diseases, it is said, are transferred to another person by touch, by giving him the leavings of dishes in which the patient partook of his meals and by one's knocking at the door of the patient in the morning and in reply to the query crying that he was such and such a disease and had come with the object of taking it away.

Persons are also believed to have transferred diseases to black dogs by making them eat bread in the name of the disease. The patient, it is believed, will recover immediately and the dog will expire instantly.

SCAPE-GOATS AND BULLOCKS.

Goats with one of the ears cut off and bullocks branded with the Swastika are allowed to wander in the city and in the jungle, and it is believed that the sins of suffering and dying persons are thus carried off.

MUSIC USED IN EXORCISM.

Snake-bites are often said to be cured by a mode of hypnotic treatment in which it is absolutely binding to keep on singing and playing pipes with the repetition of certain formulas. The people who are resorted to on these occasions are a class of religious mendicants.

THE WORSHIP OF ANCESTORS.

All ancestors are held in high esteem and it is believed that if a dead ancestor is well thought of by his survivors, and is propitiated on funeral days, these spirits wherever they may be, feel happy and satisfied, and their good will is also secured thereby. For this purpose special feasts are given for a fortnight in the month of Ashwin when nearly all the known and the unknown departed ones are remembered, and people are fed as an offering to them.

The spirits are believed to be immortal. Very frequently in the country, people forgive small debts which they think can not be realized and will not go to the Court to recover the debt, on the ground that very likely he owed him that amount in a past life, or if not that, he contents himself with the belief that the adjustment of debts will be made in the life to come.

The lamps are lit on the night of Devali and other nights when it is believed that spirits are pacified by such acts.

Temples and street-crosses are often illuminated during the nights, and small lamps are hoisted on poles with the same object in view.

The Cenotaphs or Chhatris of the departed are also visited on certain days where people feed the poor, give alms and light lamps for the gratification of the dear ones, that have gone.

DREAMS.

There are also beliefs in connection with dreams. Their nature will reveal to the dreamer the good or evil that is to befall him.

When a person neither sleeps soundly nor is in a wakeful condition then it is that one sees dreams. The dreams are believed to be of seven kinds:—

1. Thirshit. That which was seen in practical life during the preceding day.
2. Shrut. That which was heard.
3. Anubhut. Imagining a certain thing in a waking state and then seeing the same in a dream.
4. Prarthit. The thing which was wished for during the conscious state and seeing the same in a dream.
5. Kalpit. A thing which was supposed to exist during the waking state.
6. Bhavik. Seeing something extraordinary or different from that which is seen in every day life.
7. Dhoshaj. Dreams produced by the humors in man such as Bat (wind), Pit [bile] and cough [phlegm].

The first five of these have no special consequences, so dreams seen during the day either long or short have no significance. Dreams seen in the early part of the night have a partial effect but seen before daybreak produce inevitable consequences. Dreams followed immediately by wakefulness prognosticate something very important. Dreams allied in nature to the predominant humor of a person are futile. Dreams which are forgotten immediately after having been seen are also meaningless.

The following sights in a dream indicate approaching diseases.

If one sees himself going towards the south mounted on a dog, a camel, an ass, a boar, a buffalo, a deer.

He who sees the heavens dyed in red, one who laughs repeatedly while dreaming, having attired himself in a red dress or who sees his body red or decorated with red flowers.

One who is dragged in a dream by a black woman with hair hanging loosely and dressed in red.

One who dreams that he is suffering from disease.

One who rubs ghee over his naked body.

One who drowns himself in water after having danced in ecstasy with evil spirits.

One who in a dream eats Pooris and Poowas and then vomits the same and soon after is awake.

One who shows attachment in dreams to a dog, monkey, rakshas and evil spirits.

One who in a dream drinks water or oil or rubs it over his body.

One who walks about having shaved his head and is frightened by a vulture, an owl, a dog, or a crow.

One who in a dream obtains gold, engages in a broil, is taken captive, defeated, feels pleasure, is scolded by his deceased ancestors or falls from a mountain.

One who in a dream embraces women.

One who is deprived of his hair and teeth in a dream.

One who in a dream sees himself falling from a tree, mountain, or any other elevated place, drowned in waters or burnt by fire or wounded by the paws of a dog, eaten by a shark, becoming deprived of sight at once or sees a lamp instantly blown out, drinks oil, or liquor, gets iron and Til, eats prepared meals and enters a well.

The following articles are generally given to the poor with a view to undo the effects of dreams, besides other religious processes of propitiation:—Til, corn, cow, land, gold, urd, oil, iron

The following are lucky sights in a dream Gods, Brahmans, cows, bullocks relations, Raja or king, resplendent fire, holy waters, meat, fish, white flowers, white robes, fruits, palaces, tree loaded with fruit, elephant, mountain, crossing by oneself rivers or oceans, going to the top of the temples.

Seeing the starry heavens. Seeing the body covered with insects, soiled by night soil.

Taking a bath in blood. Eating cooked rice and curd.

Seeing precious gems and other ornaments.

Using white sandal or white dress.

Being beheaded.

The delivery of an elephant, cow or mare, mounting an elephant, weeping in a dream, getting other females. Embracing them. Seeing oneself dying. Being bitten in the right hand by a white snake or by a scorpion.

Sitting in the centre of a pond and eating butter and khir on a lotus leaf.

Seeing a female crane, hen, curlew.

One who gets in a dream.—

Betel leaves.

Camphor.

Agar.

Sandal and

Yellow flowers.

Seeing curd.

Wheat.

Barley.

Pili Sarsu.

Being thrown into jail.

The repetition in dreams of the occurrences of a day signify nothing.

THROBBING OF THE BODY.

Man's right hand side (Dakshan) favorable.

His left back and chest unfavorable.

Female's left hand side (Bain) favorable.

Her right hand side (Dakshan) unfavorable.

The throbbing of that part of the body which has been declared favorable for women is unfavorable for men.

BREATH THROUGH THE NOSTRILS.

A good many people know whether they ought to do a certain thing or not by feeling the breath through the nostrils.

If strong breath is felt through the right nostril and there is nothing felt in the other it is then regarded favorable, otherwise it forecasts evil.

If the right nostril always gives out air or breath and the other nostril never works it indicates a highly inauspicious result.

Another curious belief is that a person about to expire cannot see the tip of the tongue, the tip of the nose, the space between the eyebrows.

The two eyebrows are called *matri mandal*.

SIGHTS AND OMENS WHICH FROM THEIR APPEARANCES PREDICT FUTURE OR IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING OCCURENCES.

1. *Sneezing.*

One at the back foretells good fortune.

„ Left ... ditto.

„ Front ... some altercation.

„ Right ... loss of wealth.

2. *Dogs.*

If they are heard to bark in the south, they bring prosperity.

If the dog with the left foreleg rubs his own body, such a sight is extremely unlucky and is a warning for a man not to begin his work.

If a person when leaving his house sees a dog shaking his head furiously and causing his ears to flap, this sight is highly unlucky. If a dog is seen beating his body or rolling on his back over the ground then the object of the person who sees it will not be realized.

3. The sight of one Sudra, three Brahmans, four Kshatriyas and a Woman is a great warning against going out for any business.

4. The sight of a mungoose at the time of setting out on a journey or business is auspicious as well as that of four chakwas and cranes.

5. *Cat.*—A cat crossing the path indicates evil. A crow crowing on the right is highly propitious.

Koel or cuckoo perching on a tree, if seen, is very lucky. Fish and curd are lucky. Brahmans with books are lucky. Lawa or Lark is lucky. The calf sucking the cow is lucky. A flock of deer on the right is lucky.

Partridge.—Sounding on the left in the morning is auspicious. The black bird on the left, a Brahman, a snake and a honeycomb are lucky.

Jackals on the left are lucky. Jackals on the right and back are unlucky. A female Jackal is lucky in all the four directions.

The sight of a sick person, a bear or a goldsmith, both on the right and left is unlucky.

The Nilkanth (blue Jay) with wings spread flying towards the south on the left is lucky.

The sight of a Brahman by a Kshatriya when going out ahunting is highly unauspicious.

SIGHTS SEEN ON STARTING UPON A JOURNEY INDICATING EVIL ARE.

- A one-eyed person,
- A goldsmith,
- A devotee with his ears bored, (a kanphata jogi),
- A widow,
- A eunuch,
- A bareheaded fellow,
- An oil-seller,
- A washerman without his bundle of clothes,
- A sweeper without his broom,
- A scavenger without his basket,
- A Brahman without sandal paint on his forehead,
- A bearer carrying an empty ghara,

SIGHTS AND OMENS FOREBODING GOOD FORTUNE.

1. A young maiden carrying a water vessel full of water,
2. A married woman with a child and pitcher,
3. A prostitute,
4. A corpse with mourners not weeping,
5. A Brahmani kite,
6. A shyama bird on a tree to the left,
7. A fox winding about,

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS ILLUSTRATING WORKING BELIEF.

Ablution.—After bathing one must see the sun, the images of gods or some pious Brahman with sectarian marks on his forehead. If he does not see any of them, the day is deemed unlucky.

Alms.—To refuse alms to a really needy beggar is regarded a bad act. People consider it very holy and meritorious to give alms at holy places as Muttra, Benares, Prayag, etc., etc.

Journey.—No one goes out for a journey on Wednesday, as it is believed that those parting on that day are never likely to meet again. Monday and Saturday are lucky days if one goes to the west. Thursday, if one goes to the south, and Sunday and Friday to the east. Tuesday is another lucky day for a journey to the north. At the time of departure people bring pots of water and other objects such as curd, rice, etc., to serve as happy omens for one who leaves the house.

Visits of condolence are generally made on Monday. Sick friends are only visited during the day,

Children's clothing.—Children generally are clothed with rejected rags obtained from friends until they get a few years old.

Forbidden names.—The names of any near relations are not given to ones children.

The uttering of the names of the following relations are avoided:—

1. One's own name (sometimes).
2. Fathers' name (sometimes).
3. The name of the eldest son.
4. The name of a miser.

Curious Nick-names.—Such as Rurha, Kajor, Chhaju, Mangya, Ghasi, Ladhya, Nathya, etc., are generally given to the boys by their parents when their children do not live or are born after long continued yearnings and prayers for them.

Lamps are never put out by blowing through the mouth.

Widows are forbidden the use of coloured dresses and other ornaments symbolic of married life.

Shoes overturned and accidentally coming one over the other when left after use prognosticate an approaching journey.

Gold is regarded a most holy object and when it is used to purify objects in the absence of holy water of the sacred streams, some water is taken in the palm of the hand and being touched with gold, is sprinkled over the articles intended to be purified.

Monkeys, bullocks, pigeons, kites, and ants are fed by the distressed and the unfortunate to secure the objects of their desires and to avert imminent calamity.

Nose of the child bored.—When children in a family die, and do not live it is a common practice among many to bore the nose of the next boy as a protection against evil, immediately after birth. They are often called Nathu.

Infants soon after birth are sometimes placed in a winnowing fan which is made over to the midwife. The infant is presently removed and the midwife receives the salt in the winnowing fan. The whole signifying that the infant has been secured from the midwife in exchange for salt. This insures the longevity of infants as is believed by the parents.

Infants born with rudimentary teeth are considered very unluckly and sure to bring misery and pain to the parents and are immediately given to the Dakotes.

A sword or some iron implement is placed below the pillow of the mother in the room where the child is born.

ARTICLES REQUIRED IN THE WORSHIP OF THE PLANETS.

The Planet Mercury.

Indigo dyed stuff.

Gold.

Copper.

Bell-metal.

Kidney bean (moong).

Ghee (clarified butter).

An elephant.

The Planet Jupiter.

Sugar.

Turmeric.

A horse.

Yellow coloured cloth.

Salt.

Gold.

Ketu.—The descending node or the lower part of Rahu.

Coral.

Til (sesamum.)

A blanket.

Iron implements.

Substances coloured black.

Musk.

Oil.

A Camel.

A ram.

Venus.—

A white horse.

A cow.

A diamond.

Silver.

Gold.

Rice.

Fragrant substances.

Surya or the Sun.

Gems.

Wheat.

Articles red.

Crude sugar.

Gold.

Copper.

Red sandal.

Lotus.

Saturn.—

Urd (*Phaseolus radiatus*)

Sesamum.

Oil.

Kulith.

A buffalo.

Iron.

A black cow.

Sapphire.

Clothes coloured black.

The Moon.—

A bamboo vessel.

Rice.

Camphor.

Pearl.

White Cloth.

Bullock.

Silver.

Mars.—

Coral.

Wheat

Lentil—(māsūr).

Oleander flowers.

Gold.

Crude sugar.

Cloth coloured red.

The ascending Node, Rahu.

The devourer of the Sun and Moon at Eclipses :—

Wheat	Sesamum.
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Jewels	Oil.
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A horse	Iron.
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Cloth dyed blue.	Mica.
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A blanket.	A sheep.
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HINDU FESTIVALS AND THE NAME OF THE GOODS WORKED UP ON THOSE DAYS.

September.—Ganesh Chauth, Jaljhuṇi Ikadashi ... Ganesh.

Anant Chaturdashi ... Vishnu.

October.—Navratri and Dasera ... Devi.

Sarad Purnima ... Moon.

November.—Devali, Lakshmi, Akshay Naumi, Devs Prabodhni Ikadashi.

February.—Basant Panchmi, Bhanu Saptami.

March.—Maha Shiva Ratri, Shiva Holi,

Sitla Ashtami.—Small-pox goddess.

April.—Navaratri, Gangor, Goddess Devi, Ram Naumi-Rama.

May.—Akshay Vritiya.

July.—Asari Dasehra The mother earth.

August.—Teej. The Devi, Raksha Bandhan or Rakli, Janmashtami (Krishna).

A SERIES OF FORMS AND SYMBOLS WHICH ARE PAINTED ON THE GROUND OR ON THE ROAD ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS ILLUSTRATING WORKING BELIEF ARE ALSO APPEAR-

ED.—SEE PAGES ().

FLOWERS MENTIONED IN RITUALS.

1. These should be quite fresh and not broken.
2. Brahmans were authorised to pluck them for ritualistic requirements from any garden
3. Yagya Valka sanctions their being taken from any garden for religious purposes, even stealing them was permitted by Manu.
4. Instead of loose separate flowers if they are strung into rosaries or formed into bouquets, that will please the gods most.

The flowers that are forbidden for use are those that have :—

“hair and worms, partly eaten by birds, fallen from the tree, not blossom-

ed, fallen by striking the tree with a stick, broken, dry, not fresh. been

“collected in the Dhoti, been placed on one’s head, been placed in the

“palm of the hands, brought by a Sudra, been begged, and fallen

“in an unholy place.”

Tulsi and Bilva Patra can be used even if they are not fresh.

Flowers kept in a Malee’s house can be used even if they are not fresh.

FLOWERS SACRED TO VISHNU ARE :—

1. Lotus

2. Kaner

3. Tulsi—the holy basil.
4. Jatee—the Jasmine
5. Keora—*Pandanus odoratissimus*
6. Kund—A kind of Jasmine
7. Mandar—(The coral tree, one of the five trees in the Indra's Paradise)
8. Juhi—A kind of Jasmine
9. Sonjay.
10. Vasautcem—Trumpet flower
11. Motiya
12. Raibel
13. Niwala
14. Mogra
15. Amra Manjori. (A species of pine)
16. Asoka. ————— *Jonsia Asoka*.
17. Nag Kesar—
11. Muni pushp
19. Har Singar.
20. Karuntakà—A red species of Amarnath
21. Champa

FLOWERS SACRED TO SHIVA.

1. Ark—The sun plant
2. Mandar
3. Kusha—A kind of sacrificial grass considered holy and forming an essential requisite of several religious ceremonies.
4. Dhatura—*Stramonium*.
5. Patra Bilwa—Wood Apple flowers sacred to Ganesh.
1. Kaner.
2. Bent grass (*panic grass*)
3. Molaseri *Mimusops Elengi*.

FLOWERS SACRED TO DEVI.

1. Japa.—The China Rose
2. Kaner.—*Nerium Odorum*
3. Nag Champa (*Mesua ferria*.)
4. Leaves of Bilwa.

FLOWERS SACRED TO SURYA.

1. Japa.
2. Kaner.
3. Jat.
4. Juhi.
5. Lal Kamal (red lotus).

SOME OF THE TREES MENTIONED IN SCRIPTURES ARE THE FOLLOWING.

Kadamb
 Pipal (*Ficus religiosa*) Sacred fig tree
 Palash.—*Butea frondosa*
 Mahua tree (*bassia latefolia*).
 Aonla.—*Averhoa caramboa*.
 The Neem tree.
 The Khejra Barh.

CHARMS.

1. For pain in the ear (to be tied in that part.)

22	29	2	8
7	2	26	25
28	26	9	1
4	6	24	21

2. For the destruction of the enemy. (To be written on leather and beaten.)

27	34	2	8
7	3	31	30
33	28	9	1
4	6	24	23

3 For obtaining the desired object.

36	43	2	7
6	3	40	39
42	37	8	1
4	5	38	41

4. For relieving pain at the time of parturition. To be written on a dish of bell-metal and washed with water. This water to be taken by the woman.

28	35	3	7
7	3	32	31
34	29	9	1
4	6	30	33

5. For headache. To be tied to the head.

38	46	26	71
3	8	4	7
1	8	2	3
11	7	20	9

6. For honor and distinction in court.

56	62	2	7
6	3	60	56
62	57	8	1
4	5	58	1

7. For gaining the desired objects.
To be written with the nail of a dog.

55	62	2	7
6	3	59	58
61	56	8	1
4	5	35	50

8. For prosperity in trade. To
be written on the day of Dewali.

74	81	2	7
6	3	76	76
80	75	8	1
4	5	70	78

9. For prosperity in trade.

73	80	2	7
6	3	77	76
79	74	8	1
4	5	75	74

10. For being not influenced by
evil spirits. To be kept in the house.

80	87	2	7
6	3	84	83
86	81	8	1
4	5	82	85

11. For happiness. To be writ-
ten and kept in the house.

59	66	3	7
6	3	63	62
65	60	8	1
4	5	61	64

12. To be successful at gambling
on the night of Dewali.

60	67	2	7
6	3	64	63
66	61	8	1
4	5	62	65

13. For propitiating gods.

65	72	2	8
7	3	69	68
71	66	9	1
4	6	67	70

14. For safety and general well-being in the delivery room.

56	62	2	8
7	2	60	59
62	57	9	1
4	6	58	61

WORKING BELIEF OF JAINS.

The actual working belief of the ordinary Jain is that there are 24 Jinas who have obtained Nirvana (Salvation), that they are the highest and holiest beings for worship and adoration; that after them their successors the Acharyas and the common Sadhoo, are the propogators of Jainism who preach according to and within the path chalked out by the Jinas. These Sadhoos are also held in reverence. The ordinary Jain believes in the transmigration of the soul, and the high and low forms of existence are the out-come of the sum total of the past and present actions (Karma). He therefore always tries to avoid bad and to do good actions: so that in the long run he may get rid of the powerful Karmas and obtain Nirvana. He has got firm faith in the goodness of his religion, in the perfect wisdom of the teachings of the Jinas and in the truthfulness of his religious preceptors. He is cautious not to kill, steal, or tell a lie so far as possible. Hospitality and charity are part and parcel of his life. He would always like to follow honourable and harmless professions, *e. g.*, jewellery, banking, clerkship, brokerage, Raj service, etc., and would try so far as possible, to avoid such callings as would involve him in such mundane difficulties as would compel him to sin against the teaching of the Jinas. He dislikes to be connected with the military, with a jail, the police, or with the agricultural department. Some would readily deceive themselves to believe that they should have no compunctions in the transactions of the business which they have adopted for themselves. After all a common Jain is a harmless creature existing in the world.

The standards of right and wrong of a common Jain may be briefly summed up as under.

(1) The standards of right.

Not to kill.

Not to steal.

Not to tell a lie.

Not to debauch.

To devote at least 48 minutes daily to religious contemplation.

To devote a day or a day or night, to religious contemplation at fixed periods.

To attend the service at temples or to hear the sermons preached by the Sadhoos daily.

To help the needy within reasonable bounds.

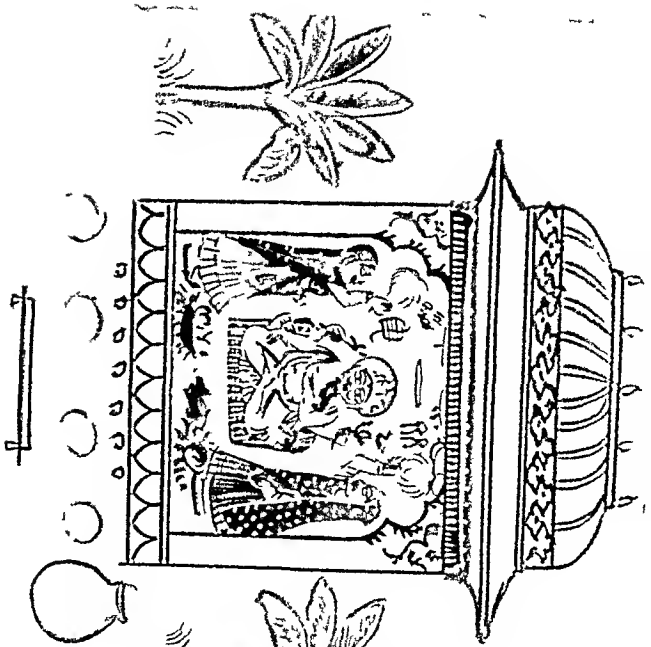
To abstain from forbidden food and drink, such as wine, meats, roots, etc.

To observe fasts and to drink boiled water on prescribed days.

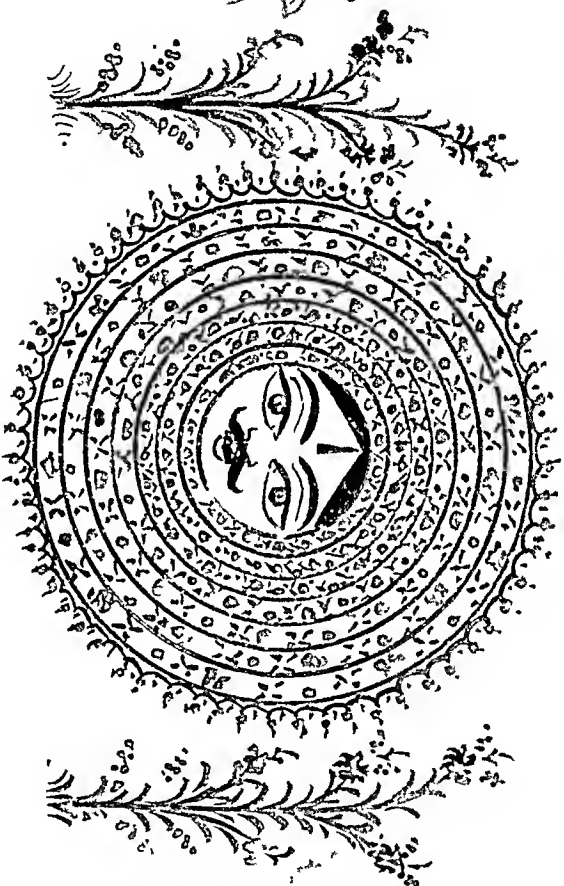
To eat in the day and not in the night.

2. Every thing done against the standards of right are to be taken for the standards of wrong.

3. Painful lower forms of existence, non-deliverence, troubles, anxieties are believed to happen by disregarding the standards of right and wrong.



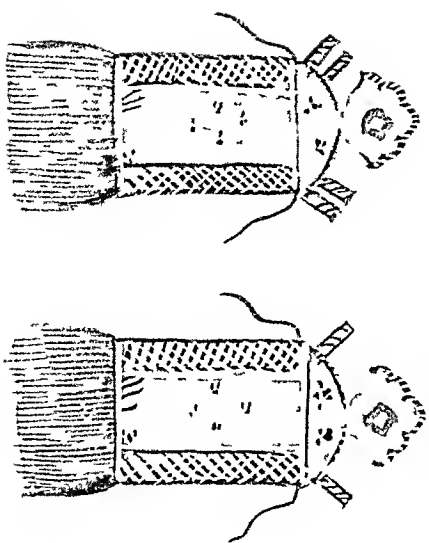
Vinayak



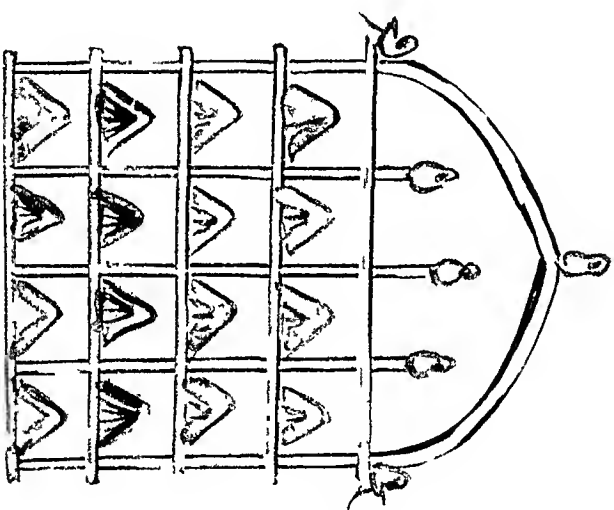
Surya Painted on the Wall at the marriage of a girl & called Chauri



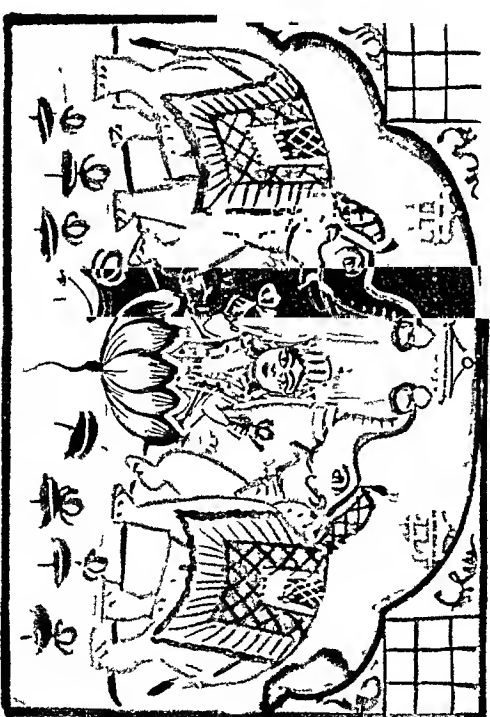
Salgas Placed on either side of the door on the occasion of child's birth



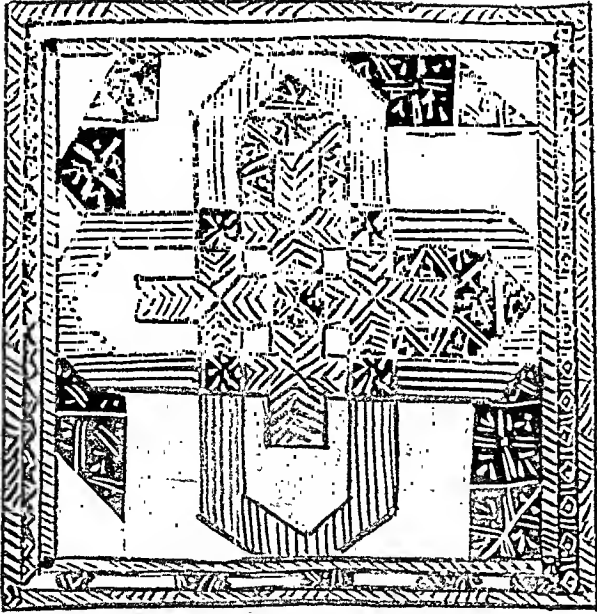
Sivas Crowns worn by the bride and bridegroom



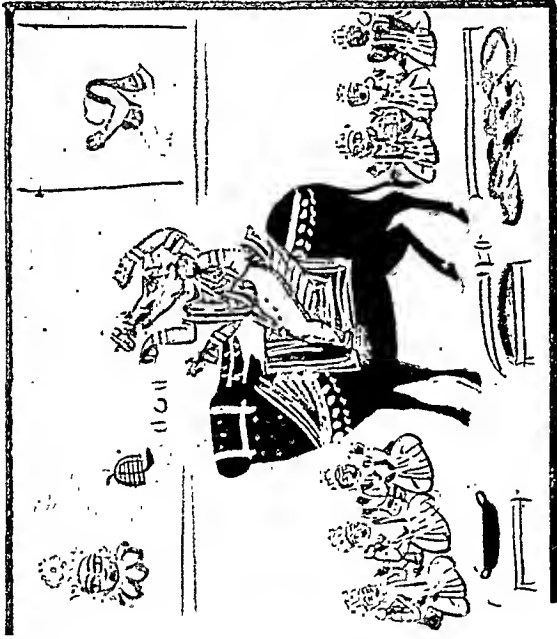
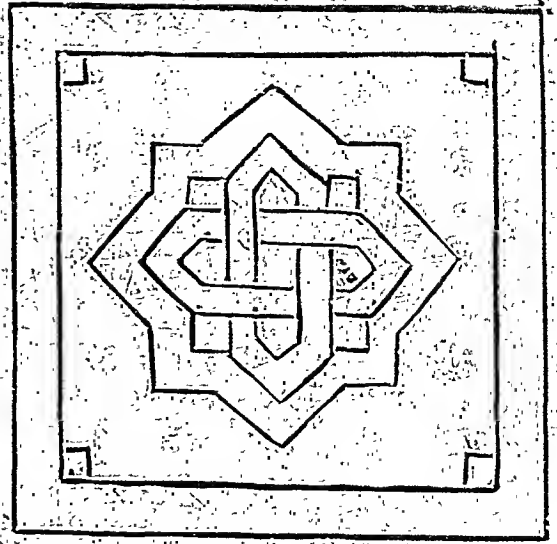
Toran Placed over the Entrance on the occasion of girl's marriage



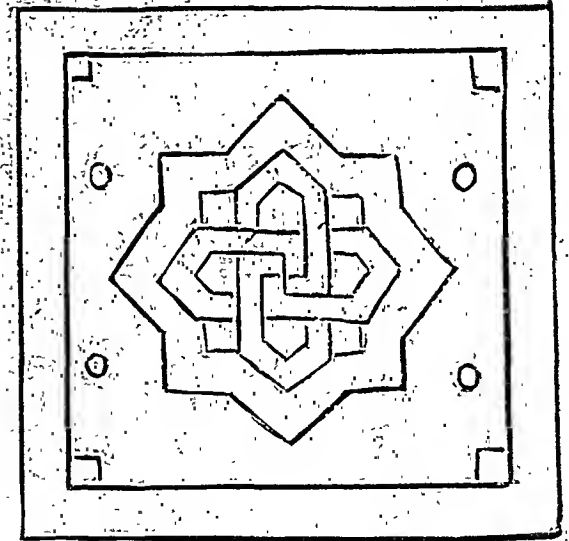
Lakshmi - The goddess of wealth as worshipped on Devuli



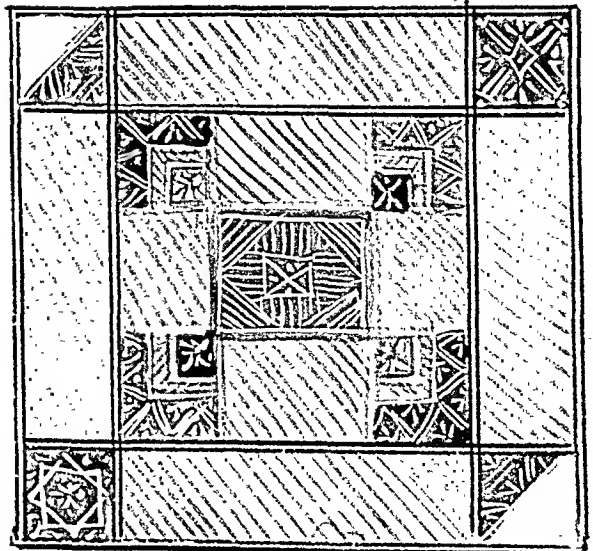
Chauk - Painted on the Doorway on Rakhi day



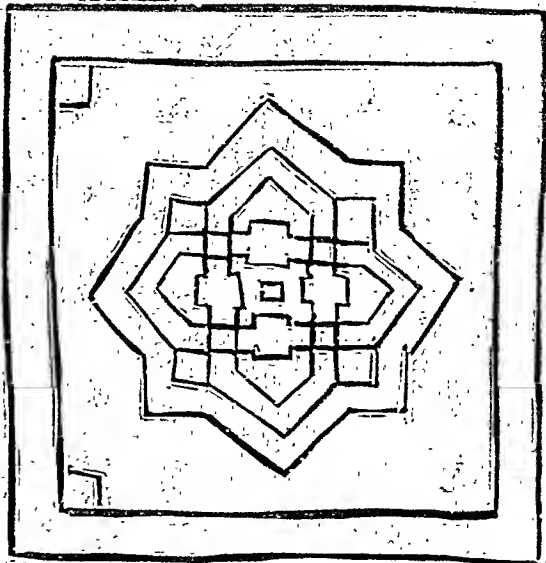
The Saturn



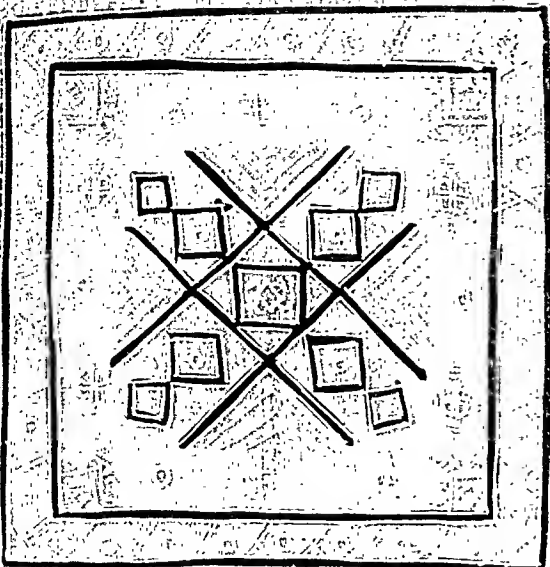
The Planets



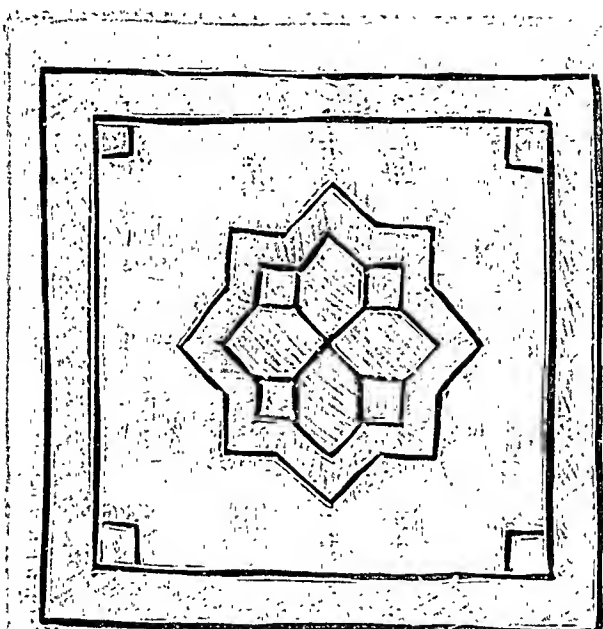
Chauk - Jain - Painted on the Doorway



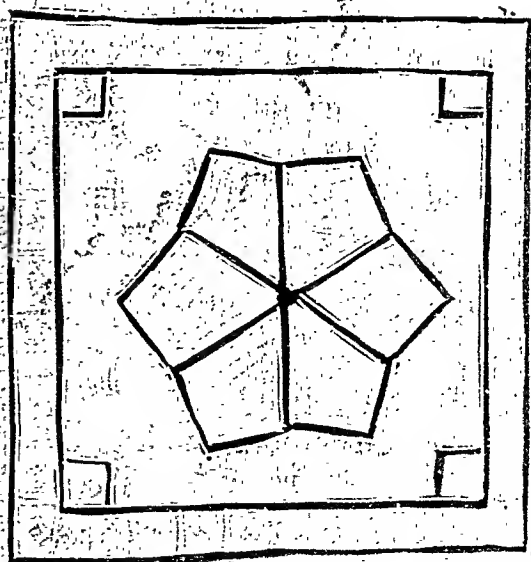
Chauk. Painted on the ground at Holi and Devuli



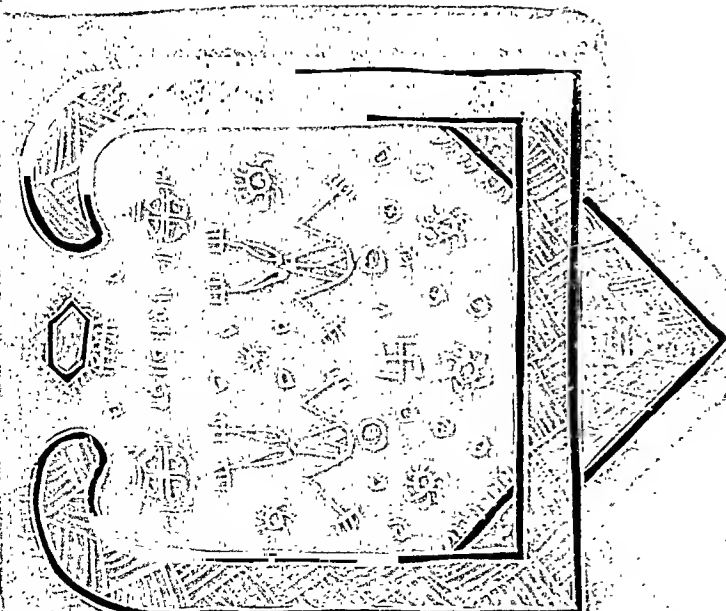
Painted on the ground at Holi and Devuli



Chauk. Painted on the ground at Holi and Devuli

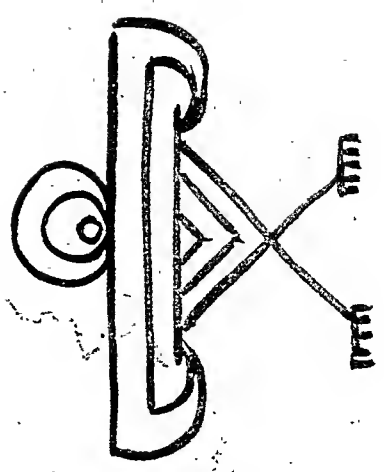
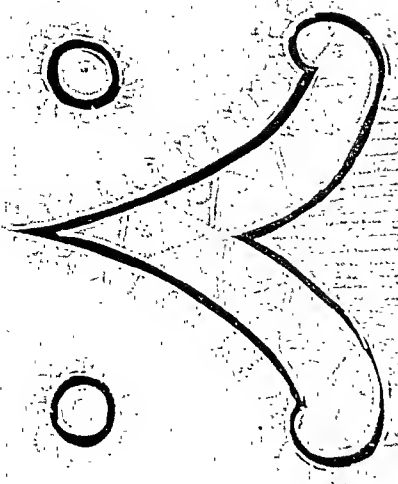


Chauk. Painted on the ground at Holi and Devuli

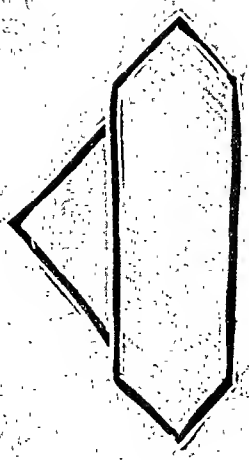
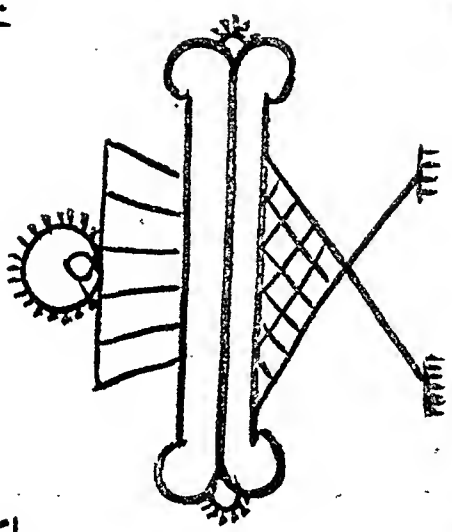


Painted on the ground at Deva Uthani Gyaras

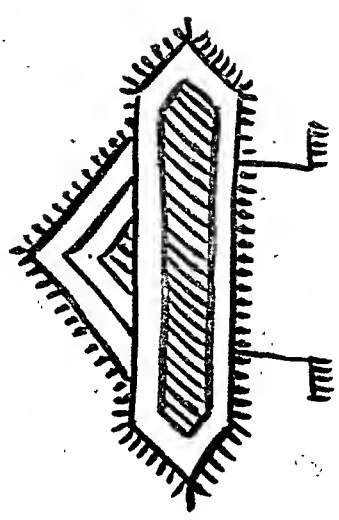
Painted on the ground, at Holi and Devali



Painted on the wall at the Rākhi festival



Painted on the ground at Holi and Devali



QUESTIONS ON TATTOOING.

1. Is tattooing known? And are there any accounts of its introduction or legends connected with it?
2. Is it confined to one of the sexes?
3. Is it confined to certain parts of the body? and why?
4. At what age is it commenced? and is it done at once or at various periods?
5. Are there any ceremonies connected with it?
6. Is the tattooing made by any professional individuals and how do they rank?
7. What are the pigments employed and what instruments?
8. Is any special diet observed by the person to be tattooed or any peculiar vessels for feeding him?
9. Is tattooing considered indispensable as a sign of Manhood?
10. Is it connected in any way with worship or ritual?
11. Is the practice dying out or the contrary?
12. What are the designs employed? and have they any particular significance?
13. Do they vary with the social or family rank of the individual?
14. Are they in any way hereditary?
15. Is the tattooing symmetrical?
16. With what part of the body does it commence?
17. Is the design executed on some preconceived plan and is any drawing of it prepared beforehand?
18. Is more than one colour employed? (It would be very desirable to obtain drawings of a few characteristic designs with native explanations of their meaning?)
19. Are marks or patterns found more commonly on the face, chest, shoulders, arms, stomach, thighs or back?
20. In the case of women are there any patterns about the breasts or abdomen?
21. Or under the armpit?
22. Does the custom appear to have prevailed from remote times?
23. Do any marks appear to be personal, *i.e.*, peculiar to or distinctive of the individual tattooed?
24. Do the marks appear to be in imitation of necklaces, armlets or other articles or dress or ornaments?
25. In the case of women, are any marks said to be tokens of marriage?
26. Are they regarded as charms to ward off danger generally?
27. Or as marks of religious dedication?
28. Are idols, cattle, or other objects ornamented with patterns of the same or a similar character?
29. Are these or similar marks used by illiterate persons instead of signatures?
30. In the case of young men and women are the marks or patterns supposed to improve their appearances?
31. Mention specially any instances of the use of a chequered pattern on their forehead or elsewhere?

32. Do women tattoo their own sex ?

33. Are additional marks added in after years ?

REPLIES TO THE INTERROGATORIES ON TATTOOING RECEIVED
WITH LETTER No. 139, DATED SIMLA, THE 27TH JUNE
1901, FROM THE CENSUS COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

Tattooing is known and has been practised in the Jaipur State as elsewhere for a very long time. The exact date of its introduction in the land is difficult to fix. No account of its introduction or origin is found in Sanskrit scriptures, but tradition assigns to it a very early origin. Apparently the whole thing seems to be an outcome of purely religious feelings which developed into image worship.

Pictorial and sculptural representations of gods, animals and conventional symbols have been objects of adoration with persons of all creeds and cults, whether these representations were of real or imaginary beings, it is not the scope of the present inquiry to settle. They are, and were no doubt, believed to be the representations of real living beings by the faithful, pious and devout, with whom they were and are necessary adjuncts of religious services.

It is certain that they were invaluable aids to devotion and spiritual instruction, and therefore commanded great veneration from even untutored minds. The inability of the masses to have separate shrines for themselves in their own houses, and this combined with a mystic belief peculiar to women in this country that likenesses of unseen gods on their persons with certain symbols were of great efficacy for the mitigation of tortures in after life, can be cited as probable causes which gave rise to this interesting form a personal decoration now known as tattooing. Figures of brothers, sisters, or friends were also tattooed on one's person with a conviction that these persons may be members of the same family in another birth as they were in the present life so as to ensure a continuance of the present relations.

The first unmistakable indication of having recourse to painter's art for religious purposes occurs in the actual use to this day of the red-hot impressions of the shell, quoit, mace, lotus and footmarks of Krishna on the arms of persons by a certain sect of Ramanand Vaishnavas, who believed that the bodies of persons so marked would be carried after death direct to "Vaikunt" or the heaven of Krishna. There is a practice yet in existence at Dwarka or Dwara-wati, a place in the Gaekwar's territory, where Krishna is said to have breathed his last and at Setband-Rameshwar, of causing these red-hot marks to be applied to the arms of the pilgrims who visit these holy places. They believe, as has been said above, that these marks will serve as a passport to enable them to enter the gates of heaven.

Ramanuja, who according to Professor Wilson, flourished about the middle of the 12th century A. D., was the founder of this sect.

This form of personal decoration with religious motives gave rise at a comparatively later date in Hindu orthodox circles, and a new phase of the idea called tattooing, which consists as is commonly known herein delineating indelible marks or figures on one's person by means of pricking in with needles, a kind of black stuff which turns blue afterwards.

The marks or objects with which the body was at first tattooed were only of a religious character, and it may be fairly presumed that after the lapse of

some time, the lower folks made use of other objects in addition to them which pleased their fancies or with which they were most familiar in daily life. There is every probability that the commencement of the practice was by the formal sanction enunciated by Ramanuja and his followers for the use of the foot-marks of Krishna and other objects sacred to him on one's person. From this was transition to an expression of the same religious sentiment in another form called tattooing, wherein pictorial delineations on one's person were made in blue, a colour associated with Krishna, whose body was blue.

The following lines, by Padmakar Bhatt, a Hindu Poet of very high order and repute, who belonged to the court of the Peshwas and subsequently found his way to Jaipur, where he was entertained as a Raj-poet by His Highness the Maharajah Sawai Jagat Singh (1803 A. D.), will vividly convey the strong passion which people had for having images of Krishna made on their persons.

कवित्त ।

“बाहन पै लिखदै ब्रजचंद सो गोल कपोलन कुंज विहारी ।
 न्यौ पदमाकर हाथन पै हर गोश गोविन्द गरे गिरिधारी ॥
 या विधिते नखसौं सिखलौं लिखलिख एकान्त अनन्तविहारी ।
 सांवरे को रंग गोददे गातमें हे गोदनान की गोदनहारी ॥”

“Addressing a female tattooer, Padmakar says “Tattoo the moon of Braj (Krishna) on the arms. The same on the round cheeks. On the hand Har (God Krishna). On the ears Govind (Krishna). On the neck Girdhari (Krishna)” lifting Gobardhan on the tip of the index finger at the time of (Indras indignation) In this manner tattoo from the nail of the toe to the top of the head.

On the thighs do tattoo Anant Behari or Krishna the immortal source of pleasure,

Tattoo the colour of Samra (the blue complexioned) in the body. Oh Tattooer who tattoos designs (on the bodies).”

The practice is known to have existed even long before Padmakar's time. The ladies of high classes used to have only a red dot in red ocher between the eyebrow, on the forehead, and sometimes also blue dots tattooed on the cheek, the lip and the chin. With them a blue tattooed mark on the forehead was not looked up on as lucky but rather as unlucky. These blue dots on fair skins were characterised by a marked contrast and effect. The poet sings how they enhanced the beauty of the face by making their faces appear like the bright moon with spots. The dot in red ocher was an emblem of married life.

The women belonging to the lower classes practised it with more freedom. Almost all the exposed parts of the body were tattooed, some designs taking the forms of portions of garments and ornaments.

The tendency for the employment of such pictorial decorations on persons may be summed up to be due to the three motives noted below —

- i. To keep constantly before the eyes the representations of an object or objects we love or adore.
- ii.—To derive benefit from them after death.
- iii.—To be a personal decoration.

It may also be mentioned, however, by the way that tattooing is not based on any doctrine formulated in the scriptures. Strict Brahmans expressly forbade the application of red-hot marks; and the

use of the blue pigment in any form was also severely condemned. There is no doubt that the introduction of tattooing in India belongs to the post-Buddhist period.

The following is the process of tattooing:—

The portion to be tattooed is first covered or made wet with the water of the hubble bubble or with the sap of Dudhi (*wrightia tomentosa*). The design or the drawing of the pattern to be tattooed being known, very fine sharp sewing needle or needles tied together are used to make the punctures which run closely one after the other to form the drawing required.

These punctures in the skin which are made with the needle point now show signs of blood coming out. They are immediately then covered with the black of the frying pan and the burnt ashes of tobacco mixed together with water. In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh the colouring ingredients are turmeric and soot. The wounds until completely healed are very carefully protected from water. This inlaying of colour in the skin is not very painful. The tattooed portion when it is entirely healed after a week or so is washed with water and the designs are now clearly visible.

2. In Rajputana and particularly in this part of the country, it is confined to women alone, some boys were observed with these marks, who said that when their sisters were being tattooed they could not suppress their juvenile proneness for something curious and consequently had themselves operated upon, though very sparingly and not so copiously like their sisters. Such instances of tattooing amongst males are exceedingly rare.

3. The accompanying sketches taken from life will show clearly that with the exception of the back and other parts of the body which are too soft to be thus treated, nearly all the exposed parts are subjected to this operation. (See illustrations). The parts which are generally operated upon are—

The forehead.

The nose particularly the left side, (nearly the prominence of the nose or the corner of the eye).

The temples.

The cheeks.

The lower lip (central point).

The chin. (Do.)

The neck.

The chest.

The arms.

The hands and fingers.

The legs.

The foot and toes.

The women to whom questions were put as to why they do so, said that when in Purgatory they will be tied to red-hot pillars as a punishment for their sins, the sacred marks on their persons will prevent them from feeling the excruciating pains of the torture. Some marks such as portions of the garment on arms and chest, however, testify that they were done for decorating the person.

4. Tattooing is generally commenced in early years at the age of seven or eight. The whole thing is not finished at once but is generally effected at short intervals. It is, however, not done at an advanced age.

5. No ceremonies are connected with it.

6. There are very few professional individuals here who practise this art. Women amongst whom tattooing is prevalent generally operate on one another.

7. The pigments employed are—

1. Lamp black.

2. Burnt ashes of tobacco.

There are no particular instruments for the purpose. Fine, sharp sewing needles are employed for making the punctures.

8. No special diet is taken by the person to be tattooed nor are any peculiar vessels used in feeding.

9. No.

10. See answer to the question 1.

11. The practice is dying out in towns but not in the country. It was never in vogue amongst the higher classes, whose women only contented themselves with a tattooed dot on the temple or the cheek and the chin which were used to enhance the maiden charms of the face. A blue dot on the forehead amongst them as stated above, was equivalent to being branded with a bad name.

12. The design most employed by the lower classes are:—

1. (a) A dot (Bindi) on the forehead signifying Sri or Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth.

(b) Bhoogriha Chaturasra Mandal, a Tantra charm. This symbolises the universe.

(c) Burtul Shutkon Mandal, symbolises the cardinal points of the universe.

2. Round clusters of dots sometimes with ray like appendages, to show the sacred lotus (Kamal of Narayan) or Chakra (the sacred wheel). This Chakra is regarded a symbol of royalty.

3. Circles composed of dots, to depict the quoit (chakra) of Sri Krishna, mace or Gada of Sri Krishna.

4. Necklaces with or without pendants.

5. Peacocks which are abundantly found in Braj (Mathura and Brindaban) and whose feathers are supposed to have been used by Krishna for his crown.

6. Swastika (a sacred sign symbolic of welfare) is marked in various forms.

7. Five Pandavas, the Chief Characters in the epic of the Mahabharata. They are regarded holy persons, being descended from the gods.

1. Rama, Lakshman, and Sita, the well-known heroes of the famous Hindu Epic Ramayana.

9. House to illustrate Sita's Kitchen. The site of this is shown to the pilgrims amongst the ruins of Ajodhya.

10. Puharees or female water-carriers. They may represent also milkmaids associated with Krishna.

11. Lakshmi with two elephants on either side. She is worshipped in this form on the night of Diwali.

12. Horses used in the car of the sun. The god Hayagriva had a horse's head.

13. Camel, this particularly unlucky animal according to orthodox Hindu notions was found on the persons of Raibaris and also on the plaques which they wear as charms.

14. Parrots, as beautiful birds.

15. Some signs of the Zodiac, the Lunar asterisms and the ten regents of the ten quarters of the world.

16. Flies

17. Kalpa tree or the tree of life.

18. Horseman, probably Krishna on horse back.

19. Sinhasan or throne for the images of God, a symbol of royalty, and Chhatra.

20. Armlets.

21. Borders of the sleeves of the bodice on the arm, designs to show parts of the garments

22. Crocodiles.—The goddess Ganges is generally represented seated on the back of the crocodile.

23. Comb.

24. Rings (Indis) made of munj (saccharum munja) fibre for resting the ghara or water vessel on the head by females.

25. Lampholders—Chiragdan.

13. It has been noticed above that the higher classes only tattoo a point on the upper left side of the nose, near the prominence and the canthus of the eye, and frequently on the chin also. The lower classes are, as a rule, profusely tattooed. This is a sure indication of their low origin, for amongst them alone there is an intense passion, for elaborate tattooing.

14. The tattooed designs on the bodies of the females of the lower folk may be called hereditary in the sense that the designs on the bodies of their elder relations are generally adopted and copied by younger ones. But it is merely a matter of choice.

15. Since the end of tattooing is partly to take the place of the portions of garment or decoration and nearly all the prominent parts of the body are tattooed, it may be said that it is carried on more or less symmetrically.

16. The tattooing is generally commenced with a point or points on the forehead between the eyebrows.

17. The design is executed on a preconceived plan, according to the tastes and fancies of the girl who wishes to be tattooed. No drawing is made beforehand for the purpose.

18. The colour employed is a composition which turns blue in various shades. Drawings from life showing some characteristic designs are annexed hereto with explanations of their meanings.

19. The marks are more commonly found on the face, chest, shoulders, arms, hands, stomach, sometimes thighs, lower leg and upper part of the foot but never on the back.

20. The replies given above to the interrogatives appertain to women alone, males are rarely tattooed.

The patterns are found on the persons of women about the mouth, breasts and abdomen.

21. No marks are found under the armpit.

22. According to the inferences mentioned against answer 1, the probability is that the custom prevailed subsequent to the period of Ramannja.

23. With the exception of Raibari females with the camel marks on their bodies, there are no special personal marks in the sense of being peculiar to or distinctive of any particular individual tattooed.

24. Yes. Some marks are in imitation of necklaces, armlets and other articles of dress or ornament. (See illustrations).

25. In some parts of India the Bindi or a dot or dots on the forehead between the eyebrows is always a token of married life and good luck.

26. Some of the marks are symbolical and signify well being to the person who has them. (See illustrations).

27. Some of the marks have a religious significance. (See illustrations).

28. There are not marks actually illustrating the idols, but representations of Rama, Sita, the Five Pandavas, beasts, birds and insects are made on the person.

29. No.

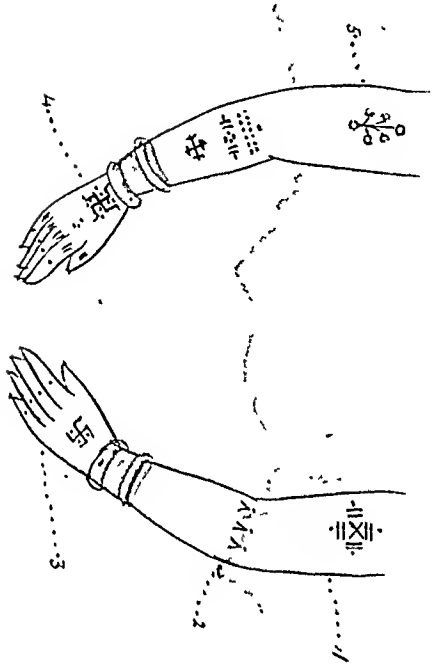
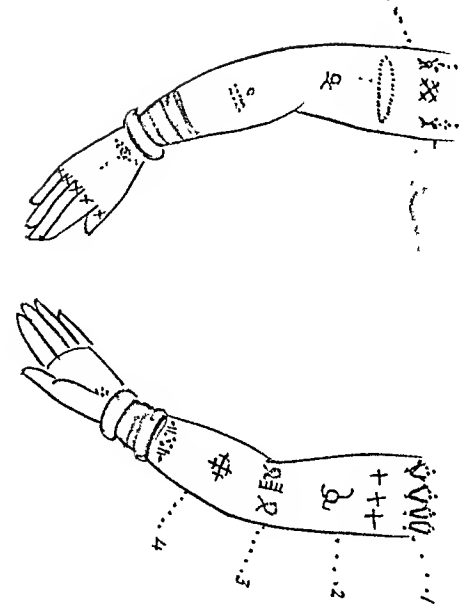
30. The first impulse amongst young girls to get themselves tattooed is always undoubtedly actuated by a motive of decorating their persons and making themselves attractive. They became alive to the so-called higher ends ascribed to these marks at a latter period in life. In cases of women of fair complexion it does decidedly improve the appearance.

31. No chequered patterns on the forehead are made but they are used to delineate necklaces and armlets.

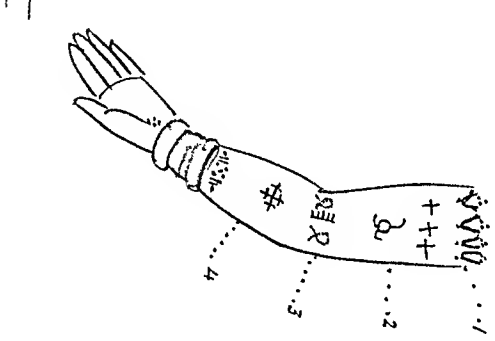
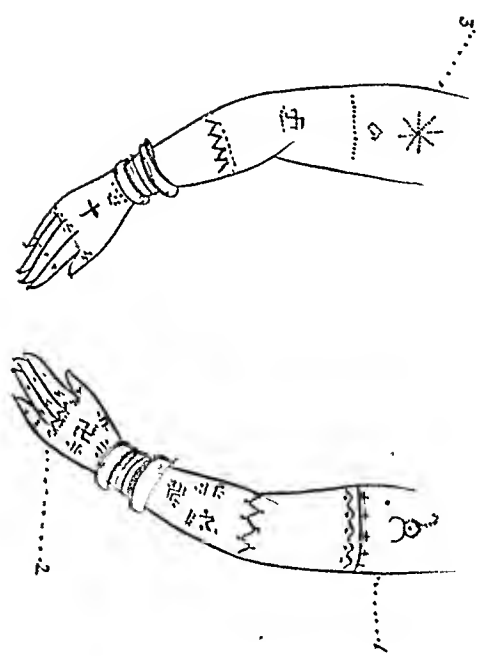
32. In Jaipur tattooing is generally practised only by females who tattoo one another.

33. A reference to reply No. 1 will show that in the case of women who were found tattooed most profusely, the operation of tattooing was performed gradually, the whole not being completed at one time when one part is quite healed and is all right, the other portion is started. It has been found that tattooing is never done at an advanced age but is finished usually before the period of adolescence is over.

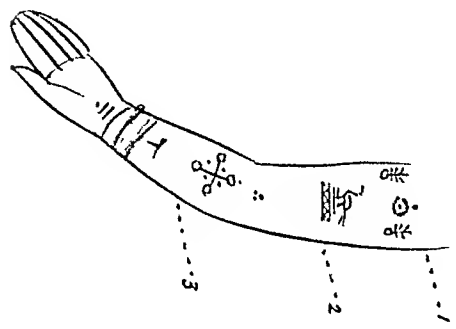
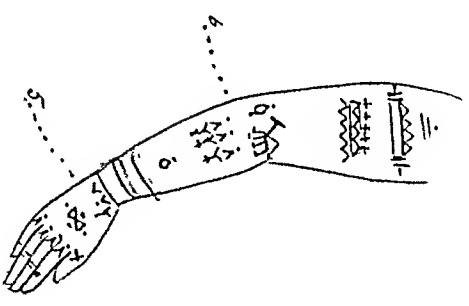
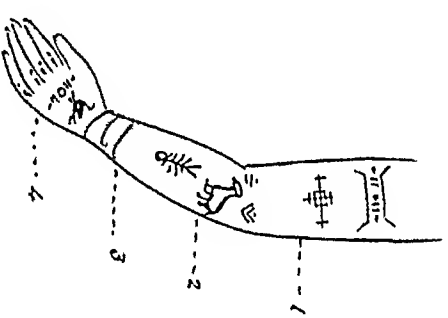
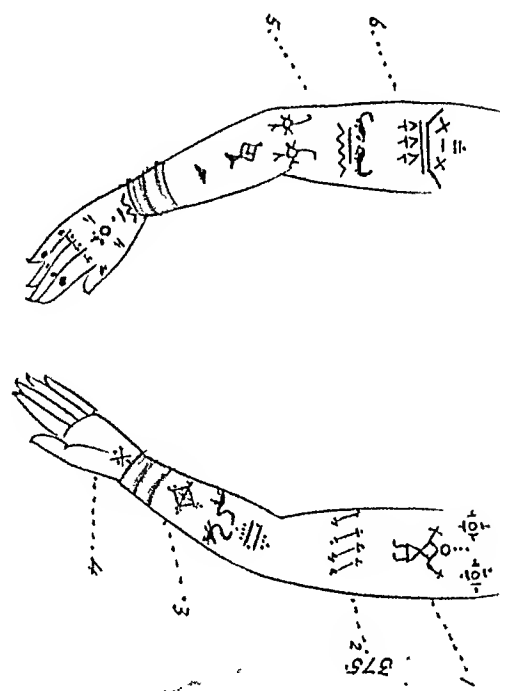
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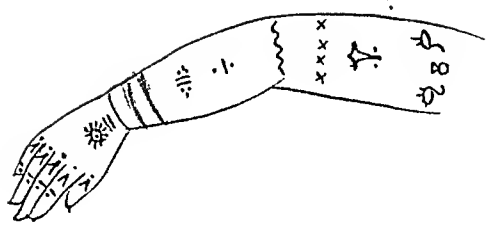
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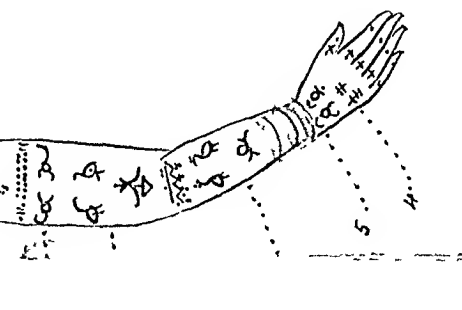
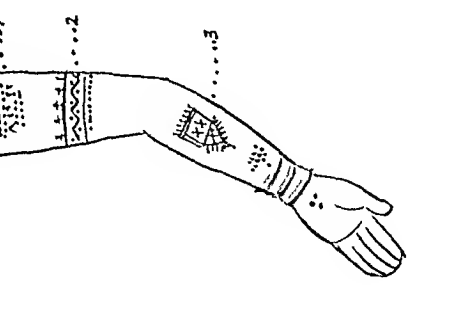
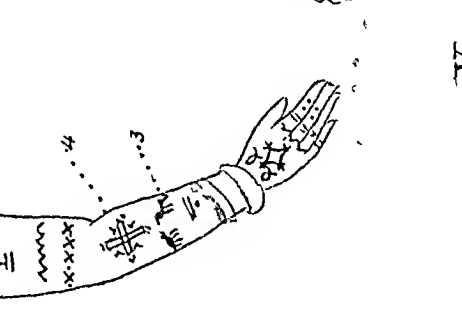
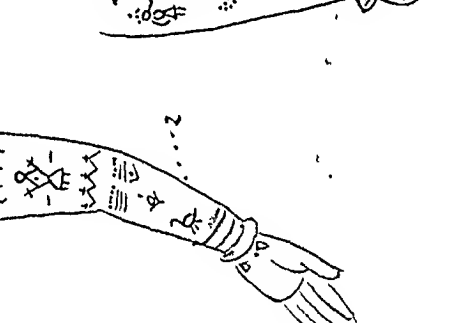
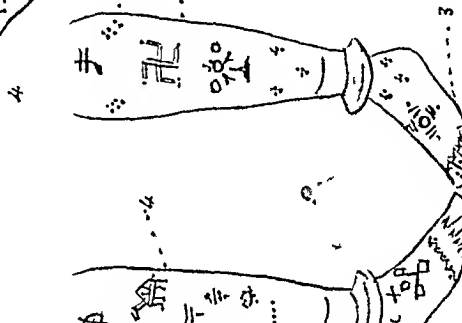
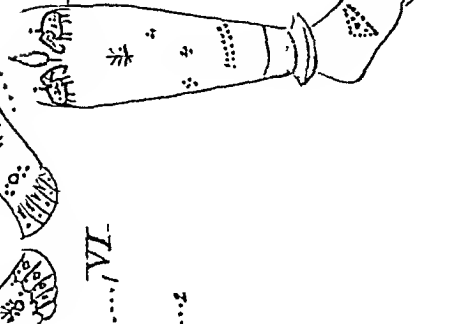
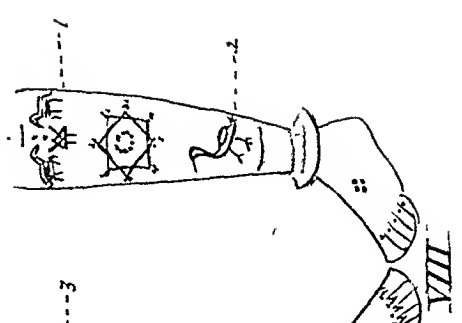
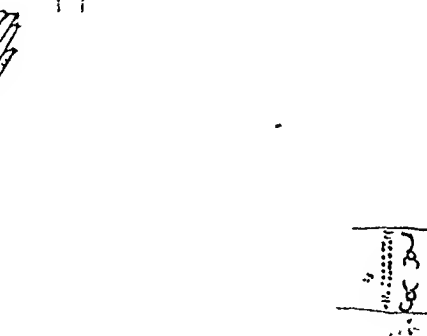
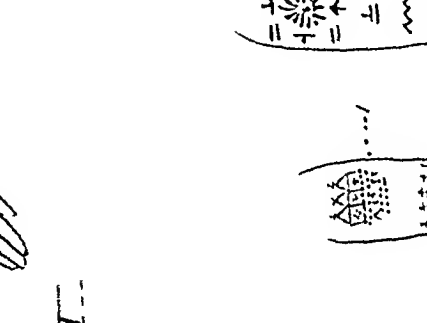
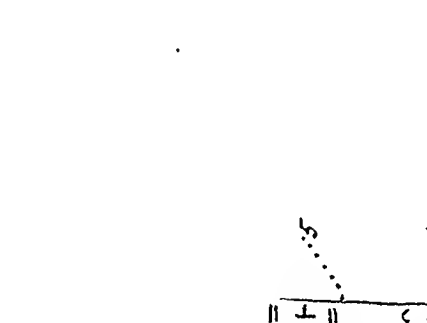
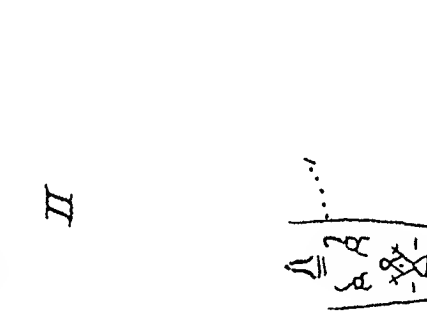
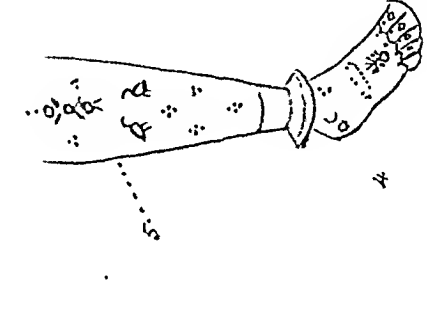
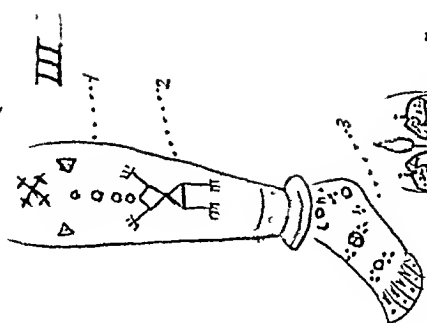
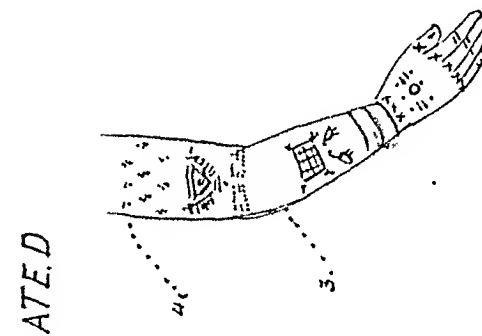
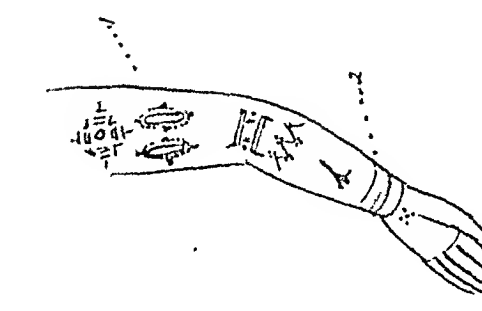
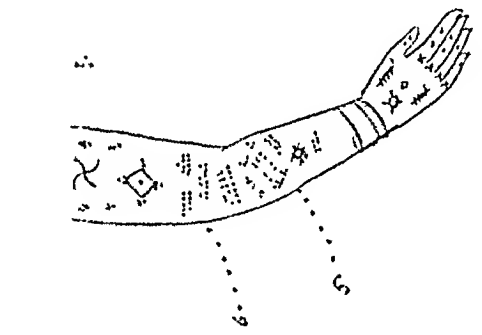
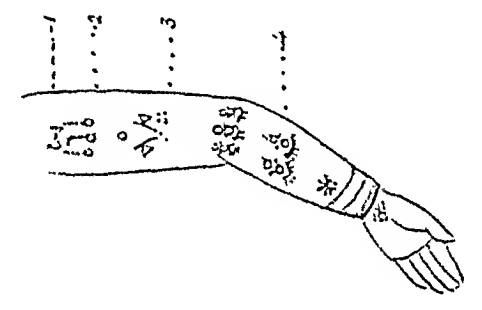
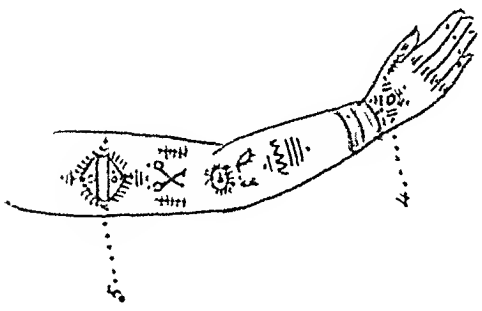
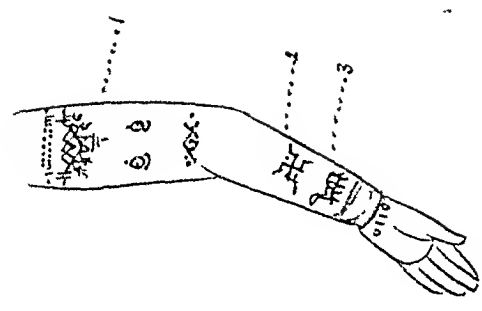


III



IV





III

II

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VI

VIII

VII

V

IV

Descriptions of Plates illustrating Tattooing.

PLATE A.

Figure I.—A high caste Hindoo woman who has tattooed points on the left side of the nose near the prominence and on the centres of the lower lip and the chin.

Figure II.—A low caste woman—She has the usual dots on the nose, lower lip and chin, which are merely ornamental.

Figure III.—Lodh—The dots on the forehead (between the eyebrows) and the temples represent the sacred lotus (kamal), on the neck is the Vaishnav mark (trident with the central part missing.) On the chest is a Hindu ornament Pachmaniya tattooed.

Figure IV.—Khatika.—The clusters of dots on the forehead, nose, chin and temple are representations of the sacred lotus. On the neck is Swastika (sign of good luck). On the chest are an ornament (a necklace) and (below it) a trident between a pair of peacocks.

Figure V.—A Khatika woman.—An interesting figure illustrating a variety of patterns commonly used.—

1 Parrot ; 2 Lotus ; 3 Necklace ; 4 Peacock ; 5 Lotus ; 6 Scorpion ; 7 Ornamental ; 8. Bhoogriha Chaturasra Mandal ; 9 Lotus ; 10 Some person ; 11 Waves to show the Ganges ; 12 Chauk (square) ; 13 Swastika ; 14 Bhoogriha Chaturasra Mandal ; 15 Scorpion ; 16 Waves to show the Ganges ; 17 Scorpion ; 18 Two milkmaids ; 19 Khajur or the Palm tree ; 20 Crab ; 21 Milkmaid ; 22 Parrots.

PLATE B.

Figure I.—1 Bhoogriha Chaturasra Mandal ; 2 Kamal (lotus) ; 3 Ornamental pattern ; 4 Chakra on the throne ; 5 Peacock ; 6 waves ; 7 Horseman, probably Krishna on horse back ; 8 and 9 Milkmaid and horses.

Figure II.—1 and 2 Ornamental patterns ; 3 Chauk ; 4 Flies ; 5 Waves ; 6 Ornamental ; 7 Cancer, the Crab, one of the signs of the zodiac ; 8 Bhoogriha Chaturasra Mandal ; 9 The Snakes ; 10 Swastika ; 11 Scorpions ; 12 Kalpa Biksha (the sacred tree of life) ; 13 Ornamental pattern.

Figure III.—1 Lakshmi on a lotus with elephants ; 2 Bhoogriha Chaturasra Mandal ; 3 Ornamental pattern ; 4 Crocodiles ; 5 Kalpa tree ; 6 Chakra (the holy disc,) a symbol of royalty ; 7 Kalpa tree ; 8 Vessel ; 9 Mace ; 10 Chakra with maces ; 11 Indi (Mooj ring used by females for carrying the Ghara on the head) ; 12. Bhoogriha Chaturasra Mandal ; 13 Swastika ; 14 The sacred tree.

Figure IV.—1 The Five Pandavas with Chaupar Draupadi and Dushasan shown below the chaupars (9 and 10) ; 2 Flies, 3, 4 and 5 Ornamental patterns ; 6 and 7 Swastika ; 8 Lamp ; 11 Bhoogriha Chaturasra Mandal ; 12 Kalpa tree ; 13 Elephant ; 14 Temple of Devi ; 15 Snakes.

Figure V.—1 Necklace ; 2 Peacock dancing ; 3 Scorpions ; 4 Armlet ;

5 Peacocks ; 6 Papaiya (a bird) ; 7 Sairas or marriage crowns ;
8 Tortoise ; 9 Vaishnava mark ; 10 Horse ; 11 Waves ; 12
Ornamental pattern.

Figure VI.—1 Ornament ; 2 Panihari (female water carrier) ; 3 Cocks ; 4
Panihari ; 5 Swastika ; 6 Padma, (lotus) ; 7 Ornament ; 8
Two sisters with water pots on their heads.

Figure VII.—1 2, 3, Ornamental patterns ; 4 Shiva's Damru ; 5 Swastika ;
6 Ornamental pattern.

Figure VIII.—1 Bartul shut kon mandal ; 2 Ram, Lakshman and Sita ;
3 Bhoogriha Chaturasra Mandal ; 4 and 5 Ornamental pat-
terns.

Figure IX.—1, 2 and 3 Ornamental patterns ; 4 Bhoogriha Chaturasra Mandal ;
5 Parrots ; 6 Panihari.

Figure X.—1 Chakra ; 2 Ornamental patterns ; 3 Scorpions ; 4 Swastika ; 5
Tree ; 6 and 7 Ornamental patterns.

Figure XI.—1 Charag (lamp) ; 2 Crown and banners ; 3 and 4 Ornamental
patterns ; 5 Animal figures ; 6 Ornamental patterns.

PLATE C.

Figure I.—1 Ornamental pattern ; 2 Scorpion ; 3 Indi and comb ; 4 Swastika ;
5 Ornamental pattern.

Figure II.—1 Bhoogriha Chaturasra Mandal ; 2 Ornamental pattern ; 3 and 4
Swastikas, 5 Kalpa tree.

Figure III.—1 Scorpion ; 2 Swastika ; 3 Star.

Figure IV.—1 Ornamental ; 2 Peacock ; 3 Swastika ; 4 Peacock dancing bet-
ween peahens.

Figure V.—1 Swastika ; 2 The horse ; 3 Tree ; 4 Peacock ; 5 Shiva's Damru ;
6 The camel.

Figure VI.—1 Bhoogriha Chaturasra Mandal ; 2 Panihari ; 3 Peacocks ;
4 Chauk ; 5 Scorpions ; 6 Crocodiles and the waves.

PLATE D.

Figure I.—1, 2, 3 and 4 Ornamental patterns.

Figure II.—1 Damru ; 2 Trident and maces ; 3 Gourd sacred to Ganesh ;
4 Ram, Lakshman, Sita, Bharat and Shatrughan ; 5 and 6
Ornamental patterns.

Figure III.—1 Ornamental patterns ; 2 Swastika ; 3 The camel ; 4 Bhoogriha
Chaturasra Mandal ; 5 Ornamental pattern.

Figure IV.—1, 2, 3 and 4 Ornamental patterns ; 5 Scorpions ; 6 and 7 Pea-
cocks ; 8 Scorpions.

Figure V.—1 Scorpions ; 2 Ornamental patterns ; 3. Animal figures ; 4 and 5
Ornamental patterns.

Figure VI.—1 Ornamental patterns ; 2 Man ; 3, 4 and 5 Ornamental patterns.

Figure VII.—1 Lamp ; 2 Swastika ; 3 Bhoogriha Chaturasra Mandal ; 4 The
camel and the camel driver.

Figure VIII.—1 and 3 Lakshmi ; 2 peacock.

Translation of the Byavastha in the Sanskrit given by the Pundits of the Manj Mandir, Jaipur, regarding Bhargavas.

The following is an examination of all the points embodied in the Urdu pamphlet, received from the Superintendent, Census Operations, Rajputana, and drawn up by Bhargavas to set forth their claims to be ranked with Brahmins :—

1 The Dhunsars say :—

- i—That they have been hearing from the time of their ancestors that their origin is from Chyban.
- ii—That the people in the cities of Agra, Dehli, etc., in the vicinity of Narnol look upon them as belonging to the family of Chyban.
- iii—That their bards know them as belonging to the family of Chyban.
- iv—That one of their ancestors named Charandas, describes the Bhargavas as having sprung from Chyban Bansh.
- v—That in the horoscopes of the Bhargavas, in the Bhrigu Sanhita, they are entered as of the family of Chyban. This Chyban lived on the hill of Dhoosi which gives the Bhargavas the name of Dhunsar.
- vi—In the Dhoosi Mahatma there are texts which show that they are Chyban Banshi.

The above have been shown as reasons for the Dhunsars being Brahmins.

2. According to Dhoosi Mahatma, wherein Adi Purb and Anushasan Purb of the Mahabharata are quoted, the name of Archick for the Dhusi hill is established in the following manner :—

Chyban was the son of Bhrigu. His son was Aurb, Aurb's son was Richik. Subsequent to the birth of Chyban, his mother named Puloma was carried away by a Rakshasa who was also called Puloma. At this she wept very bitterly and her copious tears caused a river to flow to which Brahma gave the name of Badhusar. The initial alphabet $\frac{B}{\text{व}}$ of the Badhusar was gradually omitted and Dhusar alone thus remained. Dhusar is composed of $\frac{Dha}{\text{व}} \frac{oo}{\text{उ}} \frac{Sar}{\text{र}}$ of these *Dha* is the name of God, *oo* stands for Shiva and *Sar* signifies Varuna. Thus the word Dhusar is explained to indicate Bhrigu which was derived from Badhusar, a name given to that river by Brahma after the birth of Bhrigu. They are therefore connected with Bhrigu or Chyban and Dhusi was called Archick after the Richick Risi.

3. They have priests but like Kshatris and similar other castes their Gotras are not after their priests. They like Brahmins possess Gotras of their own. The details of their Gotras are given in Nimaya Sindhu and other works. Having said this, they give a statement showing their Gotras and Prabar in order to establish their Brahman origin.

All the above stands on no solid base, nothing can be proved. The following will show how their claims to Brahman birth are untenable :—

- i—The Dhusars are traders and have not the benefit of education befitting a Brahman.

Granting the fact that they have been told from their ancestors that they were Chyban Banshi, their own countrymen of other castes do not acknowledge them to be Brahmans. It is therefore not right to consider them Brahmans because of the statements of their ancestors. According to the Shastras if certain reasons establish a statement while there are other reasons which contradict it, that statement cannot be affirmed to be true and is therefore false. The statement that their ancestors said a certain thing, is therefore absurd. No one would have doubted their being Brahmans had they been recognised not only by their own castemen but by others as being Chyban Banshi Brahmans.

It may be admitted that they are Chyban Banshi, but even then like persons of the Kashyap Banshi belonging to other castes, it would be impossible for the Dhursars to prove that they are Brahmans.

Persons of Kashyap Gotra cannot set it up as an argument for their Brahman lineage, in the same way belonging to the Bhargava Gotra merely, cannot confer upon them a Brahman birth.

The entries in the books of the bards, if they are more than two or three hundred years old, will be admitted in evidence. Proofs dating later than that are not worth consideration.

The word "Dhursar" does not occur in Bhrigu Sanhita, there is nothing in it to indicate that Bhrigu Banshi means Dhursar. The book Bhrigu Sanhita itself is a recent compilation, the scholars have known Bhrigu Sutra alone to have been an ancient book, the book Bhrigu Sanhita, therefore is inadmissible in evidence.

The word Dhursi is not of Sanskrit origin. A book of the name of Dhursi Mahatma is nowhere spoken of in any of the Puranas, it is therefore needless to comment upon it.

ii—The origin of the River Badhursar in the hermitage of Chyban is said to have been described in the 6th chapter of Adi Parva Mahabharata.

The meaning of the shokas referred to therein is "Brahma consoled the wife of Bhrigu who was weeping." The tears from her eyes caused a stream to gush out, Brahma called it Badhursara, this stream is near the hermitage of Chyban Badhursar, the name of the river in the hermitage of Chyban is established according to Mahabharata and no one questions its validity. The modern constructions that are ascribed to the component alphabets of the word Badhursara to prove the word Dhursar are simply ridiculous and baseless. The formation of Dhursar from Badhursar or any other similar formation of names is nowhere to be met with in the Puranas.

After the name of the river Badhursara like Saraswati, the people living away from it were at first called Badhursar. During the time of Shankara Acharya, the same Badhursar remained Dhursar alone, the initial $\frac{B}{\text{च}}$ having been omitted. This proposition is indeed very ingenious, but can not prove the connection of Dhu-

sars with Bhrigu or his son Chyban. The words Badhusar and Dhusar are in no way synonymous with Bhrigu or Chyban. Their assumption of the name of Bhargava is only a recent one and they cannot prove their right to it. Whether the name Archick applies identically to this Dhusi hill, or it stands for another hill is a point which is not yet proved by any Shastric evidence.

- iii.—The fact that they have certain Gotra and Prabar and they intermarry within the same Gotra is in itself something against Dharma (laws showing what is right). In the Bandhayana Sutra it is said that Bhrigu, Batsabitha and Arshtishana are forbidden to intermarry amongst themselves; similarly according to Nirnaya Sindhu Bhrigu, Angira, Jamdagni, Gotama and Bharadwaj, being of the same Prabar or Gotra can not intermarry. The same thing is said in Sanskar Kaustubha, wherein it is shown that Bhrigu is of two kinds, Jamdagnya and Kabal Basta and Bid are Jamdagnya and Batsa, Arshitohina, Mitrajuba Vainya and Shanak are Kabal Batsa, Vid, Kabal, Arshtishina possessing the same Prabar with Jamdagni and others cannot intermarry within themselves.

The authorities quoted above strictly forbid intermarriages amongst person of one and the same Gotra or Prabar,

The Dhusars in order to make their practice of intermarriage among the persons of the same Gotra consistent with the dictates of the Dharma Shashtra will have to assign different Gotra or Prabar to their caste fellows, or they will have to prove that some priest of Bhrigu Gotra in former times allowed an intermarriage amongst persons of the same Gotra and since then they have stuck to it.—They have not thus independent Gotras like the Brahmans.

4. The contentions of the Dhusars are.—

- i.—In the last census they were entered as Chyban Banshi Brahmans.
- ii.—That the names of their Gotras end in Sa.
- iii.—That they celebrate the Janau sacred thread investiture ceremony at the proper time. If they are prevented from doing so by some circumstance, they are invested with it at the time of marriage.
- iv.—They use the Stick (Dand) of Palash and the mooj waist band (makhla) at the time of the Janau ceremony.
- v.—Their household priests append Sharma to their names at religious ceremonials.
- vi.—They have the Brahman form of marriage.
- vii.—They have been called Brahmans in the works Bharagava Dipika, Chybankul Dipika and other works made by the Bhargava Pundits of the Chyban Bansh.
- viii.—They have given up receiving alms, etc., their ancestors used to do it and they are now employed in trade and other businesses.
- ix.—There are several household religious ceremonies in which Brahman priests are not invited but their matrons officiate as priests.

The above are adduced as arguments for their being Brahmans.

5. The following is the refutation of these *Seriatim*:—

- i.—The entries in the enumeration books of the last census were made on the statements made by the persons enumerated. No public enquiry like the present was instituted to settle their claims for Brahman descent.
- ii.—There is nothing in the Shastras to show that the names of Brahman Gotras must end in *Sa*.
- iii.—The investiture of the sacred thread amongst the Brahmans is never put off till the occasion of marriage under any circumstances. This is a thing which unmistakably betrays their being not Brahmans the Kshatriyas also celebrate the Janau ceremony at time of nuptials.
- iv.—The use of the Palash Dand and mooj waist band, is according to Grihya Sutra, prescribed for the Kshatriyas and Vaishyas also and not exclusively to Brahmans alone.
- v.—An inquiry should be made as to whether they have lately taken to the use of Sharma after their names or whether it is a very ancient practice.
- vi.—It is sheer falsehood to state that they have the Brahma-form of marriage. The great pomp displayed on marriage occasions with big dances and sumptuous feasts bear testimony to the Asuric form of the marriage rather than the Brahma form. The book used for the performances of marriages by Dhusars is the same as that used by Brahmans, but it is used equally for Kshatriyas and Vaishyas. This does not give them (Dhusar) any special superiority.
- vii.—The books Bhargava Kul Dipika, etc., etc., could not be obtained here, nothing can therefore be said about them unless they are presented for examination
- viii.—If their ancestors had received charitable gifts like other Brahmans they should produce deeds (Dan Patras) of gifts made to them by any of the former (Hindu Rajas or Maharajas).
- ix.—It is simply ludicrous to make statements to the effect that Dhusar women act as priests at religious household functions. According to the Dharma Shastras women are strictly prohibited to utter Veda mantras and they were therefore incapacitated from taking part in any of the Sanskars.

The Dhusars should not have put forward the reasons, which they think place them with Brahmans, but which in fact degrade them. Only those persons can be rightly called Brahmans who have been called and recognised as such from ancient times up to now by all classes of people. The Dhusars have never so far been known to be Brahmans.

This much can be said of Dhusars, that their life is very superior, they keep themselves clean, they abstain from the use of wine and other forbidden articles and they do not marry their widows. This undoubtedly places them amongst the Dwijatias or the twice-born.

PART VII.

Statement showing the expenditure on the Census Operations of 1901, for Jaipur State.

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Statement showing the expenditure on the Census Operations of 1901, for Jaipur State.

Main Heads.	Sub-Heads.							AMOUNT.		
								Rs.	A.	P.
I.—District charges.	1.	District office Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	2,313	3	9
	2.	Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	961	8	3
		[a].—In District office	...	...	...	...	68 5 9	...	...	...
		[b].—Lights	...	...	...	...	123 1 3	...	...	...
		[c].—Ink and petty stationery	...	...	...	...	659 12 0	...	...	...
		[d].—Postage	...	...	...	...	4 7 6	...	...	...
		[e].—Freight	...	...	...	...	68 15 0	...	...	...
		[f].—Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	36 14 9	...	...	...
	3.	House numbering	...	...	...	...	...	216	0	6
	4.	Remuneration of Census officers	...	...	...	...	...	2,850	0	0
II.—Press charges.	5.	Travelling allowance of Census officers	...	...	...	...	...	1,099	1	9
		Total I	...	...	...	...	...	7,439	14	3
	6.	Paper	...	...	...	...	...	73	12	0
	7.	Carriage of paper to Press	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8.	Printing	...	...	...	...	...	810	13	11
		[a].—At Government Press	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		[b].—At other Presses	...	...	...	...	810 13 11	...	...	...
	9.	Binding forms	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	0
	10.	Despatching forms	...	...	...	...	...	112	9	0
		[a].—Expenditure on postage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Central, Divisional and District office charges for abstraction and compilation.		[b].—Expenditure of other kinds	...	...	...	...	112 9 0	...	...	...
		Total II	...	...	...	...	...	1,003	6	11
		Total A—[Enumeration]	...	...	...	...	...	8,443	5	2
	11.	Office rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12.	Purchase and repair of furniture	...	...	...	...	...	79	14	0
	13.	Record Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	411	8	0
	14.	Correspondence and Accounts Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	792	2	9
	15.	Menial Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	386	10	9
	16.	Working staff including superintendence (officials)	...	...	...	...	...	566	0	0
	17.	Working staff including superintendence specially entertained	...	...	...	...	...	10,418	12	3
IV.—Press charges.	18.	Travelling allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	19.	Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	994	3	9
		[a].—Stationery	...	...	...	...	837 7 6	...	...	...
		[b].—Contingencies	...	...	...	...	45 14 9	...	...	...
		[c].—Postal charges	...	...	...	...	25 11 9	...	...	...
		[d].—Telegrams	...	...	...	...	13 6 0	...	...	...
		[e].—Freight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		[f].—Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	71 11 9	...	...	...
		Total III	...	...	...	...	...	13,649	3	6
	20.	Paper for abstraction slips	...	...	...	...	...	1,528	14	6
IV.—Press charges.	21.	Paper for tabulation and compilation	...	...	...	...	...	201	5	0
	22.	Carriage of paper	...	...	...	...	...	192	6	6
	23.	Printing	...	...	...	...	...	924	11	9
		[a].—At Government Press	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		[b].—At other Presses	...	...	...	...	924 11 9	...	...	...
	24.	Despatching charges	...	...	...	...	...	62	8	0
		[a].—Expenditure on postage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		[b].—Expenditure of other kinds	...	...	...	...	62 8 0	...	...	...
		Total IV	...	...	...	...	...	2,909	13	9
		Total B.—[Abstraction and Compilation]	...	...	...	...	...	16,559	1	3
		GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	25,002	6	5

